"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; Sunday probably fair; continued cool; strong east winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,651. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

NATION MAY BID TWICE THE SUM OF LIBERTY LOAN

Flood of Offers to the Treasury Indicates Heavy Oversubscription.

$300,000,000 TAKEN HERE

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Send Order for $22,500,000 and Metropolitan Life $2,000,000.

SARGENT & CO. $5,000,000

Bids of $5,000,000 Each by Union and Southern Pacific Included in Order of Bankers.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan poured into the Treasury Department today at the rate of nearly $20,000,000 an hour. The greatest outpouring of national wealth in the history of the world was foreshadowed by the first day's responses to the offering.

The sheaf of telegrams from every part of the country grew larger as the day progressed, despite the exertions of a staff of clerks assorting and classifying the offers of subscriptions. Five hundred telegrams from banks, less than 2 per cent. of the total number of institutions from which replies are expected, had been classified by States and tabulated when the office closed at 4 o'clock. These 500 responses carried offers of subscriptions to the amount of $138,674,000.

The greatest flood of responses came between 4 and 6 P. M., after the offices had closed. It was estimated that 500 more banks were heard from within the two hours.

The $138,674,000 of subscriptions tabulated tonight indicate that the $2,000,000,000 offer will be oversubscribed at least 100 per cent. With all other agencies of subscription, such as department stores, express companies, newspapers, and patriotic societies yet to be organized and to exercise their efforts in obtaining subscriptions, the oversubscription may be much larger. Should the ratio of the first responses be maintained in replies from the other banks, these institutions and their customers alone would offer subscriptions of approximately $7,000,000,000.

One subscription of $20,000,000 was received from a bank in New York. Another was for $5,000,000. The smallest subscription was $5,000. New York led the list of States with subscriptions of approximately $72,000,000, more than half the total amount. Amounts subscribed by the first banks to respond, grouped by States, were as follows:

Alabama, $235,000; Arkansas, $177,000; California, $87,000; Colorado, $1,100,000; Connecticut, $1,195,000; Delaware, $515,000; District of Columbia, $1,110,000; Florida, $140,000; Georgia, $315,000; Illinois, $19,895,000; Indiana, $4,080,000; Iowa, $710,000; Kansas, $675,000; Kentucky, $1,760,000; Louisiana, $810,000; Maine, $320,000; Maryland, $1,426,000; Massachusetts, $4,980,000; Michigan, $1,465,000; Minnesota, $160,000; Mississippi, $115,000; Missouri, $320,000; Montana, $25,000; Nebraska, $480,000; Nevada, $25,000; New Hampshire, $40,000; New Jersey, $4,115,000; New Mexico, $25,000; New York, $71,942,000; North Carolina, $183,000; North Dakota, $170,000; Ohio, $9,762,000; Oklahoma, $140,000; Oregon, $610,000; Pennsylvania, $4,865,000; Rhode Island, $680,000; South Carolina, $107,000; South Dakota, $75,000; Tennessee, $1,012,000; Texas, $1,201,000; Vermont, $245,000; Virginia, $350,000; Washington, $152,000; West Virginia, $245,000; Wisconsin, $510,000; Wyoming, $175,000.

The responses tabulated today do not include telegrams received yesterday, many of which contained subscriptions ranging from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

The subscription from some of the chief cities were as follows.

Atlanta, $10,000; Baltimore, $1,211,000; Boston, $2,050,000; Buffalo, $4,010,000; Chicago, $18,995,000; Cincinnati, $500,000; Columbus, Ohio, $340,000; Cleveland, $7,050,000; Detroit, $1,000,000; Indianapolis, $3,050,000; Jersey City, $1,250,000; Kansas City, $50,000; New York, $63,293,000; Philadelphia, $1,375,000; Pittsburgh, $559,000; St. Louis, $45,000; Denver, $1,000,000.

STANDARD OIL TAKES MILLION OF THE LOAN

Secretary McAdoo, After Conference with Lawyers Here, Returns to Washington Enthusiastic.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, upon leaving for Washington yesterday afternoon, after a conference with New York bankers, announced that the responses received to the offering of $2,000,000,000 of the Liberty Loan were "immensely gratifying," and that he felt assured the flotation of the great war loan would be a pronounced success.

It was impossible to obtain exact figures as to the total subscriptions received in New York, but estimates placed it from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000. As an indication of the rapidity with which subscriptions are coming in, it was announced that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had transmitted subscriptions amounting to $22,500,000; that Sargent & Co., investment bankers, had applied for $5,000,000; that the Meropolitan Life Insurance Company had subscribed for $2,000,000, and that the Standard Oil Company of New York had subscribed $1,000,000. Many of the banks sent in substantial applications, two Brooklyn institutions asking for $1,000,000 each.

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Censored Dispatch Says China Will Enter War Soon

PEKING, May 4. (Passed by Censor After Deletions.)—The entry of China into the war at an early date seems inevitable.

President Le Yuan Hung and the Senate are opposed to such a step, but the House of Representatives, the Premier, and the Conference of Military Governors are urging war.

A dissolution of Parliament is threatened if Parliament fails to declare a state of hostilities. Owing to the great power exercised by the military party the Senate probably will yield to the war party.

Hsu Shihi Ying, Minister of Communications, has resigned.

MAPS OUT DETAILS OF ARMY OF 547,197

War Department Completes Plan for America's First Full Force for Front.

40,000 IN OFFICERS' CAMPS

Eighteen Divisions Will Be Formed, with Sixteen Regiments of Heavy Artillery.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The full strength of the first war army organized under the Selective Draft bill will be 18,538 officers and 528,659 enlisted men, making up eighteen war strength divisions, supplemented by sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery, equipped with large-calibre howitzers.

Virtually every detail of plans for raising, training, equipping, and organizing this force has been worked out by the War Department, and the selection of the men will begin as soon as the draft measure becomes law. Conferees of the Senate and House hope to agree on disputed features tomorrow, so as to send the bill to the President for his signature early next week.

There will be ten single officers' training camps and three double, all of which will open on May 15. A revised list of officers' training camp districts was issued today by the department. The divisions and their camps will be as follows:

First—Troops from all New England States, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Second—New York Congressional Districts 1 to 26, (including Long Island, New York City, and a strip north of the city,) Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Third—Remainder of New York State and Pennsylvania Congressional Districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, and 28, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Fourth — Remainder of Pennsylvania State, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Fifth—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, Fort Myer, Va.

Sixth—North and South Carolina and Tennessee, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga, Tenn.

Seventh—Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, Fort McPherson, Ga., near Atlanta.

Eighth—Ohio and West Virginia, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., near Indianapolis.

Ninth—Indiana and Kentucky, Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Tenth—Illinois, Fort Sheridan, near Chicago.

Eleventh—Michigan and Wisconsin, Fort Sheridan.

Twelfth — Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., near Little Rock.

Thirteenth—Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska, Fort Snelling, Minn., near St. Paul.

Fourteenth—Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, Fort Riley, Kan.

Fifteenth—Oklahoma and Texas, Leon Springs, Texas, near San Antonio.

Sixteenth — Montana, Idaho, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico, Presidio, San Francisco.

Two Cavalry Divisions Also.

In addition there will be two separate cavalry divisions which probably will be situated in the Southwest, near the Mexican border. Officers for the cavalry divisions will be trained at all of the sixteen officers' training camps, which will open with 40,000 prospective officers under training.

Each infantry division will consist of nine full regiments of infantry, three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers, one division hospital, and four camp infirmaries. The total strength of the sixteen will be 15,022 officers and 439,792 men.

The two cavalry divisions combined will have 1,214 officers and 32,062 fighting men, including mounted engineers and horse artillery units, and each will have also its divisional hospital and camp infirmaries.

The proportion of coast artillery troops to be provided out of the first 500,000 will be 666 officers and 20,000 men, with requisite medical troops.

Supplementing these tactical units will be: Sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery, strength, 708 officers and 21,104 men; eight aero squadrons, or one new squadron to each two new infantry divisions; eight balloon companies, ten field hospitals, ten ambulance companies, twenty-two field bakeries, six telephone battalions, sixteen pack companies, six ammunition trains, and six supply trains.

In preparation for the enormous task of training this great army, the existing regular establishment and the National Guard are being raised to full war strength. The regulars, when all five additional increments provided for in the National Defense act have been added, will total 11,233 officers and 293,000 men of all arms. Since April 1, nearly 50,000 recruits have been obtained, bringing the army up to nearly 180,000.

Upon the President's approval of the Army bill, the first increment will be added to the regulars. Details of officers and designations of new units already have been arranged. As soon as possible thereafter, the remaining increments will be created, existing regiments being divided and expanded to form the new units.

Many Officers to be Promoted.

Already orders summoning officers of the regular service for examination for advance in grade have been prepared. Fifteen Lieutenant Colonels of Cavalry will become Colonels, twenty-seven cav-

Continued on Page 2.

CENSORSHIP PUT THROUGH HOUSE; ONCE WAS KILLED

Restored in New Form After Some Who Had Voted Against It Had Left the Floor.

ACTION IS CONDEMNED

As Violating "Gentlemen's Agreement" Which Covered First Vote.

JURY TRIAL PROVIDED FOR

President to Proclaim the Character of Information That May Be Useful to the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—After decisively defeating the drastic censorship section in the Administration's Espionage bill, the House late today reversed itself and wrote into that measure a substitute censorship provision offered by Representative Gard of Ohio, a Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee. The first vote, which many members believed ended the two-day censorship fight, was 220 to 167 against the muzzling of the press. The vote on the Gard substitute, which Representative Graham of Pennsylvania asserted was presented in violation of the gentlemen's agreement, was 190 to 185.

Some opponents of censorship had left the Chamber and were not reached in time to vote on the second roll call, when the censorship advocates turned defeat into victory.

The Espionage bill was passed by the House early this evening as there was little controversy over the other sections of the bill. The final vote on the bill was 260 to 105.

Strong Administration pressure was brought to bear this afternoon for the censorship section. Postmaster General Burleson, who often visits the Capitol to round up support for Administration measures, appeared about the House corridors and called members into consultation. Just after he left Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee told the House that he had received a message from President Wilson that "the President regards it as essential for the successful conduct of the war that this section be approved."

"Who brought the message—the Postmaster General who is always snooping around here?" asked Representative Norton of North Dakota.

Mr. Webb did not answer.

Text of Gard Substitute.

The Gard substitute, adopted by a close vote in the House, reads:

During any national emergency resulting in a war in which the United States is a party, or from imminence of such war, the publication wilfully and without proper authority of any information relating to the national defense that is or may be useful to the enemy is hereby prohibited; and the President is hereby authorized to declare by proclamation the existence of such national emergency, and is hereby authorized from time to time by proclamation to declare the character of such information which is or may be useful to the enemy, and in any prosecution hereunder the jury trying the case shall determine not only whether the defendant or defendants did wilfully and without proper authority publish the information relating to the national defense as set out in the indictment, but also whether such information was of such character as to be useful to the enemy. Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any discussion, comment, or criticism upon any fact or any of the acts or policies of the Government, or its representatives, or the publishing of the same. Whoever violates the foregoing provision shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

This substitute was sponsored by Mr. Gard as more liberal than the committee proposal just rejected by the House in that it provided specifically for jury trial, constituted the jury as judges of fact, and gave to the jury the right of saying whether the information published was of a character useful to the enemy.

Representative Graham assailed the offering of the substitute after the House had voted on the various substitutes previously offered and had finally voted to strike from the bill the entire section. Mr. Gard adroitly offered the substitute as "Sub-section A of Section 3," instead of proposing it as a substitute for the defeated Section 4.

Mr. Graham contended that the matter offered by Mr. Gard was substantially that which had been defeated by the House. There was an understanding, he said, that all amendments and substitutes should be offered during the debate and voted on in turn, the vote finally recurring on the motion to strike out the section altogether. The vote was taken and the section was eliminated.

"The gentleman now offers a substitute after the matter has been seemingly disposed of," said Mr. Graham. "This action is not in accordance with the gentlemen's agreement that was had regarding this section."

Raises Question of Intent.

Mr. Graham asserted the Gard substitute was vitally defective in that it said nothing about "intent."

"A person may publish something

Continued on Page 2.

British Destroyer Hits Mine; One Officer and 61 Men Lost

LONDON, May 4.—The loss of a torpedo boat destroyer and of probably one officer and sixty-one men is announced by the Admiralty in a statement issued tonight. The statement says:

"The Admiralty announced that a destroyer of an older type struck a mine May 2 in the English Channel and sank. One officer and sixty-one men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned."

AMERICAN MINES TO TRAP U-BOATS

United States to Supply Britain with Effective Devices to Plant in German Waters.

SOME MAY BE IN USE NOW

Washington Experts Favor Action Against Harbors Where U-Boats Are Outfitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—At the request of the British Government, explosive contact mines of American manufacture will be furnished by this Government to Great Britain for sowing in German territorial waters. This Government, it is said, makes a better mine than is made in the United Kingdom, and the British Government, realizing this, has been anxious for some time to obtain some mines of American production.

The arrangement gives point to this dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

A PORT IN EUROPE, May 2.—The mines newly placed by the British in the war zone off the German coast have recently been destroying many submarines. It is known that these results have greatly heartened the British Admiralty.

It is not contended that American mines have been doing this work, but it is disclosed that experts of the United States Navy have long believed that one effective way of dealing with the submarine was to sow contact mines in waters through which they would be obliged to pass in leaving or entering German ports. This view was given to the British Government, and there is reason to believe that it was adopted. The mines mentioned in the cable dispatch may have been placed at the suggestion of the United States.

Navy Men Encouraged.

Some encouragement is felt here over the submarine situation in view of the information contained in the dispatch, because the news is regarded as an earnest of the intention of the British Admiralty to follow suggestions from the United States that seem to have merit. One result of the visit of the British and French War Missions to Washington has been the development of a cordial spirit of military co-operation that officials here believe will result in much good. The feeling prevails that suggestions of this Government for new methods of combating German submarines would not be taken amiss by the British Admiralty, should they be offered, and it is believed that the naval experts of Great Britain, France, and the United States will be able to devise a scheme of co-operative naval work that will reduce the submarine menace.

A cable dispatch from London, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the heading "Papers Assail Admiralty Censor," attracted attention here. The substance of the dispatch was that the Admiralty had suppressed an article in Land and Water giving detailed arguments for a change in the organization and personnel of the Admiralty. The article was written by A. P. Pollen, who is described by The London Star as second only to the late Rear Admiral Mahan of the United States Navy in his reputation as a writer on naval affairs. Nothing was said in the dispatch as to the contents of Mr. Pollen's article, but interested persons here are wondering if it voiced a disposition to inquire why vigorous measures had not been taken to deal in a more direct manner with the U-boat menace.

American naval experts are careful to say nothing that would be construed as critical of the course of the British naval authorities in handling the submarine situation. For that reason they hesitate to express their own views as to what should be done to check the enormous damage that is being inflicted on commerce. They are not as familiar with conditions as the British, who are on the spot and in better position to understand the difficulties of driving submarines from the seas. It is believed, however, that they are engaging in frank exchanges with British naval experts, both in Washington, where the presence of the British mission has afforded ample opportunity, and in London, where Rear Admiral Sims is dealing with the Admiralty as the special representative of Secretary Daniels.

Should Capture Zeebrugge.

The placing of mines in German territorial waters has encouraged American naval men to believe that from now on the war against submarines will be carried right to the doors of Germany. But that course will be only a small part of what is necessary to do in order to combat the ruthless U-boat warfare. It is felt that more effective measures should be taken to prevent submarines from leaving their ports, or destroying them before they have gone very far from home. The recapture of Zeebrugge, the Belgian port from which many German submarines are supposed to operate, would help materially in solving the problem, it is believed, but it is felt that some effective method must be devised of dealing with U-boats that make their headquarters at Wilhelmshaven, at the mouth of the Jade River; Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and Bremerhaven, at the mouth of the Weser.

Opinion is growing in the most influential circles in Washington that it is more necessary to deal drastically with the German submarine danger than to meet the situation merely by building a large fleet of cargo-carrying ships in the hope that a sufficient number of them will escape the U-boats and carry food and war material to the British Isles and France. For this reason the view prevails that while the shipbuilding program is being carried out means should be taken of driving the German submarines from the seas. That this can be done best by going after the U-boats in their home waters instead of following, present methods, is strongly supported by experts.

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CANADA TO JOIN US IN CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY

Will Follow Lead of Congress for Uniform Rules Throughout North America.

PLEDGE TO BALFOUR MISSION

Washington Officials and British Visitors Also Discuss Control of Supplies to Neutrals.

OUR WAR PLANS TAKE SHAPE

Conferences Show That America Will Take a Leading Part in Struggle from Now On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—With the departure of the French mission on its Western trip, the members of the British mission and the American Government resumed their conferences on practical ways and means to combine in feeding and supplying Europe and overcome the submarine menace.

Food and shipping remain the dominant and primary problems before the Allied Governments, and it was details connected with these two questions that chiefly occupied the conferences today. President Wilson and the Cabinet discussed the recommendations of the two commissions on these points at a session this afternoon.

The chief conference of the day was held at the State Department and was attended by Mr. Balfour, Secretary Lansing, Sir Eric Drummond, Sir Richard Crawford, Lord Eustace Percy, Secretary Redfield, Counselor Frank Polk, Solicitor Woolsey, Byron Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Pratt, Chief of the Division of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Mr. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department.

It is understood that the chief subjects under consideration were wheat, the control of shipping, and the problems involved in shipping foodstuffs to neutral countries without permitting them to reach belligerents.

It became known today that the Canadian Government would follow the lead of the American Congress in food legislation in order to establish uniform regulations throughout the North American Continent.

Canada to Act with Us.

Although these measures must await Congressional action on the food bill introduced yesterday, it is known that Canada has in mind adopting a similar provision relating to fixing a minimum price on wheat to producers. Joint action on food measures was determined upon yesterday at a conference attended by Mr. Balfour, Secretary Houston, Sir George Foster, Acting Premier of Canada, and Sir Joseph Pope, the Canadian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Common action between the United States and Canada in the war has been one of the most important subjects taken up at the conferences. It is realized that American and Canadian problems are like in many respects, and that many of the big questions of organization which both countries will have to face will be simplified by close co-operation. So far as joint action will aid in the prosecution of the common purpose it is believed that North America will act as a unit.

Although the American Government is thoroughly awake to the seriousness of the work that lies immediately ahead of it, there was apparent today among those with knowledge of conditions a feeling of encouragement and belief that substantial progress toward a workable program had been made since the arrival of the British mission. It is fully realized that only a beginning has been mapped out, but it is the mature opinion of observers in a position to know that substantial headway has been made toward putting the country on a war footing and co-ordinating its efforts with the needs of its allies.

Ours No Secondary Part.

One point stands out clearly as a result of the visit of the British and French missions. It will be no secondary part that the United States will play in the struggle. It may be some time before an American army of large proportions makes its appearance in the field, but in a financial, industrial, and maritime way the Allies have shown plainly that they will lean heavily on America from the beginning. The allied commissions have pointed out what they most need, and the United States has pledged its resources ungrudgingly to fill those requirements. The result is that it already is apparent than America will hold a central place in the conduct of the war from now on, with the probability that her share in its prosecution and her influence in its common counsels will grow as it proceeds.

One of the most striking tendencies since the beginning of the war, it is pointed out here—a development which has become more pronounced since the arrival of the allied missions—is the rapid steps which have been taken toward the nationalization of American public utilities. The financing of the war, it is remarked, through the $7,000,000,000 loan, is exclusively in the hands of the Government, which will not depend on private bankers for its flotation. It was announced yesterday, furthermore, that the allied loans here also would be handled by the Treasury Department, thus further eliminating private capitalists from a hand in financial control.

Legislation is now pending in Congress, or about to be introduced, giving the Government complete control over the national transportation system, both

Continued on Page 3.

DISORDER CHECKED IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL AFTER TWO DAYS OF MOB THREATS; GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION ACCEPTED

Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies To Establish a Foreign Office of Its Own

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In connection with the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, a Department for Foreign Affairs has been established and already commenced its functions.

Skobelef has been appointed President of the department, the object of which is to keep foreign countries informed of Russian affairs and provide the council with news of eveuts abroad. The department will send daily telegrams through the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, entitled "Communiqué of the Department of International Relations of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies." By arrangement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs the communiqués will be sent at the expense of the State. The Petrograd Telegraph Agency must send all communiqués, inrrespective of length, to those countries to which they are directed by the council.

In addition to these telegrams, the department will keep editors, foreign labor newspapers, and journals of Russian Socialist parties supplied with news. Owing to the unpunctuality of postal communications, the latter material will be sent by special messenger.

It was intended that German papers should be received through the post, but owing to the postal difficulties it was decided to send weekly a special messenger to Stockholm. The messengers will be invested with no authority, and their duties will be strictly limited to instructions given by the council.

Disquieting news arrives from Helsingfors. The trouble is that German spies are hard at work.

FRENCH ON AISNE CAPTURE CRAONNE

Take Dominating Height on High Plateau and Make Big Gain Near Rheims.

BRITISH REPEL ATTACKS

Allies in Two Days Have Taken More Than 1,650 German Prisoners.

PARIS, May 4.—The French troops struck another powerful blow on the Soissons-Rheims front today, capturing the village of Craonne, several fortified points north and east of the village, and the German first line positions on a front of two and a half miles northwest of Rheims. Seven hundred and fifty prisoners have so far been counted.

Craonne, about nine miles southeast of Laon, stands upon an isolated height at the eastern end of the Chemin des Dames. It not only protects the entire plateau north of the Aisne, but defends also the lowlands between this height and Neufchâtel. The Germans have been entrenched in this position since the first battle of the Aisne, and many French attacks have broken against the cliffs on which the village stands. Its capture by the French gives them an open road up the valley of the Miette, where more than two weeks ago they captured the enemy's second line south of Juvincourt. An advance up this corridor would outflank the entire German position depending on Laon as a centre. Such an advance would have been a hazardous operation so long as the Germans clung to Craonne. The corridor is protected on the east by the heights of Brimont.

The War Office gives no details of the attack northwest of Rheims beyond stating that it was made on a front of about two and a half miles. Heavy artillery fighting continues in Champagne.

The text of the official statement issued this evening reads:

During the day in an operation splendidly carried out we gained possession of the village of Craonne and several points of support east and north of that locality. The number of prisoners accounted for up to the present is 150.

To the northwest of Rheims, after a heavy artillery preparation, we started this morning an attack in which our troops have captured the first German line on a front of four kilometers. We have taken about 600 prisoners, including eight officers.

In Champagne the artillery fighting has been violent all day in the region to the south and southwest of Moronvilliers. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

Allied aviators bombarded the German aviation centre of Ghistelles (Flanders) on the night of May 3-4; Belgian aviators alone dropped 1,500 kilograms of projectiles.

The afternoon statement follows:

The night was marked by great activity of the artillery on the front northwest of Rheims.

In the Champagne we made new progress in the wood west of Mont Cornillet and repulsed a grenade attack on one of our outposts. Intermittent artillery fighting occurred south of Moronvilliers.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) two surprise attacks on the German lines, one at Dead Man Hill and the other in Avocourt Wood, enabled us to take prisoners. West of Dead Man Hill we checked a German attack promptly. In Lorraine patrol encounters occurred near Embermenil and Domevre. The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

Yesterday our pilots brought down five German airplanes. It is learned also that three enemy machines which were reported to have been damaged in the course of engagements on Wednesday were in reality brought down. A German aviator at about 10

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DEMAND CONTROL OVER CHANCELLOR

Proposal in Reichstag Seeks to Make War Ministers Also Responsible to Popular Body.

BETHMANN UNDER HOT FIRE

All Parties Call for Peace Statement and He Confers with Kaiser About Terms.

AMSTERDAM, May 4, (via London.)—Advices from Berlin say that the new Constitution Committee of the Reichstag, of which Philip Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists, is President, and Dr. von Veit Vice President, met today for the first time.

The Centrists and National Liberals submitted a proposal advocating an alteration of the Imperial Constitution which would make the Chancellor or his representatives responsible to the Reichstag, and that the Ministers of War and Marine should be similarly responsible.

The proposal also provided that all appointments of officials and officers of the army and navy should be made under the counter signatures of the Ministers of the Army and the Navy, and that these Ministers should be responsible for them.

The demands also stipulate that grants for the expenses for the army and navy, in time of war or peace, should be made on the basis of the imperial laws. They also would require the introduction of a bill regulating by a State tribunal the responsibility of the Imperial Chancellor for violation of his official duties.

Of the 397 members of the Reichstag chosen at the last election (in 1912) 90 were members of the Centre and 44 were National Liberals. With the 110 Socialists, who, presumably, favor wide reforms in the Government, there would be 244 supporters of proposals for radical changes. This is forty-five more than a majority of the Reichstag.

Parties at Grips Over Annexation.

LONDON, May 4.—Popular discontent over the German Government's silence concerning its war aims is forcing the hand of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, and he will soon make a definite statement of his policy.

The Chancellor, it is stated, has been discussing the question with Emperor William and Talaat Pasha, Premier of Turkey, while Count George F. von Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, discussed the matter with the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet on his recent visit to Vienna. The Chancellor is now awaiting, the dispatch adds, a complete agreement before delivering his promised speech to the Reichstag.

The recent silence of the Chancellor concerning Germany's peace terms, says a Copenhagen dispatch, has failed of its object if, as has been stated, he sought to avoid disrupting the unity of feeling in the country by discussion of contentious questions, and if it is not true, as some German critics assert, that he has no definite peace policy. An acrimonious controversy is now raging in Germany between the big annexationists, 'the little annexationists, and the advocates of no annexations and indemnities whatever.

The Pan German League and the Army and Navy Leagues are demanding peace with indemnities, increased territories, and greater power for Germany. The Pan German League has sent circulars to its branches throughout the country, asking them to organize meetings everywhere in the interests of a "German peace" and against the Socialist peace program.

Call for a Showdown.

The Conservatives have introduced an interpellation in the Reichstag in an endeavor to smoke out von Bethmann Hollweg and force him to declare himself for or against the Scheidemann program. This reads:

The Socialist Party, demanding peace without annexation or indemnity, has created uneasiness among

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NOTE TO ALLIES RESENTED

Deputies Complained of Not Being Consulted in the Matter.

HELD ALL-NIGHT MEETING

Argued Real Power Was Vested in Council and Talked of Dispossessing the Government.

WANT WAR AIMS REVISED

Huge Pro-Government Demonstration Last Evening Overwhelmed Hostile Parade.

PETROGRAD, May 4, (via London, Saturday, May 5.)—Demonstrations against Foreign Minister Milukoff and the Government by soldiers and workmen, following the Government's note to the Allies expressing unequivocally the determination of Russia to carry out all her obligations toward them in the war, occurred yesterday and again today, but tonight the crisis seems over for the present at least.

A clash between rival parties occurred late this afternoon in the Nevsky Prospekt, in which several shots were fired. An officer and girl are reported killed and several persons wounded.

A series of demonstrations had previously taken place during the afternoon, some for and some against the Government. Motor trucks crowded with soldiers and civilians traversed the streets in support of the provisional authorities.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldier's delegates tonight announced that it had accepted the Government's explanation of its May Day note by a vote of 34 to 19 and decided that the incident was closed.

An anti-Government street demonstration was completely swamped by a gigantic pro-Government demonstration this evening.

As if of one accord the people, stirred into a seeming realization of the catastrophe overshadowing the country through the menaced fall of the Government, turned out, man, woman, and child, in support of the temporary authorities. From end to end the Nevsky Morskaya was packed with marching crowds of all grades of society. Well-groom and gray-headed men and women, expensively clad students by thousands, soldiers, business men, and children, seemingly a quarter of the population of the city, cheered and shouted for the Government.

So completely overshadowed and outnumbered were the earlier manifestants who demanded the downfall of the authorities that they appeared insignificant. The crowd poured into the square in front of the Marinsky Palace, the scene of last night's meeting of the Ministers and Deputies, and packed the immense area.

Russia's enemies could find little comfort in the scene. Banners inscribed, "in support of the temporary government," "away with anarchy," "no separate peace," and similar inscriptions gave the parade an appearance of a gala procession, in striking contrst to the anti-Government mob, which was composed of the shabbiest and most disreputable element of the population. A series of clashes occurred between the rival columns but resulted generally in nothing more than great excitement and some rough handling on both sides.

The newspaper editorials this afternoon dealt with the situation in the gravest words. The Edenstvo, reflecting the view of the working classes, said:

"We must find a way out in order to avoid civil war. The council must come to an agreement with the temporary government in the interests of the country. We believe in the common snse and patriotism of the council and that it will reach a decision to which the intellectual working class must adhere."

The Bourse Gazette said that Foreign Secretary Milukoff made a mistake, but one which could be remedied. It declared that the present problem was to keep the situation from growing more acute and that Russia must be united on its foreign policy. The Rech defended the course of M. Milukoff and appealed to his opponents to stop and reflect.

Yesterday detachments of soldiers and workmen gathered in front of the headquarters of the Provisional Government, carrying red flags and banners, with inscriptions "Down With Milukoff!" "Down With Guchkoff, Minister of War!" and "Down With the Provisional Government!"

When M. Milukoff saw the banners he came out on the balcony of the palace, with M. Shingaroff and M. Neckrasoff, and soon had turned the hostility of the crowd into enthusiastic support. He began by saying that he was fearful not for Milukoff, but for Russia. If the inscriptions interpreted the feelings of a majority of the citizens, he asked, what must be the condition of Russia. The Entente Allies would say Russia had betrayed her allies, and had struck her name from the list of the allied powers.

"The Provisional Government cannot accept that view of things," continued

M. Milukoff." "I declare to you that the Provisional Government and myself, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, will defend a position in which no one will dare to charge Russia with treason.

"Never shall Russia consent to a separate peace!

"The Provisional Government is a sailing vessel which can only move with the help of the wind. We look, then, for your trust, which is the wind that is to make our ship go forward. I hope you will supply us with that breeze, and that your confidence will aid us in propelling Russia toward liberty and prosperity and in upholding the dignity of our great, free country."

The words of the Foreign Minister evoked hearty cheering.

Discontent had been smoldering for some time, on account of the belief that M. Milukoff was not fully in sympathy with the viewpoint of the workmen and soldiers. The present outbreak, as already indicated, was a direct result of the announcement made by the Foreign Office to the allied nations to the effect that Russia would not slacken her effort in the common struggle against the Central Powers, and would observe strictly her engagements with her allies. The workmen and soldiers declared that they should have been consulted before this communication was sent.

All yesterday afternoon crowds gathered in groups in the public squares, listening to the exhortations of impromptu orators. The demonstration followed.

Council Claims Power.

Meanwhile the Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had discussed M. Milukoff's note to the Allies all of Wednesday night. It adjourned at daybreak yesterday without reaching a decision, but every speaker at the meeting emphasized the contention that the power in Russia rested in the hands of the representatives of the workmen and soldiers, and that they were determined to enforce their views upon the temporary Government or immediately dispossess it and construct a Government of their own liking.

Most of the leaders advocated that a compromise was obtainable by the removal of Milukoff, but permitting the rest of the Government to remain in power.

M. Tcheidse, President of the body, after reading the Government note, declared that he found it quite nullified the effect of the previous declaration of April 9.

"The form of this note and its vague allusions to a victorious end of the war," said M. Tcheidse, "are so ambiguous that one can deduce anything he wants to from it, even the ideas of the old Government. Steps must be immediately taken to clarify this so that the country will know that the Government does not intend to agree to annexations, expropriations, and contributions. After this explanation is published and the allies are informed of its contents the proletariat classes of the allied countries must take similar steps to make their Governments repudiate such intentions."

M. Stankevitch, Social Democrat, who followed M. Tcheidse, said:

"This note has struck a serious blow to our unity with the Government. The Government today feels the discord which exists and which is so evident in the street demonstrations."

Fear of Allies Expressed.

The speaker then hinted that the Entente Allies might not approve of the stand taken by the Russian proletariat, and declared in this connection:

"It is necessary to mobilize all the forces of the democracy, because we may be menaced from the outside. We will not allow any one to attack us. If the Government continues to follow their line of conduct we will go further—we can arrest the Government. I must fulfill our program, for we have the power, and we can telephone tonight expressing our distrust of the Government, and it will be compelled to resign.

"If the action of the Government was dictated by wrong intentions we will immediately vote our distrust, and the present Cabinet will be replaced by one of our own choosing. I tell this to you to show you the power that is in our hands.

"But we must be careful. The finances of the country are in bad condition, the supply question is critical, and we must seriously consider before adopting extreme measures. Only after mature deliberation can we decide that the temporary Government must be removed. Then we can take the power in our hands and bear all the responsibility. On account of the complicated nature of the problems confronting the country we must take the mildest means."

M. Chernoff, who spoke next, said:

"The present situation is more serious than when the trouble occurred between the old régime and the revolutionists. In the first days of the revolution it was a fight between two hostile camps; now it is a fight between conquerors. The situation can have dangerous results, and the principal thing we need at the present is quiet and order. We must cast away the imperialistic influence from our foreign policy, as well as from our internal life. Our program must have brought knowledge to all Governments, and we must request from our allies that they reconsider their aims in the war."

M. Bonin, another speaker, recommended a coalition ministry. He reiterated the same warning against extreme measures as had the previous speakers.

Anarchist Members for Action.

The opinions of the speakers ranged through every shade of political belief. The speakers included anarchist members who flatly proposed the overthrowing of the present Government immediately. One of the anarchists said:

"The temporary Government has thrown off its mask, and we see that it is not much better than the old. We are naïve and simple. M. Milukoff is a sly person and can find any way to deceive us. Down with him! Throw off the temporary Government!"

Another speaker declared that yesterday's note showed a policy of world imperialism. He added that it was a mistake to send recruits to fill the gaps in the ranks at the front, because these men were needed in Petrograd. The speaker proposed the formation of a coalition committee to exert the same influence on foreign policy that the present council wields over home politics.

"If the recent declaration of the Government is not retracted it will be considered a counter-revolutionary attempt," said this speaker in conclusion.

M. Voytinsky, the last speaker, said:

"Every soldier must know he is not fighting for the ideas of Milukoff, or for Constantinople and the Bardanelles, but for the new freedom."

Late in the day the committee sat in special session with the Council of the Provisional Government for a discussion of the Government's motives in issuing the note. The upshot of it was that the Executive Committee decided that it would be inexpedient to demand the resignation of the Government at the moment, and they persuaded the soldiers engaged in the demonstrations to return to their barracks.

There were also demonstrations last evening in favor of the Government, M. Rodsianko, President of the Duma, exhorting the people to continue the war until the attainment of victory worthy of the Russian people.

The renewal of the demonstration today occurred at 3 o'clock. Many hundreds of factory workers—men, women, and boys—preceded by double files of soldiers, marched down the Nevsky Prospect with a banner inscribed, "away with the temporary government."

Aside from this the city has been normal throughout the day, though the tenseness caused by the situation of yesterday still prevails.

In the early hours of yesterday morning delegates from the Tsarskoe Selo garrison arrived in Petrograd, bringing assurances that the entire garrison was back of the temporary Government. At 1 o'clock in the morning, while crowds besieged the palace, General Korniloff, commander of the Petrograd garrison, gave to The Associated Press the following statement:

"Today's meeting of the troops before the Marinsky Palace apparently was the result of a misunderstanding created by agitators who used the Government note to excite the soldiers. A majority of the soldiers, however, have shown that they fully understand the best interests of democracy, and only a small minority has taken part in the anti-Government demonstration.

"Most of the troops have declared themselves ready to support and defend the temporary Government. The Petrograd garrison as a whole stands with the Government."

Many proclamations, signed by members of various regiments, appeared on walls this morning, declaring support of the Government.

A representative of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers asked the journalists today to publish the fact that the council did not approve of yesterday's demonstration on the part of the troops, that the demonstration was created by persons unknown to the council and that the council immediately took steps to prevent other troops joining it and caused the manifestants to return to their barracks as soon as possible.

CRISIS NEAR IN CLASH OF RUSSIAN PARTIES

Note to Allies Regarded as Government's Defiance to Council of Workers' Deputies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 5.—Apparently the antagonism to the conservative Provisional Government, which has been increasingly manifested by the radical Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, is fast reaching a crisis which may lead to a decisive struggle.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post says the declaration, in the form of a circular note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the allied Governments, is regarded there as a defiance thrown by the Provisional Government in the teeth of the council. He continues, in a dispatch dated Thursday:

"This latter body, which actually controls the whole situation in Russia, a week ago required the Provisional Government within three days to give a definite reply on the burning question of a separate peace, and later extended the term by another three days, which expired today, and the circular note to the powers was published yesterday. I discredit the view that the Provisional Government is in a position to defy the council, and I believe that the note has its origin rather in financial difficulties and in the state of the foreign exchanges, which threaten seriously both the Provisional Government and any other bodies exercising power in the name of Russia.

"The chief rock ahead of the Russian Government is finance and taxation. It is an open secret that both are giving far from satisfactory results. Advices received from the rural districts represent the mujik as rather indifferent to the glories of liberty, but intensely interested in the possibility of adding to his holding in land. As for the questions regarding the form of government, he says very wisely: 'Well, we shall just wait a bit and see which is the more profitable for us.'

"This canny attitude is characteristic of the mujik, who has been somewhat overgoverned in many ways in the past, and who has been harried and worried by agitators during the last dozen years with utopian visions of an infinite variety of pattern. His support, which eventually means the support of the Russian armies—for they are chiefly composed of peasantry—will go to that form of government which gives something tangible in hand. For liberty, as such, he has no use, having received it once before, a half century ago, without in the slightest degree improving his position in the world."

The correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Milukoff's note to the Allies has had an immediate effect here. Going out this morning I heard there was indignation in the barracks. I have just come in from Marie Square, where stands the Marie Palace, the meeting place of the Council of Ministers of the temporary Government. The whole square was a dense mass of troops. In the centre was the Litovsky Regiment, with huge red banners inscribed "Down with Milukoff!" Speakers among the soldiers were saying, 'Since he no longer fulfills the will of the people why should he be a member of the people's Government?'

"There are strong rumors that Milukoff will resign his position as Foreign Secretary. His resignation would possibly be in time to avert a disastrous conflict which is desired neither by the Government nor by the council.

"'On May Day, on the very day of the first openly celebrated holiday of the democratic brotherhood,' says one of the largest of the labor papers, 'the Foreign Minister signed a note to the allies concerning Russia's decision to refrain from demands for annexation and indemnity.' The paper then proceeds to express extreme dissatisfaction with the tone of note which 'integrally repeats all that more than once has been stated by Citizen Milukoff in private interviews, and not only has been protested against by the democracy but even disowned by the temporary Government, which explained that the imperialistic tendencies of the Foreign Minister were only his personal opinion.'

"'It will be remembered that the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies passed a resolution asking the temporary Government to address a note to the Allies requesting them to join Russia in refraining from annexation and contribution and in stating that a desirable peace would be based on the self-definition of peoples. If Milukoff's note is meant as an answer to this resolution it may have the effect of precipitating a wholly unnecessary conflict between the council and the Government.

"'It is a curious position. Milukoff, the Foreign Minister of democratic Russia, is probably the strongest imperialist in the country and retains his position solely on account of his great personal influence. Although twice before this note statements of his—one about the preservation of the old dynasty and the other about Constantinople—nearly caused a definite split in the country.

"The extremist Pravada points to Milukoff's note as proof of the failure of the moderate methods of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies. Other papers point out that Milukoff's note is written in the dead language of the old diplomacy from which revolution was to have freed Europe.

"'Russian democracy, as a whole, is definitely against separate peace, but one of the first objects of the council was to decide on the aims of the war so that the soldiers should know what they were fighting for. If these definite aims disappear once more in the fog of diplomatic language it will be difficult to preserve the unity so happily attained."

LONDON'S VIEW OF SITUATION.

Public Men and Press Not Pessimistic Over Russia's Troubles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 5.—Reuter's dispatches from Petrograd published today, giving details of the scenes following the publication of the Provisional Government's note to the allied powers throw a clear light on the situation, of which THE NEW YORK TIMES was able to give some indication on Wednesday.

Lord Curzon yesterday spoke of the situation in Russia as a serious one, and many people here in London take a gloomy view that Russia, even should the advocates of a separate peace never get the upper hand, cannot devote all her energies to the prosecution of the war while concerned with the settlement of internal problems. Mr. Asquith takes the broad view that the revolution in Russia is of immense importance in the region of ideas, and emphasizes the desirability of measuring it aright as a new fact in the world.

The Westminster Gazette points out that Russia is at this moment the chief test of faith in moral forces. "We see," says The Gazette, "a great upheaval which to a man who keeps his eyes fixed only on the military situation is annoyance and disappointment. What a splendid and decisive result, he says to himself, might have been attained if only the Russians had been able to start another great offensive at the moment when we are pressing the Germans so hard in the west.

"If only Brusiloff were in a position to do again this year what he did last year in Galicia! Even on that ground the implied judgment is unfair. The Russian revolution has provided an administration, not weaker, but stronger, for war. Had the old régime remained undisturbed it would probably by now have taken Russia out of the war or left her helpless before the first Austro-German attack."

There is united testimony of Russians in London and Englishmen in Petrograd that the attitude of a certain small number of Englishmen and a section of the English press toward the revolution damped the enthusiasm with which the revolutionist leaders regarded British democracy and London. The Daily News today prints a lengthy dispatch, giving instances, wherefore England lost popularity in Petrograd. Longsighted views such as that taken by Asquith are necessary to redress the balance. So far as the agitation for the making of a separate peace is concerned it is believed by Russians here that American opinion is calculated to have a powerful influence upon that section which looks at peace as the great immediate good, regardless of future dangers inherent in a peace which does not safeguard democracy.

TALK PEACE TO RUSSIANS.

Germans Try to Persuade Soldiers Their War Aims Are Identical.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 4.—The Morning Post's Hungarian correspondent writes:

"The Germans are actively pursuing the campaign by which they are endeavoring to persuade the Russian Socialists and those in power under the new régime in Russia that there is no difference between Russian and German war aims.

"Strenuous endeavors are being made in this way to influence the Russian soldiery in favor of peace. This became apparent very soon after the Russian revolution took place, but evidence of it has now been found in the pages of the Deutsch Karpathen Zeitung, an official German military organ edited by the Austrian General von Kouta and published for the benefit of the German and Austrian troops on the southeastern front. This journal, as quoted by the Pesti Naplo in a leading article entitled 'Easter,' tells how peace persuasion was in progress on Easter Day. The General, who is credited with the authorship of the article, writes:

"'There has been perfect quiet on the eastern front for some time past. The peace idea of the new Russian Government has been warmly welcomed in the Russian Army. The holidays have even increased the desire for peace. German soldiers have shown great respect for this Easter feeling of the Russian soldiers, and therefore on their Easter Sunday we ceased firing all along the line from Riga to the Black Sea. And all along the immense front Russian officers and soldiers crept out of their trenches and had conversations with our soldiers and officers.

"'In the morning some Russian batteries threw a few shells now and then, but toward afternoon they, too, ceased firing, and, following upon this, men without their rifles crept up the parapets and came toward our positions. Those who were without permissions or papers of identification were sent back to their lines, while those who were permitted to come over were blindfolded and given a hearty welcome in our trenches.

"'All those who came over in this way on a visit declared that the Russian troops were anxious to see the end of the war, and had sent representatives to Petrograd to demand peace. Our officers and soldiers on their part impressed upon the Russians the real feeling of our Government toward Russia and explained to them that our war aims as laid down in our peace offer of December, 1916, are identical with those of the Russian Provisional Government. Russia, however, has still to suffer and must sacrifice thousands more of her sons simply because England and France mean to accomplish their plans of conquest with their help.

"'The Russian soldiers were especially bitter when told by our men that England intended to annex the Russian islands in the Baltic with the object of crippling Russia forever. We gave the representatives of the Russian forces German newspapers and periodicals from which they could learn how deeprooted is the sympathy in our country for the new Russian régime and free Russian people.'

"The General adds that from all the neighboring army corps similar reports come in with regard to friendly visits from the Russians and 'Russian officers of high rank have announced their intention to pay us a visit tonight. They could be sure, we told them,' that a most cordial reception would be accorded them.'"

ALEXIEFF IN PETROGRAD.

Commander in Chief Consulting with War Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—General Alexieff, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, arrived in Petrograd today to confer with Minister of War Guchkoff on the situation at the front.

Guchkoff's health is improving. He is suffering from affections of the lungs and heart, but now is able to attend the conferences daily.

FAVOR JEWISH REPUBLIC.

Lvoff and Kerensky to Help Establish One in Palestine.

The Jewish Daily News of this city has received a special cable from its staff correspondent in Petrograd that the Russian Government is in favor of the establishment of a Jewish republic in Palestine. The dispatch, which is dated midnight, April 31, reads:

"Premier Lvoff and Minister of Justice Kerensky, addressing a Jewish May Day demonstration, pledged themselves to exert their entire influence to help the Jewish people to obtain the restoration of Palestine for the establishment of a Jewish republic."

To All Employers

How to Help Your Employees to Buy War Bonds

THE Government of the United States has called upon its citizens to furnish the sinews of war. "The Liberty Loan of 1917" offers every one his chance. As a plan to make these bonds available for all, we offer this suggestion to employers:

1. That you enlist your services directly in behalf of your country by placing war bonds within the reach of all your employees, through a plan of payment which we have prepared in detail making it possible for them to subscribe.

2. That you lend them the necessary funds to cover the purchase price and that payment to you be deducted in moderate instalments from future wages.

3. That you arrange to have the bonds carried for you under such subscriptions, the subscriber to receive the bond interest. This Company has set aside a large fund for this purpose.

To make this loan really successful all earners should subscribe. We are confident that they will do so if it is made easy and convenient for them.

We shall be glad to discuss this plan with you in either your office or ours.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Capital and Surplus - - -	**$40,000,000**
Resources, more than - - -	**$500,000,000**

SWAMPED BY RUSH FOR OFFICERS' CORPS

New York Headquarters Has to Summon Police Reserves to Handle the Crowd.

ENROLLING TIME EXTENDED

More Than 5,000 Applications Have Now Been Sent to Plattsburg Camp Commander.

The enrolling headquarters for the Officers' Training Camp, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, was stormed yesterday by a crowd of men of all stations in life, the total number of whom was estimated by the police to be from 5,000 to 10,000. Out of this throng the regular army officers in charge accepted the applications of about 800. At 12:30 o'clock this morning several hundred applicants, some of whom had been standing in line for hours, were still waiting the verdict of the army officers as to whether they were of the mental, moral, and physical calibre desired by the War Department for the junior officering of the first army to be raised under the selective conscription system.

Two reasons were given for the great rush. One was the published decision of the War Department to refuse to accept applications after midnight, and the other was the positive statement that those who attend the training camps will receive during the three months they are under instruction $100 a month salary in addition to all expenses. The order to stop enrollments at midnight was countermanded last night, and it was announced that the office would be open all day today and tomorrow until 4 o'clock in the afternoon for all applicants, and after 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon until further notice for those who are specially qualified for the military service.

The army officers, reserve officers, and former Plattsburgers who had volunteered to help found it impossible to keep the men in alignment, and the police had to be called on for assistance. Reserves were ordered to the enrolling offices by Police Commissioner Woods.

It was impossible to handle the crowd in the usual way, which has been to permit every man to fill out his papers and to present them personally to Captain Mathews or Captain Scott, and to expedite matters it was decided to adopt the inspection system, the regular army officers going up and down the long lines and passing on the physical qualifications of the men. Those who were too young or below the physical standard were ordered to leave the lines. By the inspection system fully seven-eighths of those in line were eliminated before they reached the headquarters offices. But even this was a slow proceeding, and working as hard as they could the officers could not eliminate the apparently disqualified at a rate of more than 100 an hour.

Those whose appearance indicated that they could get by the doctors and the army examiners were tapped on the shoulder and get slips which passed them into the filling offices. Each man was asked what college, if any, he had attended, what his business was, whether he was single or married, his age, whether he had any previous military service, and in this way the inspectors were able to get a fair line on every man's quantifications.

Captain Rockwell said last night that telegrams had been sent by the War Department to the commanding officers of all officers' training camps instructing them that specially qualified applicants would be accepted up to next Tuesday, provided their names and qualifications were sent by telegraph to the commander of the camp which they desired to attend. Applicants who were "highly qualified," the War Department telegram stated, would be accepted up to May 14, provided the Camp Commander gave his consent by telegraph. No applicants will be examined after May 14.

Captain Mathews said at midnight that the thirty medical officers who are examining candidates for Plattsburg were booked up for every minute from 8 A. M. until midnight today. The doctors announced that they would be prepared to handle sixty men an hour.

The local enrollment now exceeds 5,000 men, whose applications had been forwarded to Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, Camp Commander at Plattsburg.

DRAFT BILL IS DELAYED.

Conferees Abandon Session After Interruption to Answer Roll Calls.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Conferees of the House and Senate, working to reconcile conflicting amendments in the Army bill, met late today ready to begin consideration of selective conscription. The principal difference is the age limit. The Senate made it 21 to 27, and the House made it 21 to 40.

The conferees found, however, that they were interrupted so often to answer roll calls in House and Senate on the Espionage bill that they gave up any attempt to continue wok today, and put it over until tomorrow.

CENSORSHIP PUT THROUGH THE HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

which is helpful to his own country and which is published for that purpose," said Mr. Graham. "Yet it might be charged that this publication was indirectly useful to the enemy. Such a person should be commended, not put in jail. The question of intent, I maintain, is essential, and yet it is not included in this substitute. The point is stressed that a jury trial is provided, but a person is put in the attitude of having to wait for a jury to determine whether what he publishes is useful to the enemy."

The flank movement of the Administration forces in offering a final substitute after the rejection of various amendments and the striking out of the section was unexpected. It caught the opponents of a drastic press censorship unawares, and there was a hurried effort to get back into the chamber by members who had left in the belief that the censorship fight had ended in a victory for the advocates of a free press.

Meanwhile the Administration forces were busy and rounded up a number of members for the vote on the Gard compromise. Absenteeism hurt the anti-censorship side more than the Administration cohorts, according to the comment of surprised members after the approval of the Gard provision.

Comparatively little debate was had in the House today on the Espionage bill. Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee made the closing speech for the bill, but the committee proposal was voted down even after he had informed the House that President Wilson desired its approval. The Administration faction did its most effective work during the brief debate on the Gard substitute. Wavering members were brought into line by the argument that the substitute was far less drastic than the original section, and the guarantee of a jury trial offered comparative freedom of speech.

"The jury trial means," said Mr. Gard, "that the jury will pass on facts and determine whether the matter published is useful to the enemy, instead of the jury merely corroborating a Presidential proclamation. This is a big difference."

Speaker Clark, Mr. Mann, the minority leader, Mr. Kahn of California, Mr. McCormick of Illinois, and Mr. Graham were among the House members who fought censorship to the end.

Amendments Knocked Out.

The McCormick amendment to specify by statutory enactment what information may not be published—such as information covering the movement of ships and troops—was defeated without a roll call. The Kahn amendment authorizing the President to name a Censorship Board of seven members, to consist of one representative each of the Army, the Navy and the State Department, and four newspaper men, the appointment of the four latter to be confirmed by the Senate, was rejected on a viva voce vote. Other amendments and substitutes were voted down and the House then adopted the committee substitute offered yesterday by Chairman Webb. This action was perfunctory, as it had been generally understood the decisive vote would come on the Graham motion to strike the entire section from the bill.

When the Graham motion was adopted the announcement of the vote, 220 to 167, was hailed with applause on both sides of the Chamber. The attendance had dwindled as the roll call progressed and until the Gard substitute was unexpectedly offered the members of the House regarded the censorship fight as ended in a victory for the proponents of a free press and free speech.

In an attempt to defeat the Graham motion to strike out, Mr. Webb drew a picture of "thousands of our boys going to death at sea because some newspaper may publish the fact that a ship with our troops aboard has sailed."

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin said the McCormick amendment would prevent this, although he did not believe any newspaper would publish such information.

Mr. Webb said Congress had voted for war, had authorized a seven-billion-dollar-bond issue and had passed a Conscription bill.

"The newspapers," he said, "ought to be required to make some sacrifices like the rest of us."

Postmaster General Burleson arrived in the Speaker's lobby soon after the House convened at 11 o'clock. He conferred with many members, and it was generally understood about the House that he was at the Capitol to whip into line recalcitrants on the Administration measure.

Several House leaders are understood to have informed Mr. Burleson that the censorship section in original form could not be jammed through the House. This proved to be the case, but a partial victory was won by the Administration in bringing about the later adoption of the Gard substitute.

EMBARGO CLAUSE CHANGED.

Senate Adopts a Substitute Restricting President's Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Senate today adopted a provision in the Espionage bill by which authority is given the President to declare an embargo on shipments from the United States as to particular neutral countries, when in his judgment these shipments find their way into Germany.

The provision as adopted was presented yesterday by Senator Smith of Georgia to obviate certain constitutional objections to the original provision and also to limit the President's power. Mr. Smith contended that, as originally framed, the bill would permit the President to proclaim embargoes on exports from some American ports and not from others. The Smith amendment was adopted by a vote of 40 to 30.

The Senate also adopted, by a vote of 55 to 11, the amendment of Senator Fernald of Maine, authorizing the President to embargo exports of tinplate and tin containers when the supply in the United States became inadequate.

In the debate today a letter written by President Wilson to Chairman Culberson of the Committee on the Judiciary was read, asking for the embargo legislation. The letter was read in response to a statement by Senator Reed of Missouri that the bill had come from the Attorney General without consultation with the President.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, who is in charge of the bill, said that the power to embargo certain classes of shipments arose from information that American food and clothing, in spite of the rigid British blockade, were reaching Germany in substantial quantities. Senator Walsh of Montana said that unless certain neutrals, which he did not name, changed their course, the United States would have to forbid exports to them.

The substitute embargo clause, agreed to by a vote in which partisan lines were eliminated, reads:

"When during the pending war the President shall find that exports to a particular country are being used, directly or indirectly, to supply an enemy country, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export any article or articles from the United States to such country except and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress."

The committee draft of the embargo section, which had been submitted by the President, proposed that whenever the United States was at war and the President should find the public safety or welfare required, exports might be embargoed.

CABLE CENSOR FINDS NOT A WORD TO DELETE

First Day's Supervision Reveals Only a Few Messages Not Clearly Expressed.

Forty thousand words, the number usually sent from and received in New York daily by cable, passed Commander Arthur Bainbridge Hoff and his staff of naval censors yesterday without a single deletion. It was the first day's work of the censor. Several oddly worded messages were held up for a short time, but were sent on their way after the senders had rephrased them.

Until the Navy Department appoints an officer to viséé press matter the censorship will apply only to commercial cables going to countries other than those of Central and South America, and both incoming and outgoing messages to those countries.

At 8 A. M. sharp Commander Hoff and his staff appeared at the Mexican Telegraph Company's office, 64 Broad Street, while the acting censors took up their stations in the main offices of the other cable companies. Although the companies practically turned over the supervision of their business there was no delay. The civilians yielded their places to the navy men and the messages went forward without halt.

At the quarters of Commander Hoff, however, all did not go on so smoothly. Word had got abroad that many persons would be hired, and applicants were so persistent that it was finally necessary to open an enrolling room on the ground floor where the would-be censors were halted and questioned as to their qualifications. After that the censors, though rather handicapped by the labors of painters and plasterers making over the offices, were able to work uninterrupted.

In the absence of any announcement of policy in regard to what is and is not acceptable to the censor, individuals and business firms kept the telephone of Commander Hoff busy trying to get rulings. Recognizing that the present method works a hardship, it was announced, on behalf of the censor, that the regulations would be given out through the press on Monday.

RAPS BRITISH CENSORSHIP.

Representative Britten Wants Balfour to Suspend It Immediately.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A resolution directing the Secretary of State to convey to the representatives of Great Britain now in America the suggestion that Great Britain should immediately suspend the censoring of American mail, the interference with American trade, and the seizure of ships and cargoes affecting the interests of this country, was introduced in the House today by Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, a minority member of the Naval Affairs Committee.

The long preamble of the Britten resolution recites extracts from the diplomatic correspondence between this Government and Great Britain regarding the rights of neutrals, the British "blacklist," and the interference by Great Britain with the mails and commerce of the United States. This resolution also declares that "a state of war now exists between the United States and the German Empire, and the defeat of Germany is as desirable to the United States Government as it is to the British Government."

Foreign Secretary Balfour is scheduled to appear with the members of the British commission before the House tomorrow.

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WORKS OUT DETAILS OF ARMY OF 547,197

Continued from Page 1.

airy Majors will become Lieutenant Colonels, sixty-three Captains will become Majors, and all Lieutenants will become Captains. All field artillery Lieutenant Colonels and the first five Majors will be examined to become Colonels. The remaining Majors and one Captain will go up to Lieutenant Colonels, seventy Captains will be examined for Majors, and all Lieutenants will become Captains.

In the Coast Artillery thirteen Lieutenant Colonels must be promoted to Colonels, twenty-two Majors become Lieutenant Colonels, all Captains will become Majors, and the first 220 Lieutenants will be examined for Captains. All Second Lieutenants become First Lieutenants.

In the infantry the first fifty Lieutenant Colonels will be examined to become Colonels. Majors down to No. 80 go up for Lieutenant Colonels, the first 300 Captains are slated for Majors, and all present First Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants, including the first 153, will become Captains.

The result of this expansion will be to create 3,461 vacancies in the grades of First and Second Lieutenant in the army. More than a thousand youths in civil life already have applied for examination for Second Lieutenant, and 4,000 will be selected from the officers' training camps.

To provide general officers to command the eighteen divisional training camps that number of army Colonels may be examined. As there exists already one vacancy in the grade of Brigadier General, nineteen new general officers must be appointed in the near future, and the army bill provides that the President may select these men from any source. A uniform grade of Major General, senior and junior rank, also has been proposed, doing away with the grade of Brigadier General. In any event, the present general officers of wide experience probably will be selected, so far as possible, to command the divisional camps.

The full strength of the National Guard until now existing will be 9,847 officers and 329,954 men, giving a total regular and National Guard force of 21,080 officers and 022,954 men to be whipped into shape before the new army is called. New units must be created, however, to fill out tactical organizations, and probably the total of this first force will exceed 700,000 active troops backed by about 250,000 more in the regimental recruit battalions.

From this force will be formed eighteen divisions corresponding to the organization of the first new army. From it also, early in September, will be drawn some 200,000 officers and non-commissioned officers who will constitute the framework on which the new army will be shaped. They will be, with the 10,000 officers to be selected from the training camps, the instructors of the first army, and on their efficiency rests the whole military fabric that is to be built up.

Regular Officers in Command.

In general, the plan will be to provide regular army officers to command each new regiment, with an adequate number of regular or National Guard officers of experience to carry on efficiently the administrative duties and to supervise instruction.

During the interval between the registration and the calling out of the new army the regular and National Guard divisions will be at work preparing the mobilization camps and with their own training. To them also will continue to fall the duty of protecting public and private property. The commander of each training district probably will direct this work under the orders of the commander of the military department in which his camp is situated.

MILITIA CALL EXPECTED.

100,000 Guardsmen to be Summoned Into Federal Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A call for the mobilization in Federal service of the entire National Guard of the country will be issued at the same time that President Wilson signs his proclamation providing for the army of 500,000 men to be raised by conscription. The call for the half million to be drafted will be issued by the President the day he signs the army Draft bill, which, it is now believed, will be before him early next week.

There are now 60,000 National Guardsmen in Federal service. There are 100,000 guardsmen who saw service on the Mexican border not yet called into Federal service and who will be mobilized in the orders to be issued next week.

The National Guardsmen will be mobilized in their respective State camps. Then they will be formed into twelve divisions to be known as the Fifth to Sixteenth, inclusive. The New York guardsmen will be formed into the Sixth Division, in which no other State troops will be included. There are also enough men in the Pennsylvania National Guard to form a separate division, to be known as the Seventh. All of the guardsmen from the New England States will be united in the Fifth. The other divisions will be formed as follows:

Eighth—Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Ninth—North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia.

Tenth—Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Eleventh—Michigan and Ohio.

Twelfth—Illinois and Indiana.

Thirteenth—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Iowa.

Fourteenth—Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Fifteenth—Arkansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

Sixteenth—California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada.

The first four divisions of the army being prepared will be the regular army divisions now formed along the Mexican border.

10,624 ARMY RECRUITS IN 4 DAYS THIS WEEK

Half of an Army Division Enlisted Between Monday and Thursday—2,786 on the Last Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Enough men to form half a division have joined the regular army during the first four days of the present week. Figures made public by Adjt. Gen. McCain today showde that 2,786 men enlisted on Thursday. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 7,838 men joined, bringing the total for the four days up to 10,624 men.

Illinois jumped to the front yesterday with 340 recruits. Pennsylvania was second with 298, Indiana third with 239, Missouri fourth with 184, Texas fifth with 167, Michigan sixth with 156, and New York seventh with 154.

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CHICAGO WELCOMES FRENCH COMMISSION

Envoys Ride Through Crowded Streets, Decorated with the Flags of the Allies.

"PAPA" JOFFRE IS THE IDOL

Moved by Demonstration, He Finally Consents to Speak at a Night Meeting.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Marshal Joffre of France, urged by the repeated and vociferous demands of a mass meeting tonight, made his first speech in America, aside from a few words in Congress, and brought the cheering throngs to their feet amid waving flags by asserting that the French and the American flags, which he entwined as he spoke, would never separate while the struggle for liberty continued.

The large crowd that gathered in the Auditorium to greet the French commission at the end of its first day's tour of the Middle West insisted on hearing Joffre. It had been explained to the audience that the Marshal was a soldier and not an orator, but flag-waving auditors, having seen the veteran's cheeks wet with tears during an inspiring speech by former Premier Viviani, whom the Marshal embraced at the climax of the Minister's oration, yelled for Joffre until he finally yielded.

The French war chief, in full uniform, stepped to the front of the rostrum, holding a French flag in one hand and an American flag in the other. He spoke in French, waving first one flag and then the other, finally entwining the two banners. His words were few and the auditors, few of whom understood French, cheered so that even the stenographers could not record all he said, brief as it was. General Joffre said, in part:

"My friends, I am proud to have in my hand the American flag, which is to the American people what the French flag is to the people of France, a symbol of liberty. I hold in my other hand the flag of France, who has given of her best, her staunchest, and her bravest, and which also stands for liberty. I had the honor to carry the French flag on the field of battle, and I am glad to join the flag of many battles to the flag that has never known defeat. With this flag I bring to you the salute of the French Army to the American people, our staunch ally in the common cause.

As he joined the two flags of red, white and blue with the closing words, the whole assembly mounted the seats and cheered.

Viviani Moves Joffre to Tears.

It was when M. Viviani referred to the first onrush of the German army almost to the doors of Paris and the order of Joffre to take the offensive that drove back the enemy thirty miles that the hero of the Marne brushed tears away with his clenched fist and rose impulsively to embrace the orator. M. Viviani said:

"In coming into this hall tonight, I was deeply touched when the applause which rang out when the national air of France was played, and also that of America. I have also been very deeply impressed with the talks made by Chairman Bancroft, the Mayor of Chicago, and the Governor of Illinois.

"In '71 fate was against us and we suffered heavy losses, and they took our Alsace and Lorraine. But we will have it back tomorrow. Our country has been very patient in spite of many provocations, of which I might mention Tangier, Casa Blanca, and others, but it was not until 1914 that it became imperative for us to defend our rights. Germany, who had been preparing herself for this war for a period of forty-five years, then expected to overcome resistance in a few hours, a few days, or a few months. But all of our children answered the call as they would that of their own mother, and while the enemy was temporarily successful, as fate was against us, our third-new until our General had completed our general plan of defense. He then gave us the word: 'En avant!'

"Then our soldiers, with blood in their eyes and determination in their hearts, responded bravely and fifty kilometers had been retaken.

Praises Work Done by Americans.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I can recall the part your country played right from the opening of the war, as I recall seeing first fifty-four American ambulances entered in the service. I also remember the beautiful sight of your American women leaning over the beds of our wounded and dying soldiers. I also recall the beautiful work done from the start by your American doctors.

"While you were a considerable distance from the seat of war, and while, owing to the censor, the true story of the battle of the Marne never reached you, it is impossible that you did not have some idea of the battles of the Marne, Yser, Somme, and Verdun, where you should have seen the French army as it really was.

"There we could see our own sons bleeding and dying by the roadside, and, notwithstanding this sight, our army kept up its courage, inspired by the feeling of democracy, the grand armies of France proceeded on their victorious way in keeping with the spirit of patriotism and democracy, which has animated the hearts of their brethren in responding from the other side of the Atlantic. It is this spirit which will lead us to the abolishment of autocracy. That is the reason the people of this country responded so freely to the call of your President for the freedom of the world.

"In closing I am glad to extend to you the thanks of the mission to you who have received us as brothers."

In speaking briefly at a banquet which preceded the mass meeting, M. Viviani said:

"Come to us, American brothers. Come and fight side by side with your French brothers, with your allied brothers. Come under your glorious banner to fight for the democracy of the world, and show our men that when the rights of a single nation are violated the rights of all nations are trampled under foot.

"Nations are trampled under foot. In the message of Mr. Wilson, incomparable in its grandeur and nobility, which went to the heart of hearts of France, your illustrious President made manifest the idea of America.

"He expressed them too magnificently for me to attempt to express them in turn. But when I speak of democratic ideas, when I speak of violated rights to be avenged, of the sufferings endured by those who have fought for liberty and which can only be repaid by victory, I cannot do better to symbolize my thoughts, to give them concrete form, than to raise my glass in honor of the illustrious President of the United States."

Edgar A. Bancroft, Chairman of the meeting, welcoming the commission, pointed out that Chicagoans saluted its members with affection as allies in a cause that "their cold courage and utter devotion have ennobled."

Mayor William Hale Thompson made an address of welcome on behalf of the city, while Governor Frank O. Lowden spoke for the State.

Joffre the Idol of the Crowds.

The Middle West today gave to the war mission leaders from France a welcome which brought from the lips of Marshal Joffre the exclamation: "Wonderful!"

It was Joffre who caught the popular fancy during the trip about the city. He was cheered wildly everywhere. He was dressed in his service uniform and rode through miles of crowded streets, with his hand almost constantly raised in salute in response to the cheers of the crowds. The deepest thrills which the crowds witnessed came in the welcome of "Young America," for the children never failed to recognize "Papa" Joffre on sight, nor he to catch their greetings.

At Joffre's side rode former Premier Viviani, Vice Admiral Chocheprat, and Lieutenant Fabry, the "Blue Devil of France," who shared generously in the crowd's applause. Accompanying them as the Government's representatives was Breckinridge Long, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby, former American Attaché at the Paris Embassy, who attended Marshal Joffre and Vice Admiral Chocheprat, and Lieut. Commander Allen Buchanan of the navy.

The party comprised thirteen members, all guests of the nation on a trip which will have extended over 3,200 miles by the time they return to Washington. They arrived at noon on the Government special train. The half day that followed was crowded with patriotic outbursts, beginning with a ride from the train through the city streets, which were decorated with the tricolor of France, the Stars and Stripes and British flags.

There followed in quick succession the greeting of the city's Reception Committee of the Chicago Club, a reception by the local French colony and French relief organizations, more rides, a reception and dinner, and finally a night meeting at the Auditorium Theatre.

Women, equally with men, formed the crowds which cheered Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani throughout the day, and children not infrequently saluted the hero of the Marne with a shrill "Vive la France," which brought always a smile and a salute from Marshal Joffre.

WELCOME FROM THE STAATS

Ridder Scores Mayor Thompson for His Stand Against the Commission.

The Staats-Zeitung welcomes the British and French war Commissioners to this city. Recently there appeared in that paper an editorial upholding Mayor Thompson of Chicago, who held that the Commissioners ought not to visit that city, in view of its German population; but in its issue of Friday, Bernard Ridder, one of the owners and editors, said:

"The guests of the nation are to be welcomed in this city next week. They should be received with the hospitality characteristic of New York. No unpleasantness should mark the visit of these distinguished representatives of foreign Governments. Any editorial comment in the columns of this newspaper, printed during my absence in Washington, construed to express any other opinion, does not reflect the point of view of myself or the management. The Mayor of Chicago seriously embarrassed the national Administration by his display of provincial inhospitality."

Mr. Ridder is a member of the Mayor's committee which will welcome and entertain the visitors.

PRO-GERMAN TRICK BARED.

False Message to Spain to Stir Animosity Toward America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 4.—The London Times says:

"Extracts which we have received from Spanish journals reveal an impudent German propagandist manoeuvre. On April 12 Lloyd George was entertained by the American Luncheon Club, Ambassador Page presiding. In an introductory speech the Ambassador said:

"'Another thing that is new in our experience is that for the first time we shall come to a war in the Old World except, indeed, when once before we came hither to suppress the Barbary pirates. It is singular that our present errand is so similar to that.'

"The next day a German controlled organ, A B C, of Madrid, published the following telegram:

LONDON, April 12, 11 P. M.—The Prime Minister has given a banquet in honor of the American Luncheon Club. In his toast the Ambassador of the United States said: "Hitherto we had only once to struggle with a power of the old continent in order to repress similar attacks, and it is truly singular that the action of today should have been imposed on us by the same cause and by the identical obligations. We fight solely for the ideal."

The English Prime Minister in his toast commented on this assertion.

The United States, he said, have great traditions which have never been violated. Never before they struggled here to defend their liberty.

"Another Madrid journal, The Tribuna, pubnsned the same telegram under the heading: 'The Yankee Intervention. English and North Americans offend Spain.' It added, that 'the power of the old continent,' alluded to by the American Ambassador, is Spain, and that 'the Prime Minister of England, a power which could have but did not prevent the attack of the United States, applauds and corrobates the unjust words of the American Ambassador. That is to say that those who crucified Us years ago now place on us the onus.'

"The source of the perverted telegram published by these organs," The Times continues, "was the official Spanish Fabra agency. Later, on April 13, it issued a correction of its message saying that the two words of the attacks were not contained in the original telegram, and that at that place two words had been blotted out by the censor. Whether these words were 'Barbary pirates' in the original message telegraphed from London does not appear. What does appear it that the telegram was deliberately falsified and turned at once to account by the pro-German Spanish press, in the hope of creating bad blood between Spain on the one hand and the United States and Great Britain on the other."

100,000 CLERKS ARE NEEDED

Housing of Stenographers and Typewriters Offers Perplexing Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—One of the problems confronting the Government in its conduct of the war is obtaining the services of an army of clerks—most of them stenographers and typewriters—who will be competent to do the work required. About 100,000 additional clerical assistants will be required, and the work to obtain them has been undertaken by the Council of National Defense working through its Advisory Commission.

Perhaps the most perplexing feature of the problem is that of finding both office and home accommodations for this clerical army in the City of Washington. The present population of the capital is about 365,000, and its housing resources would not be sufficient to accommodate anywhere near the number of additional people who would be necessary to help carry on the additional war business of the United States.

The problem has several other features, among them the possibility that house rents and boarding house prices would advance if the demand was increased by 100,000 applicants for board and board. As the rates of pay for these additional clerks would be low, and the cost of living is already high, there would be no attraction to most young stenographers and typewriters to take up their residence in the capital. Another element has to do with obtaining a sufficient number of typewriting machines in quick order.

It is understood that the army of clerks may not be brought to Washington, but distributed around the country at central Government stations. At the best, however, the population of Washington would be increased by many thousands and the housing problem, even than the office room problem, is causing considerable worry.

MRS. WILSON IN WAR WORK.

President's Wife Prepares Supplies for the Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is busily engaged at the White House in making sheets, pillow cases, pajamas and other hospital supplies for the American Red Cross, of which President Wilson is the head. With greatly diminished social duties because of the war, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin, are said to be devoting much time to Red Cross work.

Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, has organized the wives of the Senators, and they are meeting weekly to sew for the Red Cross. Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, has organized the Women of the Interior Department for the same purpose, while Mrs. David F. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, is working along other lines of Red Cross work.

The present effort of the American Red Cross is to equip the thirty-five army base hospitals and the five navy base hospitals which have been authorized. Five of the army base hospital units have been ordered to Europe. These have required very large amounts of surgical dressings of various descriptions, doctors' and nurses' operating gowns, sheets, pillow cases, towels, pajamas, bed shirts and various other garments and hospital linen.

FRENCH ON AISNE CAPTURE CRAONNE

Continued from Page 1.

o'clock last night threw down several bombs on the region of Dunkirk. There were no casualties and no damage was done.

1,000 CAPTURED, BERLIN SAYS.

Germans Admit Loss of Fresnoy and Bullecourt Trenches.

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—British troops yesterday only succeeded in taking Fresnoy and "small portions of our foremost trenches near Bullecourt," says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff.

The battle against the English, the German statement adds, is continuing today. The Germans took more than 1,000 prisoners. Strong English cavalry forces, the announcement declares, have been assembled southeast of Arras.

North of the Soissons-Rheims line the artillery duel again is in full swing, according to the German statement.

Yesterday the British and French lost ten airplanes on the western front.

The text of the statement follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Arras front between Acheville and Queant, along a stretch of eighteen miles, a fresh British attempt to break through has failed, although made by from sixteen to seventeen divisions after the strongest development of artillery power. From dawn until late into the night repeated attacks by the British broke down before our lines and under our counterattacks. The enemy only succeeded in forcing his way into Fresnoy. Near Bullecourt small portions of our foremost trenches remained in the enemy's hands. The battle was continuing early today.

The behavior of the men was unsurpassable. Aside from heavy sanguinary losses inflicted on the enemy we captured more than 1,000 prisoners. The fact that the enemy had assembled strong British cavalry forces southeast of Arras shows what hopes the British had placed upon this attack.

Front of Crown Prince Frederick William: North of the Soissons-Rheims line the artillery battle is in full swing. It has increased to great intensity between the Aisne and Brimont, where our batteries subjected to their destructive fire filled enemy trenches. Laon has again been shelled by the French.

Near and west of Braye and on the Winterberg to the west of Craonne, several French attacks broke down with severe losses under our infantry and artillery fire.

Front of Duke Albrecht of Württemberg: There is nothing to report.

With favorable weather on the western front lively aerial activity is in progress. Battery positions, railway establishments, camps and munition depots near Arras and south of the Aisne have been successfully bombarded by our airmen. The enemy has lost ten airplanes.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

On the Arras front British attacks on both sides of Bullecourt and strong French attacks on the Aisne front between Berry-au-Bac and Brimont were repulsed.

HUGE GERMAN MASSES THROWN INTO BATTLE

Men and Guns Rushed Up from East Front and Rest Camps to Halt British.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 4.—Ever since the great British attack on April 9, when Vimy ridge and the stretch of ground east of Arras were captured at a cheap price of life as casualties are now reckoned in modern warfare, the enemy has fought against the attackers desperately and ferociously and flung great weight against them to hold them away from his Hindenburg main line running down from Drocourt to Queant. Latterly his strength has been increased by the continuous arrival of fresh troops and guns. He is hurrying up divisions from rest areas to take the places of those exhausted and shattered by the British fire, and trains have been traveling across Germany with troops who have been fighting on the eastern front. His specially trained "Sturmtruppen," or assaulting troops, have been hurled against the British lines, and although their losses amounted to a real massacre opposite Guémappe and Cavrelle—I use this word not as a figure of speech but in utter truth—other waves of men follow those who have fallen, sent forward to slaughter with oriental recklessness of human life.

With the great increase in gun power from the most enormous calibre to field batteries, trench mortars, and machine guns supporting the masses of men ordered to hold or recapture positions at any cost or sacrifice, it will be realized that the British are fighting very hard battles. It is a deadly struggle on both sides, and the enemy seems to be fighting for his life, inspired by the knowledge that at last he must win or die. His men are dying in heaps, but there are masses behind, and behind them other masses. So the gruesome business goes on and human corruption is heaped high under this blue sky of France.

I told yesterday of the windmill by Gavrelle and said it changed hands four times. That figure has now doubled since yesterday morning. Eight times the Germans recaptured it and eight times lost it again. While the British hold it and look above the chaos of timbers and bricks and sandbags and rusty wire to those stretches of shelled earth where many hundred forms lie, other field-gray men are approaching from Fresnes Woods, shoulder to shoulder, until the British guns tear holes in their ranks and they crumble away under the machine-gun bullets. So it is at Oppy and Roeux, in this battleground north of the Scarpe. Picked troops have been chosen to hold the villages, and, although so far they have held them by counterattacks in great strength against the British advanced posts, they suffered losses which one cannot reckon but I know to be most bloody under the British bombardments.

In this fighting just north of Oppy the British took many prisoners yesterday, and at least 100 more near the chemical works at Roeux, where at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon they made a weighty attack. About 2,000 men advanced from the direction of Fampoux, been chosen to hold the villages, and, although so far they have held them by but the British gunners were warned by telephone and made a target of them. Many were killed and more were wounded.

I saw the prisoners made around these chemical works, whose bricks are pockmarked by the incessant patter of bullets from machine guns. There were a great many Poles among them, speaking a queer patois, and these men, though they fought according to order, loathe war and want to finish with it. They are tall, lean, swarthy fellows, unlike the blond, square-shouldered Prussians brought down with them from Rouex. The Prussian machine gunners stood in a separate group and were a sturdy-looking crowd, not very dirty, in spite of their fighting, and looking well fed. Other prisoners, twenty of them, came in like earthmen or men buried and dug up again, which was their actual fate, although they did the digging with their own hands. Their dugouts blown in by the British shellfire and all the stairways and openings closed, they found themselves entombed. Horrible enough as it happens to the British, buried in shell craters or trenches with friends above to rescue them quickly if they have that luck, but most horrible for those men, cut off from the world in the battle which swept over them.

For two days they used their spades, digging furiously till they were drenched with sweat and weak and parched with thirst. At last they broke up to daylight and surrendered to British soldiers, who were surprised to see them rise out of their tombs.

Some of the British wounded lying out on these battlefields must have been picked up by the Germans as the fighting swayed to and fro, but here and there a man lay where he fell and was recovered again by his comrades in a new advance just as parties of unwounded men held out or hid until the British line reached them again. One man had been lying out since April 23. He was brought in yesterday. He was an officer who had been hit in the stomach by a piece of shell and lay in a crater for five days, unconscious for a time and suffering in his conscious hours the agony of thirst, which is the greatest torture of all.

There were some hours in the fighting south of the Scarpe when the enemy was so hard pressed before the arrival of fresh divisions that three of his pioneer battalions, men not trained for fighting and not meant for fighting, were flung into the line and ordered to hold it at all cost. Now, there was no need of such stopgaps, for the enemy's reinforcements arrived off the ground, and he is very strong against us. It is gun fodder, and the British guns are biting into these new regiments already.

In Oppy British shells have been crashing, and I doubt whether there are any machine guns now in sight. With long range guns the enemy is seeking his revenge, and by bringing up new batteries trying to break down the British attacks. British airplanes are flying all day long over his lines, spotting these new gun positions, and already a number of these batteries have been knocked out by direct hits.

So this great battle continues, day after day, decisive only so far in destruction, reaching supreme heights of fury when the massed artillery on both sides is blasting villages off the earth and ploughing harvest fields of death. The sun is shining over it all, and there is green in the trees and the great song of life is calling to the hearts of men who are about to die.

FRENCH GRIP VITAL RIDGE.

Against Fierce Resistance, They Gain on Aisne Heights.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE WEST FRONT, May 4.—One of the most awful parts of the battle line in France is Chemin-des-Dames and the neighboring points of the Aisne heights, where mutual bombardments never cease and infantry fighting goes on continuously.

Before a resistance of unprecedented obstinacy the French have slowly made good and slightly extended their hold upon the ridge and every day makes its commanding views more useful to them.

I suppose that in the whole extent of the war there could hardly be found a natural stronghold put to better defensive use than this has been. From the outrer the German armies have been richly provided with machine guns. They are now employed upon a larger scale than ever and in this rugged ground, with its ravines, cliffs, woods, and stone villages, they are peculiarly formidable.

The chalk slopes are honeycombed with caverns and grottoes, natural and artificial, which the German engineers had furnished, enlarged and connected by tunnels. Here they awaited the end of the bombardment in comparative immunity, while the French had to approach from a valley 300 feet below by trenches that were nearly everywhere overlooked.

It is true that when the barbed wire was completely broken and the chasseurs, zouaves, Moroccans, and other troops of assault were able to dash over no man's land, the caves proved to be traps and yielded up several thousands of prisoners.

On the crest the Germans had pierced a number of tunnels through the chalk from the front to the back slopes of the hills. Sometimes, as above Chivy, they let the wave of the assault pass and then rifled upon the fresh troops behind. Sometimes there were bloody combats in the entries of these warrens and the tenants were shot down as they came out.

There was at the head of the Chivy ravine a wide hole in the earth down which the Moroccans threw some grenades and then passed on. It turned out to be the entrance to a great tunnel which led by no fewer than 112 steps to another entrance on the back of the hillside.

Apparently against the eventuality of assault the tunnel had been mined with five large charges. The grenades filled the place with smoke and threw the occupants into panic. Fearing that they would be blown up with their own explosives, they bolted upstairs to the back door, but by that time the Moroccans had discovered the second entry, and here they collected 200 frightened Boches as they emerged.

Generally the German resistance was brave and determined. In one day near Cerny counterattacks were launched daily a breakfast like a spume upon the extemporized French positions. They became daily stronger, but still thousands of greycoats were sent to the assault.

In their attempts to recover the Cerny sugar factory (a heap of ruins, of course) they started from some specially wide communication trenches up which columns of grenadiers came four abreast. As soon as four were shot down another line stepped forward. Thousands and thousands of bombs were thrown, but the French mitrailleuses could not be passed.

BRITISH STRENGTHEN THEIR NEW POSITIONS

Have Firm Hold on Hindenburg Line Near Bullecourt—900 Prisoners Taken Thursday.

LONDON, May 4.—The British spent the day in organizing and strengthening their new positions in and around the village of Fresnoy, and in the sectors of the Hindenburg line near Bullecourt, all of which positions were captured yesterday. Strong enemy counterattacks were repulsed at all places except in the neighborhood of Cherisy and the Arras-Cambrai road, where advanced British detachments were forced out of their new positions. Nine hundred prisoners were taken in yesterday's fighting.

General Haig's troops also made progress during the night northwest of St. Quentin and northeast of Hargicourt, where the Malakoff farm was captured. This farm is about two miles west of the St. Quentin-Le Catelet high road.

The early official statement issued from General Headquarters at 12:11 P. M. reads:

The village of Fresnoy and our positions which we had captured north and south of it were subjected to severe hostile counterattacks yesterday evening. All our positions in this neighborhood were maintained and the enemy repulsed.

Severe fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of Bullecourt. East of the village the enemy made a heavy counterattack at 9:45 last night upon the sector of the Hindenburg line captured by us yesterday morning. The attempt failed completely, and the enemy's attacking troops lost heavily.

Fighting has also taken place during the night in the neighborhood of Cherisy, and astride the Arras-Cambrai road. In these areas our troops were compelled to fall back from the advanced positions captured by them during the day.

We made further progress during the night northwest of St. Quentin and northeast of Hargicourt, where we captured the Malakoff farm.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

The number of German prisoners captured in yesterday's operations exceeds 900, including 28 officers.

During the day our troops strengthened their positions in the sectors of the Hindenburg line captured yesterday, and have progressed eastward along the enemy's trenches, killing many Germans and taking several prisoners.

A number of successful bombing raids were carried out by our airplanes yesterday, resulting in severe fighting in the air. Three hostile machines were brought down by our airplanes and five others were driven down out of control. Two other German machines were shot down by the fire from the ground, and another was compelled to land behind our lines. Two of our airplanes are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs this morning that on the south bank of the Scarpe the British pushed forward, overcoming the resistance of machine-gun posts, which abound all along this ground. They have established themselves in the Hindenburg road near Pelves mill, which has a dip of nine feet, and offers possibilities for offense and defense. At Roeux, which is directly opposite this new position, the Germans still remain in the fiercely contested chemical works, but in the Bois Hugo a series of posts astride the ground east of this place.

East of Bullecourt, the Reuter correspondent adds, the British are in strength right across the Hindenburg line, a sector of which they hold running in the direction of Queant. Thence their line forms a sort of disjointed salient around all but the northern entrance to Bullecourt, which is reported to be full of Germans. The enemy thus is in an enclave which seems to be dangerous to his possibilities of retirement.

The struggle further southward, and has produced a striking situation to the north of the village, a considerable length of the line being at present untenable for either side, owing to the mutual concentrations of machine guns.

BIG GUN DUELS NEVER CEASE.

British Pounding Strategic Positions Without Cease.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 4, Evening, (via London.)—Infantry attacks and counterattacks having subsided for the time being, there came from the battlefront tonight only the dull roar of the never-ending artillery duel.

The new British line on the war maps has the appearance of a jigsaw puzzle and this is small; it reflects the severity of the fighting which has surged back and forth during the last forty-eight hours. There are various "pockets" in the front that remain to be cleared out and the artillery today was paying particular attention to them. The guns also made life very unpleasant for the German inhabitants of Oppy Wood.

Meantime the German artillery is making targets of the villages wrested from the Germans in the last two weeks. Gavrelle, Feuchy, Fresnoy, and Monchy are being ground to powder by the thousands of high explosive shells in accordance with the German custom of "strafing" every place from which they are driven.

The scene of the fighting has become more visible since the British took so much high ground during the first phase of the battle of Arras. It is possible now to look far over the Douai Plain. From the Vimy Ridge and the heights about Monchy the war spreads out below in a great panorama of picture.

The recent activity of the German artillery lent far more color to the scene. The entire battle zone seems at times to be canopied by flying shells. The barrage curtains set up here and there appear in the distance like immense artist's palettes daubed with splotches of red, brown, white, black, gray, and pink. There is real artistry in a well-placed barrage, and under such a fire curtain British infantrymen advance with a sureness born of ever-increasing confidence in the efficiency of their gunners.

It is possible from the heights to look upon pretty little French villages far back of the shell fire area and to see cities like Douai, Cambrai and even Lille, and one cannot but wonder what will be their fate as the occupying Germans are broken loose from their nearly three years' grip on this industrially wealthy section of France.

From that high ground it is possible nowadays to see also another phase of the war—the devotion to duty of the Red Cross stretcher bearers. They can be seen from time to time emerging from the smoke of the firing line and carrying the wounded back to the first aid stations. They can be seen depositing their stretchers and, without a moment's hesitation, go trudging back into the very thick of the battle with shells bursting all about them.

They are not immune—these noncombatants—as the shells have a distinctly impersonal way of killing most of those with whom they come in contact. In the last few days' fighting The Associated Press correspondent has seen stretcher bearers fall under fire. They seem to have a valor all their own. They have none of the excitement of the actual fighting and must go coolly about their duty with death ever near them. They grow remarkably indifferent to their fate and there is never a word of command needed to keep them at their tasks.

BRITISH AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

Two Weeks in Advance of Plans on West Front, Balfour Hears.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The British forces on the western front are two weeks ahead of their attacking schedule, according to a cablegram received here today by Secretary Balfour from the Foreign Office. The advance, it said, has been much faster than expected and the losses smaller.

The losses were said to be only one-half as large proportionally as those on the Somme offensive last year. This is attributed by members of the mission to an incomparably better artillery preparation and the fact that the men are not allowed to outrun the guns.

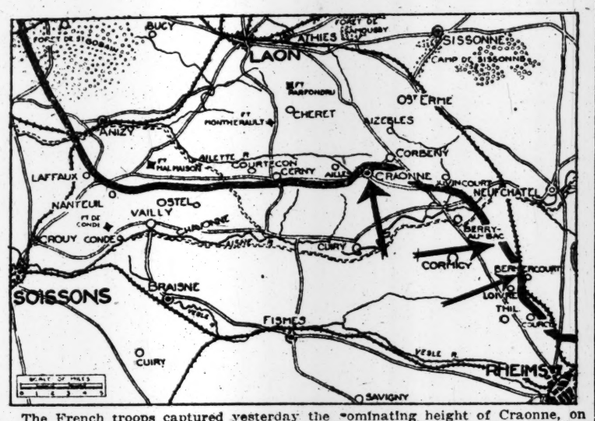
RHEIMS CATHEDRAL MAY FALL.

Deputy Says Hotel de Ville Was Fired by Germans Thursday.

PARIS, May 4.—Deputy Lenoir of Rheims said today that the famous cathedral of Rheims, which has been the target for repeated German bombardment, is no more than a house of cards, and that the fall of a pillar perhaps would lead to the crumbling of all that remains of the edifice. The whole quarter surrounding the cathedral, the Deputy said, is in ruins.

The bombardment yesterday was extremely violent and the Hôtel de Ville caught fire. A number of nearby buildings were destroyed and flames were reported in eleven other streets.

The New French Gains on the Aisne



The French troops captured yesterday the dominating height of Craonne, on the high plateau north of the Aisne. They also occupied the German first line positions along a front of two and a half miles northwest of Rheims. The capture of Craonne opens up the road of advance to cut off Laon in the rear. The arrows indicate the direction of yesterday's attacks.

This Diagram shows the actual number of sets sold and unsold of the new

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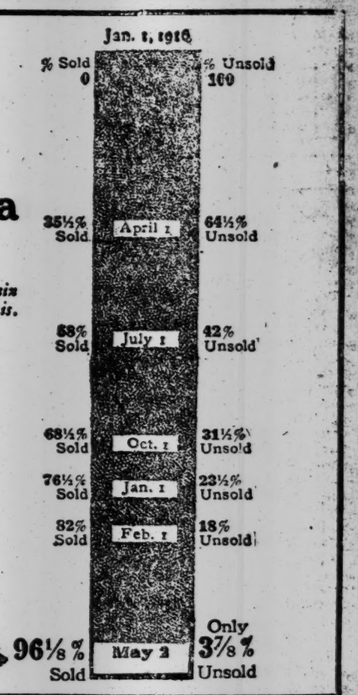

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SAYS AMERICAN OFFERS 'A BLOWN EGGSHELL'

Berlin Paper Is Sure We Can't Help Entente Now—Predicts Neutrals Will Suffer.

AMSTERDAM, May 4.—The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag, under the caption "Embarrassment at the Capital," discusses the results of the English and French missions to Washington. It says that after beautiful speeches and grand and general promises, the members of the missions have come down to hard facts to find that the United States cannot produce ships by magic, and, besides, the ocean is ruled by German submarines. The newspaper adds that the loans to France and Italy so far amount to a mere tip in order to keep those countries quiet.

"We do not underestimate the American danger where it really exists, namely, after the war on commercial questions," says the Zeitung am Mittag, "but for the Entente's momentary needs America has nothing to offer but a blown eggshell.

"Therefore the whole fury of the party assembled at Washington burst over the neutrals. Food that cannot be shipped to England shall not be shipped to Scandinavia, Holland, and Switzerland. The alleged reason is light crops, but more probably it is political revenge for the refusal of the neutrals to come under the heel.

"Neutrals should not be unduly alarmed. It is an empty threat, for if the American farmer has grain to sell, he will sell it to neutrals if he cannot sell it to England."

Elsewhere the Zeitung am Mittag runs a column of jokes on the patriotism of American millionaires, in which it says:

"What we have long feared has become a horrid truth. The millionaires are being mobilized."

WARNS AGAINST INVASION.

Connecticut Defense Board Impressed by Information Gathered in Washington.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 4.—"Unless the United States marshals all her resources, both military and industrial, and does it immediately, there is a great probability that we shall see German troops in this country within a year," said Judge Lucien F. Burpee, Chairman of the State Military Emergency Board, on his return, with Governor Holcomb, today from the conferences of the National Council of Defense at Washington. This, Judge Burpee said, was "pretty well demonstrated" at the conferences.

"I have never believed this probable or even possible," he continued, "but the facts presented to the Government officials were convincing, and those from the English and French officials visiting this country make it plain that the situation in England and France is desperate, both economically and in respect to military matters. Germany has a strangle hold on England, and if that cannot be loosened both countries will be throttled."

Governor Holcomb said the situation was very serious. He added:

"I hope this war will not come to the United States, but you don't know. It may. If we don't win we will have to pay almost the entire cost of the European war for all the other countries."

BRITAIN BUYS FISH HERE.

14,000,000 Pounds Taken from Boston Company.

BOSTON, May 4.—The sale of 14,000,000 pounds of fish to the British Government by a local fishing company was announced today. The consignment will include haddock and flounders.

A representative of the company said that the British supply had been curtailed by the extended use of trawling vessels for mine sweeping and other war purposes, and by losses of the vessels in various ways.

WOOD LEAVES FOR SOUTH.

Takes Command at Charleston—His Department Enlarged.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., left last night for his new post, Charleston, S. C., with Mrs. Wood and Major Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.

The people of Charleston have arranged a patriotic parade to welcome General Wood. A dinner in the Charleston Hotel will be tendered him on the night of his arrival.

"There is nothing I care to say about my new assignment," General Wood said yesterday, "beyond stating that I shall give the Southerners the very best that I have as commander of the Southeastern Department."

The Southeastern Department was enlarged by the War Department on May 1. It now includes Louisiana and Arkansas, as well as all the other Southern States except Virginia, Oklahoma, and Texas. The department has three officers' training camps, two in Georgia and one in Arkansas.

SWEDEN SENDS ENVOY HERE

King, Fearing Export Embargo, Dispatches Herman Lagercrantz.

STOCKHOLM, May 4, (via London.)—Herman Lagercrantz, former Minister to Washington, left Stockholm tonight for the United States as special envoy. His appointment is the consequence of the fear in Sweden that the United States may place an embargo on exports to this country.

M. Lagercrantz consented to go to America on the personal solicitation of King Gustave, whose intimate friend he has been for years. He was reluctant to re-enter the political arena, and agreed only after the King pointed out the extreme gravity of the situation for Sweden. The envoy has many friends in the United States and was popular in Washington during his residence there.

STANDARD OIL TAKES MILLION OF LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

It was reported also that the United States Steel Corporation, which recently purchased $5,000,000 of short-term certificates of indebtedness with the intention of converting them into the bonds, would probably materially increase its subscription. The local Federal Reserve Bank received yesterday a great volume of subscriptions, large and small, but the total was not given out.

Of the $22,500,000 subscribed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $10,000,000 is for the account of the firm, $5,000,000 for the Union Pacific Railroad, $5,000,000 for the Southern Pacific, and $2,500,000 for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Yesterday marked the opening of an aggressive campaign for the widest possible distribution of the loan. Mr. McAdoo met a number of bankers at the Sub-Treasury and delivered an address before seventy of the city's leading bankers who gathered at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, presided, and after Mr. McAdoo had finished his remarks brief speeches were made by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the New York Clearing House Association; Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Gates W. McGarrah, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee. There was no general discussion.

Against High Tax on Industry.

Mr. McAdoo explained the financial needs of the country and the necessity for bond issues and taxation. He told of the difficulties of making an equitable adjustment of the prospective tax burdens, and expressed the hope that legislators would not make the error of imposing excessive taxes on industries likely to endanger the prosperity of the country. He said he would be pleased to receive an expression of views from bankers regarding the details of the loan which had not yet been worked out.

Mr. Vanderlip spoke of the magnitude of the task of floating a loan of $2,000,000,000 and the desirability of arranging a mechanism that would throw the bonds into the safe deposit boxes of individuals. He called attention to the need of organization for carrying on a campaign in order to make the issue a success. In discussing the problems connected with the task Mr. Vanderlip referred to his experiences with the distribution of the Liberty loan, of which he had charge as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Schiff was unwilling to give out copies of his remarks, but it was learned that the gist of what he said was that the responsibility for the success of the war loan depended to a great extent upon the skill with which the money market was handled. He gave it as his opinion that the responsibility in the first instance was upon the banks to accomplish this. Mr. Schiff is said to have felt that the Secretary of the Treasury would certainly do everything in his power to co-operate in this, as would the Federal Reserve Board, which now for the first time in its history could show what it can do in this system.

But, after all, he added, the initiative would have to come from the banks who needed to denude themselves from their holdings of commercial paper and take it to the Federal Reserve Banks for rediscounting. Mr. Schiff said, the Reserve Banks ought to establish a low interest rate, not more than 3½ per cent., and preferably 3 per cent., at which they would rediscount all suitable commercial paper which was taken to them by the banks of the country.

Thus, said Mr. Schiff, the money market would be kept well supplied with loanable funds and at the same time the commercial and industrial activities of the country would be kept at ease and remain undiminished.

Mr. Schiff pointed out that payments for the new bonds should be made not on one single day, as at present, but has been designated—but subscribers should have the privilege of distributing their payments over the month of July or longer, so that no fear would be created that on any one day an excessive amount of money might be withdrawn from its usual channels.

Notable Financiers at Luncheon.

The luncheon was attended by W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg, Governor and Vice Governor, respectively, of the Federal Reserve Board; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Agent of the local Federal Reserve Bank; J. F. Curtis, the Secretary, and all the Directors of the bank. The head of practically every bank, trust company, and private banking house attended, the list including J. P. Morgan and T. W. Lamont of the Morgan firm, James Speyer of Speyer & Co., A. B. Hepburn and Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, James S. Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce, Walter E. Frew of the Corn Exchange Bank

HEARN

Fourteenth St., West of Fifth Ave.

Saturday Specials

Hats of Leghorn
5.00
Our reg. $8.50

Rather more lovely than usual these hats of leghorn. Gay pink roses—black velvet streamers—soft underfacings of crepe Georgette—many varieties of trimmings. *Each just as different as may be.*

Blouses of Crepe Georgette
6.75
Our reg. $8.87

In palest flesh tint—with embroidery that caught all the rainbow tints in fascinating contrasts in a new pattern. The deep collar and tie are pale green—so is the narrow vest—but it has tiny yellow buttons on it. An audacious blouse that's new. Other charming styles at this price.

A Military Suit
17.75
Our reg. $23.75

A cape suit of blue serge and white gabardine skirt — the sweep of the blue cape—the bright buckle and military buttons—give this suit such an air! All sizes to 40 for women and misses. There are other new cape suits in too—interesting designs in military styles.

A New Frock
19.50
Our reg. $29.50

A combination of Georgette crepe and crepe de chine—yes, but not the usual style at all. The designer caught the spirit of Russian affairs—made the overtunic and bodice very like a Russian blouse—and braided it heavily at the waist line. The tunic is either shadow lawn green or rose—but the vest, collar and skirt are of white crepe de chine. All sizes for women and misses.

Smart Coats
16.75
Our reg. $23.74

Very few duplicates—various styles made in velour checks, gunniburl and poplin. One blue gunniburl coat has cording in back—and a great deep collar faced with tan. By way of contrast the corners of the huge collar are turned back and held in place with great buttons. Distinctive styles. All sizes for misses.

Gloves
1.37
Our reg. $1.79

White Doeskin — 2-button length—very soft—and they're the washable kind.

Taffeta Petticoats
3.00
Our reg. $3.93

All sorts! Colors—black, newest high shades and changeable effects. Pleated, ruffled and tailored flounces; fitted bands.

Silk Union Suits
2.27
Our reg. $2.87

They are made in white or pink in soft glove silk—with crocheted top.

Silk Stockings
1.35
Our reg. $1.75

Of black silk in all sizes for women. Double sole, heel, toe and garter tops.

Nu-Buck Pumps
Special
4.45

They are white—long, narrow lasts—Flexible soles and high French heels. Fit well, carefully made. All sizes and widths.

ABOUT PRICES. Careful comparisons show that "our regular prices mean others' reduced prices."

Every price reveals our policy of moderate profits, so, when we offer special prices, you find values very difficult to equal elsewhere.

DEMAND CONTROL OVER CHANCELLOR

Continued from Page 1.

the German people, owing to the lack of a clear pronouncement by the Chancellor on the subject. While such a peace suits international principles, it does not suit the needs of the life of the German people. Is the Chancellor prepared to declare his attitude on this question?

The last phrase is clearly a play against the recent Socialist assertions that they had won the Chancellor and the Government to their program.

The Socialist majority party also introduced an interpellation, requesting the Government to state its policy toward the peace program of that party. The other parties declined to support either of these interpellations.

The imperialistic organizations of agriculture and industry, which were responsible for the famous suppressed circular of the six leagues, with a sweeping annexationist program, in 1915, have issued a stiffly worded pronunciamento, in which they style the Socialist proposals depressing and shameful to all patriots and call for indemnities for Germany's sacrifices and means to develop economic, cultural, and social life after peace is declared.

Translated into plain language, the detailed demands mean the acquisition of the rich mining districts of northern and northwestern France, the laying hands upon the Belgian coast for naval purposes, and the extending of the German frontier eastward. Evidently these important forces in agricultural and industrial life have abated nothing of the program for sweeping annexations laid down in the six-league manifesto of two years ago.

The moderate elements, who favor taking what can be got, are assailing von Bethmann Hollweg for weak-kneed shrinking from trouble, and demand, in resolutions adopted by the Liberal Party, and in the editorials of such papers as the Vossische Zeitung, that the Chancellor make a clear and definite statement of policy as a step toward internal and external peace.

In contrast with all the foregoing, the Socialist meetings are making and strengthening public opinion for a peace with no indemnities and no annexations. The Socialist leaders are endeavoring to sweep the Government and the Chancellor into a declaration of German peace aims on such lines, with a view to using them at the Stockholm conference.

Say We Will Enable Allies to Pay.

Government appeals for harmony and restraint have not availed to keep the discussion out of the Reichstag, where, in a little curtain raiser to the expected great debate on peace, Deputy Zimmermann, National Liberal, and Deputy Schiele, Conservative, interjected into the budget discussion a demand for an indemnity.

Deputy Zimmermann expressed satisfaction over the news of America's financial help to the Allies, which, he said, would facilitate the task of the collection of the ultimate billions of indemnity.

Deputy Schiele spoke in a similar vein, and argued that without an indemnity Germany faced ruin.

All in all, the dispatch from Copenhagen concludes, it looks as if von Bethmann Hollweg would be forced in self-defense to make a further statement on Germany's peace terms, but he has wide possibilities for the hazy and generalized declarations to which he is addicted.

Copenhagen announces that full newspaper and postal service from Germany was resumed last night. This indicates that the necessity for especial secrecy for military reasons or in view of the labor situation has passed.

The Cologne Gazette says that the ideal of a plural franchise, as a basis for Prussian electoral reform, has been dropped on account of insuperable difficulties. The paper says that the Government has apparently in mind now a project for universal, equal, secret, and direct suffrage, with proportional features for the protection of minorities, and will not oppose an amendment giving an additional vote to electors of a certain age. The Gazette thinks such a reform will probably be acceptable to the Liberals and Socialists, but not to the Conservatives.

Annexationists' Strong Plea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—A score of reactionary organizations are circulating a document which might be called the German annexationists' peace program. It reads:

"How can we continue in the future if among our own people the clamor for peace without compensation or extension of territory remains uncontradicted? All patriotic circles must find this clamor depressing, paralyzing, and mortifying.

"We must have compensation for the immense sacrifices of our people so as to enable us after a victorious peace to reconstruct our economical, cultural, and social systems and to insure the living of widows and children of our dead heroes. Our frontiers must be better protected. Our naval forces must be strengthened. And we must extend our territory for the purpose of gaining raw products and increasing our industry, which will insure the defense of the Fatherland. We also need new settlements for the distribution of our people and to increase the food supplies.

"A peace without these achievements does not obtain any relief for our people and no alleviation for the economic situation. On the other hand, such a peace would prolong indefinitely the conditions of the present food supply.

"Only a peace which enables us to exist on both the extension of our power and safeguard our sources of food and the supply of raw products can be satisfactory. Only peace with compensation and extension of power and territory will permanently make secure to our people their national existence, their position in the world, and their economic development.

"Only a German victory can open the way to such a peace. The Kaiser and the leaders of the army and navy guarantee such a victory. We must trust them and continue to fight till a victory is achieved that must bring the German peace."

The document is signed by about two dozen organizations, representing agriculture and the iron and steel industry. Last among them is the Alldeutscher Verband, for the reason that this organization has become unpopular in all Germany.

These organizations belong to what were once the most influential elements in Germany, but today their powers are visibly waning. In numbers the Socialist and radical elements, which demand the very sort of peace which the annexationists oppose, are much larger, but still larger are the great middle classes, who still remain silent and who probably have the decisive influence on German peace conditions.

POLICY IN BETHMANN'S DELAY.

Said to be Waiting to See How West Front Operations Affect the Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 4.—Commenting this morning on the interpellations on war aims, insisted on by the Conservatives and Social Democrats in the Reichstag, the Berlin Vorwärts says that the Chancellor's answer, whatever it is, will have tremendous influence on the relations between the Government and the workers and German relations with Austria and also on peace movements and the conference at Stockholm. It goes on:

"The Chancellor's answer can open a way and have lasting effect or it can spoil everything. The Chancellor's stand has been severely criticised, but he can now defend himself and remove any doubt about his ambiguity."

Apparently the Chancellor is still waiting to see which way the results of military operations on the west front are going to affect public opinion. Two opposing elements are the annexationists and the pacifists.

The annexationists include the conservatives and Pan-Germans, and a separate committee of the so-called "German Peace Party." The pacifists consist of the Socialists, whose strength is increasing, and the radicals, who represent the commercial class, shopkeepers, &c. The latter are beginning to realize what a hopeless position Germany will occupy after the war unless she can persuade the Entente and America to grant facilities for restoring her ruined trade.

Since America joined the Allies coercion is obviously out of the question, and the only alternative is the hope of concessions. The Social Democrats believe that there is more hope of the Allies making concessions if a non-annexationist policy is immediately admitted.

The Conservative, Junker, and Annexationist parties think the Chancellor's stand weak and are trying to compel him to take a stronger attitude.

Both elements want the Chancellor to commit himself before a decision is reached on the west front.

The National Liberals, who comprise the industrial magnates of Germany, are also supporting the annexation policy for personal interests, being anxious to annex the Briey Longwy mining districts in France and the Belgian mining district, which would prove invaluable to the Westphalian industrial district.

DEMAND PEACE AND REFORMS.

German Pacifists Call for a Pronouncement of Policies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—Five German pacifist organizations have addressed the Reichstag, asking that in view of the political situation, now completely altered by the Russian revolution, that that body should pronounce itself in favor of the following principles:

"First—Germany is ready for peace and refuses to extend her own territory at Russia's expense, Russia promising to respect the rights of all foreigners, living within her dominions. This on the supposition that the rights of Germans in Russia are secured on the same basis as those of other nationalities and that all violations of rights, committed by the former autocratic government are rescinded.

"Second—The Imperial German Government should be urged to supplement the peace congress, if convened.

"Third — The Reichstag should declare its readiness to support the policy suggested in the Chancellor's speech of Nov. 9, in which he mentioned the desirability of an international understanding (a peace union of nations) for the purpose of reducing armaments.

"Fourth—the Reichstag should make known its intention of basing this policy on a regeneration of our internal political system, born of the experiences in this war and shaped solely in accordance with the necessities and desires of the German people, while at the same time ready to remove any difficulties in the way of international co-operation. The Reichstag should insist that the necessary measures to give effect to this policy should be taken at once."

PAINTS SOCIALISTS' DOWNFALL

Bernstein Says They Have Lost Authority Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 4,—The Times gives a translation of Eduard Bernstein's article, "The Rent in the Social Democracy," which appeared in Die Zukunft on April 21. The Times thinks that the article shows clearly "the true character of the present alliance between the German Government and the German Socialist majority, and the way in which the former is using the latter, especially for the purposes of its diplomacy. Bernstein is more than an impartial witness. Before the war he was not an extremist but a revisionist, and at a socialist meeting in Berlin on Aug. 3, 1914, he recommended that the Socialist Party should vote for the first war credits. He did so 'on account of the view which he then held of the cause and occasion of the war,' which the Government succeeded in representing to the Socialists as essentially a war against autocratic Russia."

Bernstein says in his article:

"But the first weeks of the war were enough to shake me, and after two months it was clear to me that the assumptions which had decided my attitude in the first days of August were mistaken. The German military command threw its main strength, not against the East but against the West, and the war assumed the character of a European conflagration."

Bernstein then shows, The Times says, that the majority of the Socialists, although they had been deceived, did not alter their course. He shows how they were gradually claimed as allies by the militarists and annexationists. He then gives a clear account of the gradual division of the Socialist Party by the increasing conflicts about the periodical votes of credit.

He produces much new evidence and proves conclusively, The Times says, that the majority refused to tolerate any freedom of opinion and speech on the part of the minority, and ultimately forced a definite split.

Bernstein devotes the last and most important part of his article to a demonstration of the abandonment by the Socialist majority of the traditional internationalism and pacifism of German Socialists, and he asserts that Scheidemann and his followers have no claim to represent abroad anything but German militarism. Following is the translation of the most significant passages:

"Before the war the Social Democracy was the German peace party. At home it was so because of its unyielding opposition to the policy of armaments and to all actions and speeches which could disturb friendly relations with other countries, and because of its support of all measures which seemed to be calculated to improve these relations. Abroad the party cultivated and promoted the international organization, both political and economic, of the working classes, and it was a valuable factor for Germany's position in the world because of the extraordinary confidence which it enjoyed among all democratic parties and other friends of peace.

"As the declarations of war proceeded from Germany, it was expected that the Socialists would at least abstain from voting, and the people were shocked when they suddenly saw the Socialist vote for the war credits. But when the party on subsequent occasions also voted for credits, and, when finally its representatives backed up the Chancellor and his people, faith in the power of resistance of this party was at an end, even among the great majority of foreign Socialists. The reaction upon foreign countries of this policy has been that foreign countries have extended to Social Democracy the mistrust with which they receive the statements of the Chancellor. Almost everywhere abroad the Social Democracy today is regarded as the Government's train bearer.

"It is astonishingly childish psychology which created the idea that the enemy countries will come crawling to Germany when they see that the Germans stand united behind the Government, and this idea has proved to be a completely false calculation. The attitude of the Socialist majority has further increased the taste for resistance in the enemy camp. It could not, indeed, have any other effect, because it is regarded on the enemy's side as proof that it is impossible in any near future to expect from the German people itself any effective antagonism to German militarism."

Finally Bernstein asserts that the German Socialist majority is unable to do anything effective for peace, and adds:

"A country in whose Parliament there is no party which regards it as its mission to act according to its conscience will never be popular in the world."

BERNSTORFF SEES THE KAISER

Another Rumor That He Is to Have a New Post.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—Count von Bernstorff had an audience with the Kaiser yesterday at Great Headquarters.

It is rumored that the former envoy to the United States has been selected for a diplomatic mission in a neutral country.

Reports had previously been received that Bernstorff was to be made Minister to Sweden, with a possible view to influence in connection with Russia.

DISCUSS BELGIUM'S FUTURE.

Reichstag Committee Favors Keeping Hold on Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 4, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—An interesting debate on Belgium took place yesterday in the Main Reichstag Committee.

A member of the Progressive Party declared that the annexation of the country must be regarded as accomplished. Full restoration of the status quo ante would have serious dangers, as Belgium then would become nothing more than an economic political and military appendage of the Entente.

The only way to reach the German goal in Belgium, he went on, was by the partition of the French and Flemish speaking regions. Up to now Germany's policy had been lacking in uniformity. The Flemish region was the furthest away and most menaced western outpost of the Germanic world, and was bound to Germany in life and death.

The speaker insisted on the division of Belgium into two parts on the basis of language. The official language in Flanders should be Flemish and in the other portion Walloon. All French minded officials should be sent away from Brussels.

He advocated the colonization of Flanders, presumably with Germans, and condemned the forcible carrying away of Belgian workers to Germany as a slap in the face for the German policy in Belgium. These people, he said, were the future voters of Flanders, and to win their hate would cause irreparable damage. The speaker hinted vaguely at an effort to make German the language of Flanders.

A Centerist speaker also condemned the deportations. Several others demanded the setting aside of the wholly "un-German dynasty" which had ruled Belgium since 1831, and most of these insisted on the military importance of Belgium to Germany.

A Conservative speaker had some strong things to say about German policy in Belgium. Endeavors to win the people over to German rule, he said, had been a failure from the start.

Nothing had done so much damage to Germany's reputation, he said, as the so-called "injustice" to Belgium. He went on:

"When in Flemish regions German officers, as was stated, preferred to speak French, we pound ourselves up against the old foreign affectations, which after three years of war one would not have thought possible."

A Socialist demanded the restoration of Belgium in the form desired by both sections of that nation itself.

GUNS AWED BERLIN MOB?

Rumor Reaches Holland of Serious Rioting Last Week.

AMSTERDAM, May 4, (via London.)—The Maasbode of Maestricht says that serious revolts occurred in Berlin last week.

According to the paper the mob became so menacing that machine guns were used against it.

The story is not confirmed from any other source.

GERMANS NOW HOLD AMERICANS ARE FOES

Orders Are Issued in Berlin That Those Remaining Be Treated as Hostile Foreigners.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—Word has been received from Americans in Berlin that the military authorities have issued orders that Americans are now to be regarded as hostile foreigners and must report daily to the police stations. They may not leave their homes between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., nor if they live in Berlin, quit the police limits.

The Berlin order principally affects several American dentists and the few American business men who remained to look after their interests in Germany, together with some persons to whom the authorities refused permission to leave after the severance of relations.

This action is regarded here as virtually the first recognition by the German Government of the existence of a state of war with the United States. The German authorities had hitherto adhered to the idea that there was a difference between a declaration of war and the declaration of the existence of a state of war, and that there was no obligation to recognise the latter contingency until they chose to do so.

There has been no acknowledgment of President Wilson's declaration of the existence of a state of war gazetted in the North German Gazette, as was the case in the Cuban breach.

Dispatches received from London on Tuesday said that the German authorities had ordered the cancellation of the Berlin order, placing American residents there in the status of enemy subjects. The order, dispatches said, was regarded as a blunder.

WON'T ENTER TISZA'S CABINET.

Esterhazy and Bethlen Decline the Offers of Seats.

AMSTERDAM, May 4, (via London.)—A Budapest dispatch says that Counts Moritz Esterhazy and Stefan Bethlen have declined Premier Tisza's offer of seats in the Cabinet.

When the offer was made both men are reported to have stated that they must first consult Count Julius Andrassy, the leader of the Opposition.

Rival Socialists Go to Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, May 4, (via London.)—The German Socialists have sent an imposing delegation to the international conference at Stockholm. Philip Scheidemann and Ebert Müller represent the party executive and Deputies David, Noske and Gradnauer the Reichstag deputation. The Amalgamated Labor Unions sent two majority Socialist representatives, Carl Rudolph Legien, President of the German Federation of Trades Unions, and Deputy Bauer. The seceding Socialist labor group is represented by the Radicals, Haase, Ledebour and Bernstein.

1,000,000 Children for Germany's Farms.

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—It is officially announced that 1,000,000 city children will be placed on farms this Summer by the Government. Fifty pfennigs daily will be paid for each child except in East Prussia, where the farmers, who suffered from the Russian invasion, have refused to give any pay.

Unexpected guests get an unexpected treat when the ice box holds

Club Cocktails

ready to serve, ready to please; blended to a charm and smooth as silk.

B. Altman & Co.

announce that

the Store will be closed to-day

(Saturday)

PROMPTLY AT NOON

in order that the

B. Altman & Co. Regiment

of the

Home Defense League

may participate in the parade

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.

354-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue — 467 and 479 6th

FEATURE—UNTIL NOON, TODAY—

(Closing at one o'clock on account of the Defense Parade.)

Tailored and Flower-trimmed Hats

formerly to $45 — at $15

Turbans and brimmed styles for street and semi-dress.

Colored Bangkok Hats—very special—at $10

Coats and Capes—formerly to $75—at $35, $50

Street—motor and semi-dress styles.

Blouses—formerly $15 to $35—at $8, $10, $15

Outing blouses of men's silk shirtings—Hand-made styles in sheer white blouses—and Suit blouses of Georgette crepe and chiffon.

Country Club Skirts—formerly $22 and $25—at $15

Serges—tweeds—wool jerseys—velour checks, etc.

R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Direct Elevators to Fifth Floor on 35th St. Side.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Buying Clothes is a Business Proposition

Getting the most for your money applies equally as well to clothing as to raw materials or finished wares. You will get true value in style, fabric and tailoring if you add to your wardrobe one of our

Men's and Young Men's

Spring Suits at $19.75

Into them have been put good tailoring and good materials in such a way as to produce up-to-date garments that will give entire satisfaction.

The range of styles includes English Soft Roll Sacks, Double Breasters, Belted Coats and more dignified models.

These Suits, Quality for Quality, are Priced Less Than Elsewhere

Smart Golf Suits, $19.75 to $24.75

With Long Trousers or Knickers

Coats designed to give plenty of action to the golfer—yet of the sort a man might wear to the office before the game. Pinch Back model with stitched-on belt or Norfolk with pleated front and belt all around. Well tailored in tweeds and homespuns of gray, green, tan or brown.

R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — 34th Street

Advance Announcement

MAY SALE

of

MEN'S WEAR

Although this Sale does not commence until Monday, May 7th, all merchandise is now assembled in the department and advance selections may be made on Saturday, May 5th.

Remarkably Low Prices on

Shirts, Ties, Pajamas, Straw Hats, Flannel Trousers, Half Hose, Union Suits,

Shirts and Drawers, Terry Cloth Bath Robes and "Kenreign" Coats.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEP'T—MAIN FLOOR

ROCKINGHAM'S MEN PICKED UP AT SEA

Thirteen Naval Gunners and the Third Officer Taken Aboard a British Steamer.

ONLY TWO LIVES WERE LOST

These Men Were Killed by Explosion in Engine Room—Gunners Had No Chance to Use Their Weapons.

LONDON, May 4.—The Admiralty reports that the missing boat from the Rockingham, with all the fourteen men, has been picked up by a British steamer.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Captain Charles Edwards of the American steamship Rockingham said he had no doubt that the fourteen occupants of the missing Rockingham lifeboat would be safely landed, as the weather had been excellent. This boat contained Third Officer McKenny and thirteen American gunners.

Captain Edwards said that the submarines dived almost as soon as they were observed and that the ship was torpedoed a few minutes later, while the guns were trained on the spot where the periscopes were expected to appear.

"The excellent weather conditions make me certain that the missing boat is safe somewhere," said Captain Edwards, who arrived here today with twenty-five men of the crew. "If so, the Rockingham victims are only two, namely, Second Engineer Harry Margey and Oiler William Wann, who were both killed in the engine room by the explosion of the torpedo.

"We were hit at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, 150 miles from land. I was on the bridge at the time. Five minutes before the torpedoing I noticed through the haze two specks on the horizon, one on the port bow and the other on the starboard bow. I immediately called them to the attention of the gunners, who were at their posts both fore and aft, and they immediately trained their guns in the direction indicated. The visibility was so bad it was impossible for any of us to say whether they were submarines or small patrol boats.

Submarines Disappeared.

"While all eyes were straining through their glasses to penetrate the haze both the specks disappeared. Then we knew they were submarines which had been floating along practically awash. We were already steering a zigzag course and the gunners were ready at the sight of any target to turn a murderous fire on the enemy. Nobody sighted anything, however, and suddenly there came a terrific explosion, the results of which made it impossible to handle the guns.

"The torpedo had hit us in the engineroom on the starboard side of the ship. She sank quickly by the stern, going down in less than twenty minutes. One of our lifeboats was shattered. The other three were launched safely.

"Naturally our great regret is that we didn't get an opportunity to use the guns. We had a picked gun crew who had proved their marksmanship repeatedly in practice on the way over, so there is no doubt we could have sent both the U-boats straight to Davy Jones' locker if we had been able to identify them through the haze.

"The ship's boats got separated after leaving the scene of the sinking. My boat had been in the water six hours when we were picked up."

The accounts of other survivors of the Rockingham agree with that of Captain Edwards that the men who were at the stern gun were unable to use it, as the force of the explosion ripped up the deck plates. All the men were in the boats within five minutes, excellent order being maintained. The men of the crew lost all their effects.

After the boats left the sinking steamer the submarines came to the surface and asked the name of the steamer, her cargo and her destination.

The gun crew was in charge of Chief Petty Officer Arthur Wood.

The crew list of the American steamship Rockingham, on file in the office of the owners of the ship here, gives the home address of Second Engineer Harry Margey, killed by the torpedo which sunk the vessel, as San Francisco. William Wann, the other man killed, was from Honolulu.

17 OF VACUUM'S MEN DIED IN LIFEBOATS

Captain Tells of Hardships Endured in a Rough Sea—His Boat Overturned Four Times.

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 4, (via London.)—Captain S. S. Harris of the American tank steamer Vacuum, which was sunk by a German submarine, and four survivors from that steamer, which landed with him on the Scottish coast, suffered terrible hardships after leaving their vessel and are now in a hospital for treatment. Only three out of eighteen men in the Captain's boat survived, while in another boat in which there were nine men, two died of exposure.

Captain Harris said today that the boats, three in number, were all in readiness and that in less than three minutes after the torpedoing the entire complement of the ship, with the exception of four men of the engine room staff, who were either killed by the explosion or so badly injured they were unable to escape, were off the ship. A strong breeze was blowing from the west and the sails were set and a course struck due east.

The boats quickly separated. During the afternoon the Captain's boat, meeting an unusually high sea, capsized. Fortunately the men were able to right her, but about an hour later she again turned turtle and this time four men perished.

It was intensely cold when night fell and ten of the fourteen men remaining in the boat died from exposure. The boat was overturned twice in the darkness of the night and it was only by superhuman exertions that the sailors were able to right her each time and get aboard again. The second mate died soon after the last of these experiences.

About noon the next day Captain Harris came across the No. 3 boat. In this boat seven of the nine men survived, two dying of exposure during the night. The Captain and his comrades were transferred to the No. 3 boat, making up her crew to ten. They landed the next morning, but one of them died soon afterward.

LONDON, May 4.—Frank H. Loree, one of the American gunners on board the American steamer Vacuum when she was sunk by a submarine, and who died from exposure after reaching shore, will be buried with naval honors tomorrow in the Scottish village where he was taken by the rescuers.

ROCHAMBEAU FIRED AT U-BOAT OR WHALE

Passengers Ready for Lifeboats as Gunners Send Twelve Shots at Suspicious Object.

PARIS, May 3.—The Gaulois publishes the statement of a passenger who arrived on the French Line steamer Rochambeau that a shot was fired from that vessel on Sunday afternoon, as a suspicious streak of foam was observed in the Rochambeau's wake.

The passenger stated that another shot was fired at an object observed about 800 yards distant from the Rochambeau on the starboard side, although the mist made it difficult to determine whether the object was a submarine or a whale.

In all twelve shots were fired. The stewards assembled the passengers on deck about the lifeboats, but there was no excitement, the passengers remaining calm. The suspicious object finally disappeared.

RELIEF SHIP IS SEIZED.

Germans Confiscate the Vessel, Turning the Crew Adrift.

LONDON, May 4.—The confiscation by the Germans of the Belgian relief steamship Carmetta is reported in a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. A Danish sailor who was a member of the crew is authority for the report. He says that the Germans ordered the crew to leave the ship and placed a prize crew on board to take it to a German port. The men from the Carmetta, in two small boats, asked for provisions, but the Germans refused to give them. After six days of terrible suffering the men in one of the boats reached the Norwegian coast.

COINS HOARDED IN GERMANY

Government Takes Drastic Measures to Get Petty Change Out.

COPENHAGEN, May 4, (via London.)—The German Treasury has been forced to drastic measures to cope with the hoarding of small coins, by which a large proportion of petty change has disappeared from circulation.

A representative of the Treasury has announced in the Reichstag that the Government is contemplating retiring from currency the present silver and nickel coins, leaving the hoarders only almost worthless metal. The issue of 50 pfennig bills is also being considered.

TO LET ELKUS REMAIN.

Turkey Will Not Require Envoy's Departure Pending Convalescence.

AMSTERDAM, May 4.—The Politische Korrespondenz of Berlin hears from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has acceded to the postponement of the departure of American Ambassador Elkus for several weeks pending his recovery from his recent illness.

RUSSIAN RAID IN RUMANIA.

Wire Entanglements Cut and Bayonet Used Against Germans.

PETROGRAD, May 4, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—An official statement issued today by the Russian War Department says:

Western Front—In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Kuhari, the enemy maintained an intense artillery fire, exploded mines, and threw bombs against our trenches.

In the region of Kabarovze the enemy exploded a mine between his and our wire entanglements. Our trenches were undamaged.

Northeast of Slaventin the enemy's mine saps were destroyed by the explosion of one of our mines.

Rumanian Front—In the region of Vioioshkani, twenty miles northwest of Fokshani, our guerillas, supported by infantry scouts, cut through the network of wire entanglements and pursued the Germans as far as Kaliman. Approaching German reserves tried to surround our guerillas, but the latter, forcing their way at the point of the bayonet, returned to their trenches.

Caucasian Front—There were firing and scouting reconnoissances.

Aerial Activity—East of Tukkum a German airplane was brought down by rifle fire. It fell within the enemy lines, catching fire during its descent. In the region of Zaturze a German airplane was brought down by our artillery fire. It fell between our trenches and the enemy entanglements.

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern theatre: In the Carpathians three Russian battalions attacked our positions north of the Suchitza Valley, but without any success.

Macedonian front: Between Lake Presba and the Cerna River, on both sides of the Vardar River, and on the Struma the artillery activity is being revived at times.

GREEK CABINET FORMED.

Zaimis Is Foreign Minister as Well as Premier.

ATHENS, May 4.—Alexander Zaimis, the new Premier, has formed the following Cabinet:

Premier and Foreign Minister—ALEXANDER ZAIMIS.
Minister of Interior—PHOCIAN NEGRIA.
Minister of War—Colonel HARALAMBIS.
Minister of Navy—Captain PERYCLES.
Minister of Shipping—M. DEPTERDJIS.
Minister of Finance—D. G. RHALLIS.
Minister of Justice—CONSTANTINE LIBOURIKIS.
Minister of Communications—M. ARGIROPOULIS.
Minister of National Economy—M. CALLYGHAS.
Minister of Food—M. DROSPOULOS.
Minister of Education—M. EGENITIS.

Home Rule Resolution Shelved.

ALBANY, May 4.—The resolution adopted in the Assembly yesterday, favoring home rule for Ireland, was shelved when it was introduced in the upper legislative branch today by Senator John J. Dunnigan of the Bronx. Upon motion of Leader Elon R. Brown it was referred to the Committee on War Measures.

WILL STUDY TRADE ABROAD.

New Tariff Board Plans Investigation of Commercial Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The newly created United States Tariff Commission will visit Europe and Asia this Summer to investigate tariff and trade problems which will face the United States at the end of the war. The commission will visit England, France, Russia, China, and Japan. In explanation of the purpose of the commission's tour the Committee of Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, in a statement tonight said:

"The object of the foreign investigation will be primarily to ascertain what is the present position as regards commercial treaties and commercial alliances in various parts of the world, how these treaties and alliances have been affected by the war, and how far the termination or continuance of commercial treaties between foreign countries bear upon the trade relations of the United States and the desirability or expressed need of new arrangements to follow after the war."

On the Second Floor

An Important Special Sale of

Misses' Smart Spring Suits

Regularly $25 and $29.50

Reduced to $20

A collection of many of the most pleasing models shown this season, plain tailored, or trimmed with braid or embroidery. Made of Checked materials, Wool Jersey, and other much-wanted woolens, in a variety of fashionable colors.

Misses' Dressy and Sport Suits

Regularly $35 and $39.50

Reduced to $29.50

A splendid assortment of modish suits, tailored in Gabardine, Fine Serges, Wool Jersey, Poiret Twill, Shepherd Checks, and Satin Striped Taffeta. Sizes 14 to 18.

Stunning Dresses for Misses at $14.50 and $25

Unusually charming frocks for street, afternoon and sports wear, made of Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Taffeta, and Lustrous Satin. Many new features are shown in pockets and collars, and the variety of models is most complete. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Serge Dresses at $18.50 —Very Specially Priced

Smart tailored models, reproducing with marked fidelity the original lines of a new design by "Jenny." Waist is embroidered in contrasting colors, and the satin collar and cuffs are in color to match. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Mannish Trench Coats for Misses, $22.50

A new and individual model, developed in English Tweeds, and Heather Mixtures. Man tailored throughout and may be had in Grey, Brown or Olive Tones. Body lined with Satin. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Natural Pongee Dresses for Girls Special at $9.95

Dainty hand-smocked two-piece model, with collar of fine organdie. Skirt is in fashionable full pleated effect. Sizes range from 6 to 14 years.

Smart, Serviceable Clothing For Boys

Our boys' clothing is correct in style, and tailored of fabrics which have been selected especially for their beauty and wearing qualities. Today we shall feature:

Boys' Norfolk Suits at $8.95

Extra Knickers Included

Suits that are without an equal in town. They are offered at this figure as the result of very careful preparation. Snappy models, and tailoring that will stand the most rigid inspection. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Suits With Extra Knickers Today only $6.75

In very attractive models, excellently tailored in durable Fancy Mixtures. Broken assortment. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Spring Topcoats, $7.95

New and exclusive Saks models, made in a variety of serviceable Fancy Mixtures. Ages 10 to 18 years.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

In An Important Special Offering Today

350 Women's Spring Suits

Formerly $35 and $39.50

Reduced to $29.50

Handsomely tailored suits in smart military, trench, plain and fancy tailored models, in Taffeta, Silk Poplin and a rare collection of other fashionable fabrics, in Navy Blue, Oxford Grey, Hairline Stripes, and the fashionable high shades. The selection is most remarkable and the values extraordinary. Sizes to 50½. *Fourth Floor.*

New Silk Petticoats

at very special prices

At $2.98
Taffeta Petticoats in attractive tucked and ruffled model, in all street colors.

At $3.98
Fashionable white Taffeta Petticoats, with double panel and tucked flounce.

At $4.98
Dainty Washable Satin Petticoats with double panel and ruffled flounce. White and Flesh Color.

At $4.98
Guaranteed Washable Satin Petticoats with tucked or ruffled flounce. White or Flesh.

Of Unusual Importance on the Fourth Floor.

Women's Fashionable Coats

In new and very attractive models for sport, touring, and afternoon wear,

at very special prices today

Waterproof Tweed Coats, and a number of smart models in Wool Poplin, Wool Velour or Serge. Very carefully tailored. **Special at** **$15.00**

Modish Coats and Capes, in models for every occasion, made of Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Wool Poplin, Gabardine, Serge or Crepe Cloth. **Special at** **$19.50**

Dressy and Afternoon Coats, exquisite reproductions of higher priced models, developed in Wool Velour, Burella Cloth, Covert, Taffeta, Silk Poplin; Satin, trimmed with Marabou; Lupine, and Serge. **Special at** **$25.00**

Coats for all occasions, fashioned of Satin, Taffeta, Velvet, Silk Poplin, Wool Velour, Burella Cloth, Gabardine, Poiret Twill or Wool Poplin. Lined with silk. **Special at** **$29.50**

New Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses for Women, $20

In models distinctly individual

There are four charming models in Taffeta with Georgette Crepe sleeves, body of dress being artistically embroidered in silver or gold thread, and several very attractive models in Georgette Crepe with taffeta skirts. All are very carefully made, and embody many style features shown in much higher priced models. Colors: Navy Blue, Hague or Wisteria.

Also—100 Smart "Coat" Dresses Reduced to $18.50

Formerly $25 & $29.50

All late Spring styles, but in broken sizes, fashioned of Serge, Tricotine, and Gabardine, in the wanted shades of Tan, Navy Blue or Rookie. *Fourth Floor.*

Two Exceptional Values in

Women's Separate Skirts

Specially prepared for today

At $5.75—**Smart Tailored Skirts** that are individual in design, excellently tailored in Brown, Grey, and Tan Tweeds, and in Navy Blue and Black Wool Poplin or Serge. Waistbands up to 36 inches.

At $12.50—**Dressy Silk Skirts** in attractive yoke, box pleated, and gathered models, fashioned of Satin, plain or striped Silk Faille, Stripes, Plaid and Plain Silks. Waistbands to 36.

For Little "Tots"

At 50c—Infants' and Children's Dresses, in Bishop and round yoke styles, trimmed with lace and embroidery. *Illustrated.*

At 50c—Children's Wash Hats, made of pique or poplin, with button on crown. Pink, Light Blue and White.

At 50c—White Crepe Bloomers; Knickerbocker Drawers, trimmed with lace and embroidery, and band skirts trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Advance Summer Styles

will be shown today in a remarkable display of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

This collection of new millinery is by far the most remarkable we have ever presented. The styles include original creations by foremost American modistes and authentic copies of charming models now being displayed in foremost Paris ateliers. The selection comprises:

Genuine White Italian Milan Hats, Lisere Straw Hats, Real Hair Braid Hats, and Transparent Hats of Maline, Lace or Net

finished with Silk Velvet, Georgette Crepe, or Silk, and trimmed with a wide variety of the newest trimmings. The values are without precedent, surpassing any previous offering.

Household Linens

—featured at great savings in the May White Sale—include

Scotch or Belgian Linen Table Cloths in circular or all-over patterns:

2x2 yds.	$3.98	$4.50	$4.98
2x2½ yds.	$4.98	$5.50	$5.98
2x3 yds.	$5.98	$6.50	$6.98

Napkins to match> doz., $4.75 to $7.50

Main Floor

May White Sale Booklet Sent on Request. Address Dept. 14.

All Cars Transfer to the Home of Truth

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

ONLY A DOG

By Bertha Whitridge Smith

The Spur says:—"Of all the numerous stories inspired by the present war, it would be difficult to find one of greater human interest. It carries conviction."

$1.00 net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

"It's Your Ad" Whenever We Serve

Our practice of serving you with dependable merchandise at lower prices than elsewhere applies with equal force to Tennis Equipment. Whether this is your first season on the courts, or your long experience has made you finicky about your outfit, you will find what you want at substantial savings in our Sporting Goods Department.

Wright & Ditson's Racquets $1.19 to $7.49
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Marking Tapes, $2.59 and $3.74
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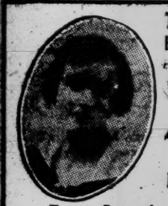

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The New York Times:

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We are pleased with the results obtained from the above advertisement in The New York Times. It brought 502 replies.

THOS. I. HALL, Traveling Auditor.

HOUSE COMMITTEE SPLIT ON TAX BILL

Indications the Fight Will Be Carried to the Floor and to the Senate.

AMUSEMENTS TO BE TAXED

Postage on Letters and Postcards Raised One Cent—Many Other Imposts Tentatively Decided On.

Special to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The prospect for the report of a non-partisan and satisfactory taxation bill by the House Committee on Ways and Means was diminished today, when the committee adjourned until tomorrow without having completed several of the important schedules of the bill. There are radical disagreements among the members of the committee, and indications are that the fight will be carried to the floor of the House and to the Senate.

When adjournment was taken the committee was still unharmonious regarding the excess profits tax. Republican members and one or two Democrats are understood to be fighting against the horizontal increase to 16 per cent. on excess profits, but there is little hope for a tax of less than 12 per cent.

The committee agreed today on a 10 per cent. tax on amusement tickets, completed some of the stamp tax provisions of the bill, and raised the postage rate on letters to 3 cents and postcards to 2 cents.

Increases on second-class mail matter, with several members of the committee insisting on postage on the "zone system," with rates on papers and periodicals ranging from 2 to 6 cents per pound, were under discussion when the committee adjourned.

Tax on Automobile Makers.

The committee adhered to its decision to tax automobile manufacturers 5 per cent. of the gross total of factory receipts. Congressman Doremus, representing the Detroit, Mich., district, urged the committee not to levy a tax in excess of 3 per cent., but when this suggestion was formally presented it was rejected with only 4 votes in its favor.

In voting a 10 per cent. tax on all amusement tickets, the committee included admissions to baseball games. It is understood that a plea was made for baseball, but the national game was included in the list of tax-paying amusements.

Estimates of committee members forecast that when the bill is reported it will not be a measure to produce the $1,800,000,000 recommended by Secretary McAdoo. The wrangles in committee and compromises on various rates have reduced the revenue-producing power of the nearly perfected bill to about $1,600,000,000. Predictions that the Senate Finance Committee will rewrite substantially the entire bill remained good today. It is felt in some quarters that the House bill will be mainly a framework for the labors of the Senate committee, which plans to hold hearings before acting upon the measure.

Congressman Sloan of Nebraska was in charge of the fight against the proposed increases in second-class mail rates. The belief is, however, that the committee will include in the bill provision for an appreciable increase in such rates.

"The Post Office Department," said a Democratic member today, "has been losing money steadily on second class business. We see no reason why in time of war the newspapers and periodicals should not contribute something toward making up that deficit."

Republican members have practically abandoned their efforts to persuade the Democrats to undertake some revision of the tariff in the taxation bill. Republican members argue that slight increases in tariff rates would furnish about $350,000,000, but the majority members of the committee are averse to taking up customs duties.

For a time today it appeared that the committee would seriously consider the levying of consumption taxes to boost the total of its bill, but this plan is understood practically to have been abandoned. Certain minority members are said to advocate greatly increased levies on munitions plants, but there is little indication that this suggestion will be approved.

Rates Tentatively Agreed On.

The committee took up the stamp tax sections of the bill today. It is understood that the following rates were tentatively agreed upon and probably will remain in the bill when it is finally reported, late tomorrow or Monday:

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued on or after June 1, 1917, on each $100, face value or fractional part thereof, five cents; renewals or extensions to be taxed as new issues; bonds for indemnifying, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents.

Capital stock, whether issued originally or for reorganization, five cents per hundred dollars; capital stock sales or transfers, two cents on each $100, face value or fraction, which shall not apply to deliveries to brokers for sale or to deliveries by brokers to customers.

Sales of products or merchandise at boards of trade, exchanges, or other similar places for future delivery, one cent per hundred dollars.

Drafts or checks payable otherwise than on sight or on demand, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, two cents for each $100 or fraction thereof.

Certificates of any description required by law, ten cents.

Deeds of conveyance, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance thereon assumed by the purchaser, more than $100 and less than $500, fifty cents; for each additional $500 or fraction, fifty cents, not to apply to any instrument given to secure a debt.

Entry of goods at Custom House, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not over $500, 50 cents; exceeding $500, $1; entry or withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from Custom House or bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance, life, 8 cents for every $100 or fractional part thereof, policies for life insurance issued on weekly or industrial plan to be taxed 40 per cent. of the first weekly premium, fraternal societies are exempted; marine, inland and fire insurance, 1 cent on each $1 or fractional part thereof, co-operative associations not conducted for profit exempted; insurance against damage or loss, except life, personal accident and health, 1 cent on each $1 or fraction thereof.

Passenger tickets for water transportation to a foreign port, $1 when not exceeding $30; between $30 and $60, $3; more than $60, $5.

Proxies for voting, except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

Powers of attorney, 25 cents, except papers necessary to the collection of claims for pensions for back pay, bounty and military property losses.

JOIN WITH CANADA IN FOOD CONTROL

Continued from Page 1.

shipping and railways and over the food supply. The National Defense act already places in the hands of the President, if he wishes to use it, the power to commandeer plants for the manufacture of munitions. The virtual passage of the Selective Draft bill gives the Executive branch of the Government discretion over the nation's manpower.

It was remarked here today that, in spite of the experience of the European nations in the war in centralising power, it would have been considered by most Americans a few months ago as out of the question that the United States should proceed so quickly along the same road without first being driven to it by its own actual experience.

Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair of the British mission went to the House of Representatives this morning for a conference with the House Naval Affairs Committee, where he answered questions regarding the submarine problem. Aside from his conference at the State Department, Mr. Balfour spent most of the day conferring with the members of his own party on details connected with their visit. Mr. Balfour will address the House of Representatives tomorrow morning at the invitation of Speaker Clark.

Commodities America Needs.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The United States now has begun to point out to the allied missions some of its own great necessities in certain trade lines in which this country is entirely dependent on Europe. Up to the time the United States entered the war many products could be imported here only if there were a surplus at the point of production over the needs of the Allies, and also on condition that agreements be signed that the products be not allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Since the economic prosperity of the United States has become of equally vital concern to the Allies, a marked disposition has been shown to co-operate more freely than before to prevent shortage here. Today, for instance, a delegation of wool dealers, who have been short of material because of the failure in the Australian supply and the scarcity of ships, was asked by the British officials to give definite figures to the Department of Commerce in order that a joint arrangement might be worked out.

It is uncertain whether the elaborate system built up during neutrality through the British Embassy here, whereby American importers of many basic products had to guarantee that such products would not find their way into German hands, will be abandoned. Under bills now before Congress, however, it is thought that the United States will have all the power necessary to arrange such safeguards and that the present system would be superfluous.

Agreement already has been reached in the case of flax, whereby British and American dealers will co-operate to pool their resources in the way most efficient in a military sense. Most of the allied flax, from Russia, Belgium, and Ireland, has been requisitioned for military purposes, and shipments probably will be released to this country only for such work as making airplane wings.

BRITISH LABOR ENVOYS HERE.

Bowerman, Thomas, and Others Come on Efficiency Mission.

Among the 114 passengers arriving yesterday from a British port was a Committee on Labor and Munitions which is on the way to Washington to confer with American officials and advise them how to obtain the maximum amount of efficiency and avoid strikes for the period of the war.

The committee includes Charles W. Bowerman and James H. Thomas, labor members of Parliament, and Heathcote W. Garrod, an official of the munitions section of the Labor Department of the War Council of the British Government. Mr. Garrod said they had come to the United States to confer with the American Federation of Labor and other union organizations and give the benefit of the experience they had in England early in the war and to encourage co-operation between the unions and the Federal Government.

"At the beginning of the war," he said, "labor and the Government did not pull together in Great Britain. Both sides made many mistakes. Finally there was a meeting of minds, based on necessity, and now labor is working in harmony with the Government to the great benefit of both. We have come here to urge the necessity of American labor aiding the cause of the Allies. We shall point out the mistakes labor made in Great Britain and warn American labor against repeating them. It is probable that we shall remain in this country for some time. We came here at the invitation of the American Federation of Labor."

Joseph Davies, one of the secretaries to Premier Lloyd George, arrived on the same vessel with dispatches for the British Commission and started at once for Washington.

Mrs. Hilda Wynne, an Englishwoman who has kept an ambulance unit on the Russian battlefields at her own expense since the commencement of the war, came with Ivor Bevan, her secretary, to get Americans interested in ambulance work in Russia. She appeared to be optimistic over the future outlook in Russia and did not believe that the people would make a separate peace.

"There is not the slightest danger," said Mrs. Wynne, "of Russia breaking or accepting a separate peace. This war has made patriots of the people, and they will stand by the new form of government in spite of German intrigue. The Russian Army has a great leader in General Alexieff, and the nation will fight on to the end with the Allies."

Baron de Grange, an officer in the French Army flying corps, arrived on the same liner on a mission for his Government, accompanied by the Baroness, who is a daughter of Henry T. Sloane of New York.

The officers of the steamship, which was twice reported to have been torpedoed on the voyage, said the trip had been without incident.

BALFOUR MEETS IRISHMEN.

Tells Delegation England Is Striving to Settle Home Rule Problem.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, received a deputation of Irish-Americans today, who laid their views before him and called attention to the favorable impression that a solution of the Irish situation would create in this country. Mr. Balfour said that while he had no power to speak for the Government, he could say that everything possible was being done to bring the Ulster, Redmondites, and Sinn Fein elements together, and that the British Parliament stood ready to agree to any solution that the Irish themselves found acceptable. He promised to report the meeting fully to his Government.

AGAINST WAR FOR INDEMNITY.

Socialist Condemns Further Bloodshed to Get Money or Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 5.—During debate in the Reichstag, when annexationists had voiced the demand for an indemnity for Germany, Herr Keil, a Socialist, made this answer, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle:

"We regard it as a law for self-preservation of the German race that the pouring out of blood in this war should be ended as quickly as possible. It is not the view of the German people that their sacrifices in blood and treasure should be indefinitely increased by foolish phrases.

"We should certainly rejoice if the millions we spent in this war could be made good, but it is a very frightful thought that we should make an attempt to obtain those millions by sacrificing hundreds of thousands of German sons and fathers of families. German blood and foreign territory are not to be compared."

Later on in the debate a representative of the Socialist Party pointed out how inadequate was the provision for war widows and children. Many, he said, were in dire need, and unless things were altered many must starve to death.

RUSSIAN MISSION COMING.

Will Confer with Washington on Economic and Financial Matters.

PETROGRAD, May 3, (via London, May 4.)—A commission representing the Russian Provisional Government will leave in the near future for America to confer with American Government officials concerning the industrial, economic and financial relations of the two countries. Information to this effect was obtained by The Associated Press from a high official source.

The personnel of the commission has already been decided upon, but the names of the Commissioners are not yet available for publication. They will be vested with the fullest powers, similar to those of the French and British commissions.

HOOVER TO ESTIMATE FOOD NEEDS OF ALLIES

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Food Committee of the Council of National Defense, arrived here today to advise the Government on food conditions abroad and on measures which the allied Governments have taken to conserve their food supplies. He divided the day between conferences with department heads and the preparation of a report on the food needs of the Allies.

"I have been called a food dictator," said Mr. Hoover tonight, "but that is incorrect. What I am here for is to give my services to the nation in any way I can be of use. Secretary Houston will control the country's food supply under bills pending in Congress, and I will assist him and the Council of Defense by supplying information gathered in relief work abroad."

Mr. Hoover said he could make no statement concerning the food situation in Europe until he has made his report to President Wilson.

"This report," he said, "will indicate the requirements of the allied countries, their capacity to produce, and the amount of food the United States will have to supply. It will outline steps the Allies are taking to reduce consumption and how they are meeting distribution and other problems. I do not know what the Government will require of me. I am acting in an unofficial capacity, and no plans have been made."

Other members of Mr. Hoover's committee have not been named, and none probably will be appointed until the committee's duties are defined. The Administration plans, it is understood, in a general way provide that the committee shall aid the Agriculture Department in carrying out the food regulation program. The committee's services will be of particular value in meeting distribution problems and in assisting the American Government and British and French officials who are to be left here in working out a scheme of apportioning food cargoes among the Allies.

Mr. Hoover probably will report on prohibition abroad and present estimates of the amount of American foodstuffs that go into the manufacture of liquor in the allied countries. This information will be turned over immediately to the Department of Agriculture, which has Dr. Alonzo Taylor of Pennsylvania studying the question. The Food bills pending in Congress would give the President power to prescribe prohibition restrictions.

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How the Kaiser United the World Against Germany

The Kaiser's eligibility for the Nobel peace-prize occurs to one editor as he contemplates the burning away of old distrusts and hatreds among the once hostile peoples now banded together in a spiritual as well as a military alliance against the Central Powers. England and France forget their ancient feuds, England and Russia their territorial jealousies, Russia and Japan their quarrels in Asia, while the United States, brushing aside old wrongs and recent suspicions, steps into line beside England and Japan in the great alliance whose dominant purpose is to make the world "safe for democracy."

As visible symbols of this new spirit of international brotherhood among former foes, he sees the flags of the Allies flying side by side in the various capitals, and the Stars and Stripes beside the Union Jack above the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa and Westminster, where no foreign flag was ever before unfurled.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 5th, the feature-article presents the consensus of American public opinion upon the visit of the British and French Commissions and the far-reaching results which the conferences at Washington will develop.

In addition to this complete description of one of the greatest events that has taken place in the history of the United States, and of the world, other articles that should be read in this number are:

Should the Government Fix Prices For Food?

The Arguments For and Against Such Regulation

America's First Shot in the War
Sense and Censorship
No Separate Peace for Russia
Japan's New Chinese Policy
The Value of Food Tests Doubted
"U"-Boat-Chasers for the Navy
Safety First in Movie Lessons
Germany Poisoning French Letters
No Church Denominationalism in War-Time
Woman Suffrage Marching On
Awful America
Islam Under German Rule
The Banana—"The Poor Man's Fruit"
German Patents as War Prizes
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News that is really news, that is accurate as to facts and recent as to date, is certainly hard to get nowadays. In addition to the ordinary difficulties that beset the path of newspaper editors many others have now arisen. The unreliability of reports, the bias of sources of information, political expediency, the censor's pruning-knife—all these make the gathering of real news harder than ever before. THE LITERARY DIGEST, greatest of news-magazines, has at its command avenues for securing information not available to the average periodical. It gives both sides of every occurrence in the language of the publications recording it, and it has no incentive to garble or change such accounts in any way, its policy being one of strict impartiality in all fields, social, religious, political, and the rest. For a fair, concise, unbiased presentation of actual facts read "The Digest."

May 5th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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What the West Thinks

Western People in New York

will find in the Business Section of the Public Ledger a daily letter from C. B. Evans, Editor of the Economist, showing what the West thinks. It is a consensus of opinion gathered from daily interviews with the leading business men, bankers, manufacturers, etc., not only in Chicago, but in all the business centers of the central West—and it is NEWS of BUSINESS—news not found in any other daily newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

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IRISH INDORSE WAR AFTER FIST FIGHTS

Irreconcilables, Including Belligerent Women, Thrown Out of Cooper Union Meeting.

POLICEMEN USE CLUBS

Shouts of "Who'll Feed Our Children?" as Conscription Resolution Is Adopted.

The mass meeting at Cooper Union organized by loyal Americans of Irish birth, or descent, last night proceeded to its destined end, and adopted resolutions indorsing the war, pledging absolute loyalty to the Government, and approving of conscription. But they did this only after an interlude of half an hour in which there was general fighting all over the hall with organized cohorts of Irish irreconcilables, about fifteen of whom, including several women, were forcibly ejected by the police.

Thomas Lysaght of 444 East Fifty-eighth Street and Chris Cummings of 125 West Fifty-fourth Street were locked up at Police Headquarters, charged with inciting to riot. Patrick Leahy of 69 West Twenty-third Street, and Brian McGahan of 226 East Thirty-sixth Street, whose heads had been battered in the fighting, were treated by ambulance surgeons.

The orange, white, and green flag of revolutionary Ireland which waved over the Dublin barricades last Spring was the storm centre last night. Perhaps a dozen of the tricolors were present, mostly small flags attached to canes, and wherever they were waved, by young girls, middle-aged women, or less frequently by men, there was uproar and conflict. Even after the proceedings started again there were frequent interruptions and much booing of patriotic statements, indicating that apparently half the audience was still hostile; and only the presence in every aisle of policemen, with larger groups at the doors, kept down further outbreaks. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, too, shut off uprising now and then by playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" or the "Marseillaise" in tense moments.

Plenty of Police on Hand.

The evening started peaceably. Acting Inspector John F. Sweeney had fifty uniformed patrolmen outside the hall ready to cope with any disturbance when the parades of loyal Irish reached the building, with many plain clothes men inside to reinforce them if need be. But there was no trouble out of doors. Several hundred members of Irish societies, headed by Coroner Timothy Healy and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, marched down Third Avenue from the county headquarters at 211 East Forty-fifth Street, were joined by another body from Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and filed into the hall. The crowd of Sinn Feiners, with many supporters of the loyalist movement, had been waiting outside in the pouring rain and were not admitted till the parade had gone inside, but despite this precaution much of the house was hostile.

This hostility, however, did not at once manifest itself. Chief Magistrate William McAdoo was introduced by Coroner Healy as Permanent Chairman, and had delivered a fiery patriotic address; Mayor Mitchel had praised loyal Irish and denounced the seditious; ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman, who had opposed the entry of the United States into the war, called vigorously for determined prosecution of the war to the end. There were sporadic cries of protest, but no organized interruption. The trouble began when Chief Magistrate McAdoo—referred to by two of the four speakers as Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo—got up to introduce Bainbridge Colby.

A young man, who said he was Robert F. Dalton, a lawyer, of 403 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, slipped from the side of the platform to the front, however, and began: "As a business man and lawyer of standing I want to say one word. I have listened attentively to the speakers, and have heard nothing of Home Rule"—

There was a burst of yells from sections of the floor where the malcontents were predominant. Those on the platform wasted no more time.

Revolutionary Flags Bob Up.

Four men grabbed Dalton and hustled him out by the back door of the stage. As he disappeared there came from a dozen quarters the cry of "Free speech!" The revolutionary flags, which had waved sporadically early in the evening, suddenly bobbed up in every section. The audience climbed on their chairs and began shouting at one another, while Mr. McAdoo thumped the table with a blackthorn stick and cried vainly for order.

As a last resort the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," and many American flags appeared along with the orange, white, and green. While the crowd was singing and yelling C. H. Shugrue, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Friends of Irish Freedom, came to the foot of the platform and asked for permission to put in some home rule resolutions, but was refused. And before the song was over a fight had started near a woman in purple, who waved the Irish and American flags together, with the Irish a little higher up.

Several men joined in on one side or the other; policemen in raincoats ran in to oust the disturbers, and two or three young girls flung themselves upon the gendarmerie, biting, scratching, kicking, while their comrades yelled around them. They were put out; three or four men who used their fists were ejected from other parts of the hall; then a young girl with bobbed hair in a chic gray suit rose up on a chair waving another revolutionary flag, and another swirling battle began. She was carried out by the head and feet, but a red-headed youth was waving another flag, and as he and his supporters were ejected he flung his flag over the heads of the police to another man, who resumed the battle.

Meanwhile, the band was playing frantically and vainly. On the platform a huge American flag and a big green Irish banner with the golden harp had been brought up side by side.

Behind them Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Healy, Senator O'Gorman, Justice John Ford in the uniform of a National Guard Captain, John J. O'Connell, the Rev. Father Robert O'Loughran, and other leaders of the meeting stood and waited. Gradually the tricolors were driven out one by one and their color guards with them; nightsticks had to be used on one man, and there was blood on the stairs outside after the meeting. When some quiet had been restored Mr. McAdoo said:

Cries of "We Hate England."

"Fellow citizens, I want to say to the great American public that the small faction creating this disturbance does not represent the people of Ireland. God forgive them; they are the worst enemies of Ireland."

Mr. Colby, the next speaker, began: "I sincerely trust that no one intended to raise his voice against the American flag——"

There were shouts of "No, No!" "That's a lie!" "We hate England!" Policemen took their stand beside the women who were the most vociferous, and the speaker continued: "Because if the endeavor of patriotic Americans is to encounter that spirit and opposition we might as well know it now and conclude that it won't be necessary for us to make the long journey to the trenches in order to fight for our country."

After declaring that the Irish revolution had nothing to do with the present case, and calling for undivided allegiance, he sat down, and Mr. Shugrue asked permission to present his Home Rule resolutions.

"You're not recognized," said Mr. McAdoo. "Sit down." There were more cries for "Free speech," and Mr. Shugrue tried to read his resolution anyway, but was drowned by the shouts of both sides. With some difficulty Mr. McAdoo read the prepared resolutions and got a chorus of "Ayes" to adopt them, though there were cries on the conscription clause of "Not for England!" and "Who'll feed our children?" But more police were on hand by now and there were no open outbreaks.

Mayor Mitchel, for whom applause was mingled with hisses and boos, said that he expected the United States to send an army to France to fight "shoulder to shoulder with the splendid men of France, who, under the lead of the great hero, Marshal Joffre, arrested the tide that threatened to engulf democracy," and said that many of those present would probably be in the ranks. An old man in the front row called out, "I'll go if you'll come along," and the Mayor responded: "There is no privilege in all the world I'd esteem more highly."

The Mayor left as soon as he finished his speech, and so missed the greeting to Senator O'Gorman, which was unanimously enthusiastic. But the Senator declared that this war was forced upon us, that the violations of our rights by other belligerents fell far short of those of Germany, and declared: "These are times to put our differences behind us, and for the nation to prepare to exert every energy to meet every crisis, and make every sacrifice in defending the Stars and Stripes." He quoted Jacob H. Schiff's statement of the night before that he loved the German people, but not the Prussian autocracy, and instanced the service of Germans and Irish in previous American wars as an example for Irish of the present day to follow.

Dr. John G. Coyle ended the meeting with a panegyric of Irish heroes of previous American wars, and a declaration of confidence that Ireland's part in the present one would be in accordance with her traditions.

LABOR APPEAL FOR IRELAND.

Central Federated Union Sends a Resolution to Congress.

The Central Federated Union at a meeting held last night at the Labor Temple, Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to do all in its power to obtain a full measure of independence for Ireland. The resolution, which was introduced by Thomas Rock, was sent by telegraph to President Wilson, members of the Cabinet, and members of both houses of Congress. In part it said:

We believe that the time has arrived when the people of that long misgoverned country, Ireland, should be given full control of their own affairs, and we appeal to all liberty-loving Americans to join with us in demanding justice for the Irish people, whose exiled sons and daughters and their descendants have contributed so much for the advancement of this Republic.

The question of the income tax for war revenue was discussed and the following telegram was sent to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress:

"Congress should at once pass laws taxing large incomes on a scale that will enable the Government to pay off in a few years all bonds and certificates issued for war purposes."

A petition was circulated among the delegates which called on Congress to levy on all net incomes in excess of $2,000 for unmarried persons and in excess of $3,000 for married persons an annual war tax, beginning at 2 per cent. and increasing on a sliding scale to a point which would permit no individual to retain an annual income in excess of $100,000.

JAPAN IN MOVING PICTURES.

Ambassador Sato Is Guest of Japan Society at Special Exhibition.

Aimaro Sato, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of the Japan Society at a special showing of a series of moving pictures depicting life in Japan at Aeolian Hall last night. The pictures are of all parts of the empire, particularly the great industries and the homes of the people. One shows Count Okuma, the former Premier, walking in his famous gardens, surrounded by his grandchildren. The pictures were taken by J. B. Millet of Boston, a member of the Japan Society.

A reception to the Ambassador followed the exhibition. The hosts of the Ambassador were Judge E. H. Gary, Willard Straight, Jacob H. Schiff, Darwin P. Kingsley, Dr. J. Takemine, Frank A. Vanderlip, Consul General Yada, U. N. Bethell, Henry Clews, A. Barton Hepburn, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Robert W. de Forest, Professor S. T. Dutton, and William North Duane.

ACCUSED OF THEFT IN HOTEL

Prisoner Took $5,000 Gems Belonging to Porto Ricans, the Police Say.

Detectives last night arrested Thomas Borelli of 347 East 109th Street on a charge of stealing jewelry worth more than $5,000 from the New Netherland Hotel on April 25. The jewelry was the property of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crespi of Porto Rico, and included a gold rosary and three medallions, presented to the Crespi family by three Popes.

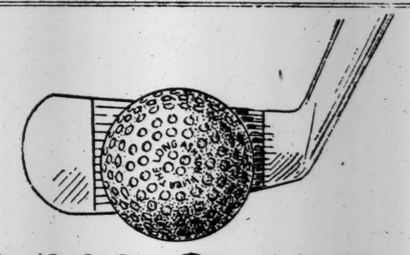
According to the police, Borelli, under the name of James S. Bositto of 313 East 102d Street, got a job as cleaner at the hotel, and on April 25, the first day he worked there, was sent to clean the room occupied by the Crespis. Later he and the jewels were missed.

The detective said they recovered part of the jewelry in pawnshops, and found the rest in Borelli's rooms.

Telephone Order Service Mad. Sq. 8200.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.



100,000 Golf Balls

From Scotland

In a Sale at 34c each—3 for $1
Or—$3.85 the Dozen

Regular 50c Quality

Conditions abroad have temporarily stagnated the golf industry in England, and as a result—

Gimbels Are Offered the Entire Accumulation of J. P. Cochrane & Co., Famous Golf Ball Makers, of London and Edinburgh

This firm is reputed to be the largest manufacturer of Golf Balls in the world. They make the celebrated "Challenger," retailing in America up to $1 each.

The "Challenger" is a soft-center ball wound with long lengths of the finest grade rubber.

Also the "Rex"—a rubber-center ball, wound with the same grade of rubber as the "Challenger" except that shorter lengths of rubber tape are used.

The covers of both balls are identical and the balls come in bramble or recessed markings, as you prefer. Both strongly guaranteed.

All of these balls are of the "Rex" quality, but mostly marked with the private brand of some famous English or Scotch professional or the brand of a world-renowned course such as Ashton.

Now on Sale

Sportsman's Section—Fourth Floor and Main Floor
Mail or Telephone Orders Filled. Madison Square 8200

Founded 1826 *Greeley 1900*

What to Buy in Men's Suits Correctly Answered Here

$25 For the young fellow who wants distinctive style—right in those telling points that go to make individuality and pronounced correctness—the Britain, the new English model, is the preferred style by those who know what is right.

One of those superior styles that fit well into the waist, with just enough flare at the skirt to give the Fifth Avenue kick; slight indication to chest; three buttons; patch or regulation pockets; several lots with silk sleeve lining. Sleeve finished with open vent and four buttons; 1/8, 1/4 and 1/2 lined with mohair.

$25 For the conservative man, the particular dresser, the solid business man who dresses to the part he plays in life and who judges his clothes with the thought in mind that he is judged by his clothes, we present The Banker Model—three-button, slight tracing at the waist; sleeve with open vent and three buttons; patch or regulation pockets; suitable for a conservative dresser still looking for style.

Knit Top Coats, $18.75
Suitable Coats, for any occasion. Loose Slip-on models, easy to wear and light to carry. Smart heather and dark Oxford grey effects, quarter silk lined, yoke and sleeves.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON SATURDAY, MAY 5TH 34th Street

First Reduction Sale

125 FINEST SPRING SUITS

For Men and Young Men

37.50

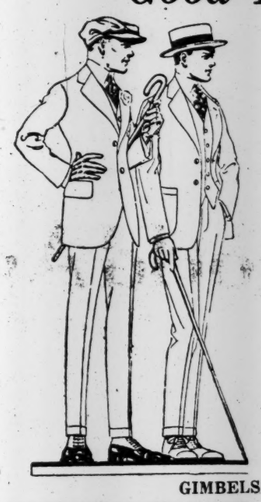
formerly up to 45.00

Because the lines are broken and the sizes incomplete 125 finest Spring Suits have been assembled for immediate clearance.

These Suits are in a variety of exclusive patterns; perfectly tailored; beautifully trimmed—usually with pure silk; fashioned of all-wool fabrics, including finished and unfinished Worsteds; the models are conservative but smart; not all sizes in any one pattern, but the assortment includes **sizes 35 to 42.**

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT . 5TH FLOOR

Men's Spring Suits That Reflect Good Taste, at $25, $30 and $35



GIMBEL clothes stocks are never the product of a few tailoring establishments, but require nearly all of the leading ones to share in them.

This assures the man who does not know just what he wants a selection broad enough to satisfy his composite idea of style, fit and effect.

The GIMBEL Specialty has always been style. One takes fine workmanship and fine material here as a matter of course.

At the prices named the present showing is indeed inviting. The styles are mostly our own, dictated by GIMBEL standards of metropolitan apparel.

The double-breasted models are quite as smart as the single-breasted, which is saying a great deal. There are plain blues, browns, Oxford grays, plaids, checks, mixtures. But why enumerate? The assortment is up to our *usual* strength.

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor, Broadway

Those Sample

Smart Hats and Caps

for

Men, Youths & Boys

At 50c and $1.

They're worth more than that wholesale,

Madagascars, silks, tweeds, checks, plaids, ducks, khakis, Palm Beaches, mohairs.

For fishing, motoring, gardening, camping, golf, and wear down at the store.

ON TABLES—Main and Fourth Floors

GIMBEL "Sixes"

are smart shoes and Oxfords for men and young men and priced $6

Men are fast stepping in line for these smart new GIMBEL "Sixes." Because they're dressy, excellent fitting and priced so nominally.

The Oxfords—

Are found in Gunmetal Calfskin, Patent Leather, Black Vici Kid, Ko-Ko and Nut Brown Calfskin.

The Shoes—

Are found in Tan Mahogany, Patent Leather, Gunmetal Calf and Black Vici Kid.

GIMBELS—Second Floor, Rear.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Very Special Purchase

2,400 Pairs of Washable

White Gloves

74c a pair

The most desirable of White Fabric Gloves, soft suede finished Cotton, made in every detail as perfectly as a kid Glove. Two clasp and with two needle backs. Washable in cold water. These are the most practical of Summer Gloves. Sizes 5 1/2 to 8 1/2.

Ground Floor.

Main Floor, 35th St.

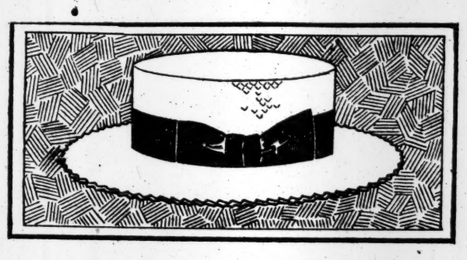
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Main Floor, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

To-day Men Will Take Off Their Hats to

Straws for 1917



Long before Spring struck New York we began to make preparations for a big straw hat season and assembled an assortment of unusual variety and character. Included are:

Sennits ***Bangkoks*** ***Leghorns*** ***Baliuags***

Splits ***Panamas and Novelty Braids*** ***Milans***

Splits and Sennits	$1.89 & $2.74	Panamas	$3.89, $4.89 to $42.75
Leghorns	$4.89	Bangkoks	$4.89 to $7.89

Quality for quality the prices are lower than elsewhere.

U. S. Flags

Raise Old Glory on your housetop, fly it from your apartment house window, drape your automobile, campers and vacationists pull up the Stars and Stripes the moment you hit the camp or summer bungalow! Now is the time to display the Nation's colors.

500 U. S. FLAGS
$2.25

Printed on an excellent grade of cotton material. Size 2 1/2x5 ft. A very low price, indeed, at this time, when some manufacturers are taking advantage of the great demand for U. S. Flags.

Flags of the Allies

French and English Flags	*Other Flags of the Allies*
32x48 inches, printed on Cotton of good quality; two grommets to hang from.	Including Russian, Italian, Roumanian, Belgian, Serbian and Japanese.
$1.50 each	**$1.00 to $1.50**
U. S. Flags of Cotton, mounted, **5c to 25c each**	**U. S. Flags** of Silk, mounted, **10c to 50c each**

Victrola XI—$100

A Beautiful Victrola and Victor Records

For a Monthly Payment of $5

VICTROLA XI. It is the most popular of all Victrola models.

Mahogany — golden, weathered and fumed oak—and early English finishes.

All ready for immediate delivery!

This Victrola, $100, and $5 worth of Victor Records, your selection, a total of $105. Will be delivered to your home for the initial payment of $5.

Balance $5 monthly.

Your first payment on the Victrola itself will be a month after delivery.

VICTROLA SALON—Eighth Floor.

PEÇANHA SUCCEEDS DR. LAURO MULLER

Former President of Brazil Assumes Office as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PRESIDENT BRAZ'S MESSAGE

Expresses Confidence the Congress Will Deal Patriotically with the Question of Germany.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, May 4.—Nilo Peçanha, former President of Brazil, has been appointed Foreign Minister in succession to Dr. Lauro Muller, resigned. He has accepted the portfolio. Dr. L. Martins de Sousa Dantas, Under-Secretary of State, who was appointed temporarily to head the Foreign Office, relinquished this post on the appointment of Senhor Pecanha. The newspapers say that the President offered Dr. Muller another portfolio or an Ambassadorship, but that the offer was declined.

In his letter of resignation Dr. Muller said that he had retained office up to the present only because he did not wish to abandon the President while Congress was not in session and when all responsibility for action rested on the Executive. The Jornal do Commercio eulogizes Dr. Muller for his work in drawing closer together the South American Republics, and says that even in the most delicate circumstances he gave proof of devotion and patriotism. It adds that Dr. Muller resigned so as to avoid at the present hour any friction in the political life of the nation.

O Paiz addresses an appeal to Congress exhorting it to harmonize Brazilian policy with that of President Wilson and to give Brazil the place which belongs to her in the struggle for humanity.

Confidence that the Brazilian Congress will deal patriotically and well with the grave international situation created between Brazil and Germany is expressed by President Wenceslau Braz in his message to the Congress which will take the situation in hand. The message justifies the course of the Government in its dealings with the various foreign powers, notably those with Germany leading up to the rupture of diplomatic relations.

Brazil, says President Braz, in spite of her deep sympathy for the re-establishment of peace, refrained from supporting propositions made with that idea in view. It was obliged to take up with Germany the cases of the steamers Rio Branco and the Parana, this leading to the rupture of relations and the taking over of the German ships in Brazilian ports. Although in the case of the Parana, Foreign Secretary Zimmermann had expressed regret for the torpedoing of the steamer, Brazil did not desire to leave the door open for further negotiations with Germany, and she was informed that Brazil considered the reply unsatisfactory.

"It is my conscientious belief that in this delicate case the Government performed its duty loyally and with dignity, without excess and without undue haste," says the message in dealing with the rupture with Germany. "The Executive acted within the limits of his constitutional powers and, as you were about to meet, I decided to convey to you knowledge of the grave international situation in which Brazil finds herself, confident that under the ample powers granted you by the Constitution your patriotism will find a way of manifesting itself in accordance with the gravity of the circumstances."

On other phases of the international situation President Braz praises the good faith of the French and British Governments in various circumstances.

As to internal affairs, the message affirms the carefulness with which the Executive has administered the law and guarded against any administrative irregularities and emphasizes the economies that have been effected.

The last application of progressive conscription revealed ignorance of the Portuguese language among a large number of German-Brazilians, says the President, who considers this a most grave circumstance demanding efficacious measures.

Concerning the high cost of living the President recommends control of the exportation of food products as a matter of the first necessity.

The annual report of the Minister of War recommends the appropriation of funds for the development of establishments for the manufacture of munitions. The Minister of Marine in his report calls attention to the necessity for the construction of submarines and airplanes.

DENIED BY CHILE.

No Secret Alliance with Germany, State Department Is Told.

Carlos Castro Ruiz, Consul General of Chile in the United States, announced yesterday that the Chilean Ambassador had submitted to the Secretary of State "an emphatic denial of a report from Buneos Aires that a secret alliance exists between Chile and Germany, accompanying the statement with a copy of the Chilean Foreign Minister's note warning Germany that Chile could not submit to the submarine campaign restrictions." This note says:

"Such measures in the opinion of the Chilean Government mean a restriction of the rights of neutrals which this country cannot submit to. The acceptance of the measures taken by Germany would separate her from that line of strict neutrality which she has followed during the present conflict. Chile in consequence reserves to herself the liberty of action to claim respect of all her rights in the moment in which may be committed any act of hostility against her ships."

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 4.—The report that the Chilean Minister at Berlin had demanded his passports excited only ridicule in official and parliamentary circles here. The same effect was produced by another report that a secret compact between Germany and Chile was being considered. It was stated anonymous persons were exploiting the credulity of the republic with absurd news.

ARGENTINA IS SATISFIED.

Accepts Germany's Pledges and Resumes Friendly Relations.

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—The Council of Ministers has examined into the reply of Germany concerning the sinking by a submarine of the Argentine steamer Monte Protegido and has reached a decision that the controversy has been settled. The Foreign Minister has cabled the Argentine Minister at Berlin to hand to the Imperial German Government the following note:

"The Argentine Government duly appreciates the attitude of the German Government as stated—that the German Government recognizes the fairness of the Argentine Republic's claims and will give satisfaction on all the points in controversy. Consequently, the Argentine Government accepts the satisfaction given and reciprocates the expression of friendly feeling between the two countries."

HAITI MAY DECLARE WAR AGAINST GERMANY

President's Call on Congress to Do So Reveals Torpedoing of French Steamer Montreal.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 4.—President Artiguenave has sent a message to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in Congress demanding a declaration of war against Germany, and a commission has been appointed to consider the question.

This action was taken in consequence of the fact that among the victims of the torpedoed French steamer Montreal were five Haitien members of the crew and three Haitien passengers. The Montreal was plying between Bordeaux and Haiti.

The French steamer Montreal was of 3,342 tons gross and 345 feet long. No previous report of her destruction had been received.

WIDOW GIVES UP PENSION.

Tells Fire Commissioner She No Longer Needs $300 a Year.

Fire Commissioner Adamson got a jolt yesterday when Mrs. Elizabeth McCauley of 2,971 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, wrote to him that she no longer needed the pension of $300 a year which she had been getting from the city for ten years as the widowed mother of the late John Falvey, a fireman, who was retired from Hook and Ladder 14.

"I am now so financially situated," she wrote, "that I do not need any further pension."

"This woman is honest and a patriot," Commissioner Adamson said, as he signed an order discontinuing her pension.

TO SUSPEND FULL CREW LAW

Senate Passes War Emergency Measure by a Bare Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—There was a lively fight in the Senate today when some of the Brown "war measures" were brought up for final passage. One of the bills giving the Public Service Commission the right to suspend the operation of the so-called "full crew" law to meet emergencies during the war was passed by 26 votes, a bare majority, practically all the Democrats voting against it.

"I am ashamed and deeply dissatisfied," said Senator Brown, referring to the action of those who failed to support the bill. "The measure was reported from the War Committee by unanimous vote. We know there is a shortage of railroad labor, which may prove seriously embarrassing when we are confronted with the necessity of large troop transportation by rail. Every one should vote for it on the floor of this house."

Lobbyists representing the railroad brotherhoods were massed behind the rail in the Senate chamber while the bill was under debate.

Other war measures that came up for final passage provided for the suspension or modification of contracts for public works during the war, and vest in the Industrial Commission power to suspend the provisions of the labor law restricting hours of labor to meet emergencies in war industries. Both were passed by practically unanimous vote.

PASSES TENEMENT BILL.

Senate Favors Measure Providing for Three-Family Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—The Senate today passed the Lawson Tenement House bill permitting the remodeling of old private residences in New York City into three-family tenements. Leader Elon R. Brown supported the measure, as did thirty-two other Senators. Twelve opposed it, among them being Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York, Chairman of the New York City Committee, and Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, also from New York.

Senator Lawson, in defending the bill, said that it did not remove the protection and safeguards to health which had been incorporated in the tenement house laws. On the other hand, he asserted, the measure would confer a benefit on the city by abolishing congested boarding houses, which no law could regulate.

Senator Brown said that the measure would provide housing facilities for New York which were badly needed. "In times like these," he said, "we should use every livable habitation."

Senator Peter M. Daly of Queens led the opposition to the measure. It would allow the restoration of the pernicious air shaft bedroom, he said, and would indirectly favor the spread of tuberculosis.

Would Raise Governor's Pay.

ALBANY, May 4.—The Robinson resolution to amend the Constitution by increasing the salaries of the Governor and legislators, was adopted by the Senate today. The salary of the Governor would be increased from $10,000 to $20,000, those of Senators from $1,500 to $3,500, and of Assemblymen from $1,500 to $3,000.

HIRSH LEFT $774,923.

Family and Jewish Charities Get Realty Man's Estate.

The estate of Samuel Hirsh, a retired real estate operator, who died Oct. 8 last, was appraised yesterday at $774,923. He gave $300,000 in trust to his wife, Eugenia Hirsh. The United Hebrew Charities received two $50,000 endowments and $1,000 in cash, and a $50,000 endowment went to the Council of Jewish Women.

The Hebrew Technical Institute, with which Mr. Hirsh was connected for many years, got $10,000, and $1,000 each went to fifteen other Hebrew charitable organizations. The remainder of the estate went to two sisters, a brother, and to nephews and nieces. Mr. Hirsh had $162,685 in personalty and $548,508 in stocks and bonds.

Gillender Will Contest Dismissed.

Surrogate Cohalan dismissed yesterday the contest by relatives of the will of Miss Jessie Gillender, who left nearly all of her $1,000,000 estate to charitable and religious organizations and public institutions. The Surrogate ruled that no case had been made out which warranted submitting the question of the decedent's testamentary capacity to the jury. The bulk of the estate, about $700,000, went to the Paulist Fathers for religious work; Johns Hopkins University and the Children's Aid Society received $100,000 each, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art $50,000.

Senator Osborne's Estate to Family.

The will of State Senator Edmund B. Osborne of Essex County, who died recently at his home in Montclair, N. J., was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Newark. The estate, which is said to be large, is left to members of his family. The widow gets the house and grounds of the Osborne estate in Montclair and life insurance. Of the balance one-half is to go to Mrs. Osborne and a quarter to each of his two children, Andrew G. Osborne and Edmund B. Osborne, Jr.

N. Y. CENTRAL BRIDGE PLANS

Engineers Ordered to Push Work on $20,000,000 Structure Near Albany.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Lines, gave orders yesterday to the engineers of the road to go ahead at once with the construction of the bridge over the Hudson River near Castleton, N. Y., permission for which was granted by Secretary of War Baker on Thursday. The structure and its adjuncts will cost $20,000,000, and, it is estimated, will double the freight capacity of the New York Central, for years hindered by the "bottling up" at Albanyn which the bridge is to remedy. Mr. Smith said that if permission to build the bridge had been granted during the last ten years as the railroad had urged it might have been built by this time, and that with structural steel hard to get and with other materials scarce and labor scarcer, he believed here would be much delay. He said the money was available and the company would do the best it could.

With the new bridge in operation, the Central's freight will be run to Fuern Bush, thence across the bridge, eleven miles south of Albany, and New England freight handled on a more efficient business. Manhattan freight will be delivered in much greater proportion to the island instead of to the New Jersey side. It is estimated that the new bridge will save from two to five days on a long-distance freight shipment by the Central lines.

Pistol Law Is Amended.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—The Police Commissioner of New York will be the only official in the city hereafter authorized to grant a license either for carrying a pistol or for the possession of any sort of firearm, under the terms of two Ottinger bills which were passed without opposition by the Senate this afternoon. Elsewhere in the State the bills provide that licenses for possessing firearms may be issued by a court of record. Hitherto in New York City a license to carry firearms could be issued by a Magistrate.

Hoppin G. O. P. Leader in 29th.

William W. Hoppin was elected last night leader of the Republican Organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. This is the so-called "silk stocking" district, lying east of Central Park, and the organization includes Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, and other prominent Republicans. Mr. Hoppin is a Yale graduate, and is a member of the law firm of Hawkes & Hoppin, 32 Nassau Street.

BRITAIN TO CONTROL OIL.

New Pool Board Will Manage Distribution of Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General at London, has notified the Department of Commerce of the formation by the British Government of a pool board for the control of British petroleum supplies. Mr. Skinner's dispatch follows:

"The Government has authorized a pool board for peroleum supplies, with an office at the Ministry of Munitions, 8 Northumberland Avenue, to pool the distributing facilities of petroleum companies and the tonnage employed in bringing supplies to the United Kingdom. The board consists of representatives of the following companies: The Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd., the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Company, Ltd., the Bowring Petroleum Company, Ltd., the Shell Marketing Company, Ltd., the British Petroleum Company, Ltd., the Homelight Oil Company, Ltd., the Union Petroleum Products, Ltd., and H. P. Wheatley & Co., Ltd.

"All products, except lubricating oils, hitherto delivered under proprietary brands will in future be delivered under war brands, distributed under authority of the pool board."

Plot—Characterization—Charm and Appeal—*in*

The LIGHT *in the* CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

Plot It is worth any amount of time and effort to make a book so lofty in inspiration, so deft in the construction of its plot, and so finished and polished in its style. —*New York Sun*

Characterization To have drawn the three leading characters in *The Light in the Clearing* with such vital and compelling truth is an achievement worthy of immortality. —*New York Tribune*

Charm There is charm in every page of *The Light in the Clearing*, the charm of honesty, the charm of ruggedness, the charm of right thinking, the charm of self-sacrifice, the charm of real human nature, and the charm of romance. There is also no little charm in the period. —*Phila. Press*

Appeal One loves every page in the reading of *The Light in the Clearing*, and is jealous and regretful to see them slipping away so rapidly. —*Utica Observer*

Illustrated by Keller. *Price $1.50 net*

New York : THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY : Indianapolis

EL SUPREMO By Edward Lucas White

The Greatest and Biggest Novel of the Year

N. Y. Tribune says: "It will hold the attention of all who venture into the enchantment of its opening pages." *Net, $1.90*

IF WISHES WERE HORSES By the Countess Barcynska
Author of "The Little Mother Who Sits at Home" *Net, $1.50*

N. Y. Globe says: "It is a novel worth reading. Seldom does one read a story in which there is less exaggeration or less apparent straining for effect."

PETUNIA By Mrs. George Wemyss
Author of "Jaunty in Charge" *Net, $1.50*

N. Y. Sun says: "A story as wholesome as 'Jaunty in Charge,' with a delicate humor and deftly drawn characters."

GRAIL FIRE By Zephine Humphrey *Net, $1.50*

Boston Post says: "It is a tale of spiritual adventure. A story that challenges comparison, from a standpoint of excellence of writing, with almost any American novel of many months."

SEEN AND HEARD By Mary and Jane Findlater *Net, $1.50*

London Morning Post: "As always with these writers, it is not the story in itself, but the shrewd and intuitive handling of its elements which gives marked individuality to the work."

THE GOLDEN ARROW By Mary Webb *Net, $1.50*

A first book by a new author, and one that challenges your attention.

At all bookstores. Postage extra.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AT PLATTSBURG

BY ALLEN FRENCH

Ian Hay introduced the British recruit to the world in his "First Hundred Thousand."

ALLEN FRENCH has done the same for the American "rookie."

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A Branch of the Chalmers Motor Company of Detroit, Mich., has been established in New York City for the sale of Chalmers cars.

Headquarters and Sales Rooms of the Chalmers Branch are located at 1826-28 Broadway, at Columbus Circle.

Location of permanent Service Station will be announced within a few days.

CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY

May 4, 1917

Vice President and General Manager

TARNOWSKI SAILS WITH SAFE CONDUCT

Ambassador from Austria and Party of 206 Enemy Officials Quit America on Ryndam.

HOPES HE MAY COME BACK

Urges Countrymen Here to be Law-Abiding During the War—Halifax the Next Stop.

Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, who was sent here to be the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States, but arrived after diplomatic relations with Germany had been broken and was never allowed to present his credentials to the State Department, sailed yesterday afternoon, on his way to Vienna, via Rotterdam, on the Holland-America liner Ryndam. On the ship were fifty-seven members of Count Tarnowski's suite, twenty-nine of the suite of Admiral P. W. Hintz, German Minister to China, and fifty members of the Austrian Consular service in this country, headed by Alexander von Nuber, the Consul General in New York. The others making up the party of 207 were Austrians, Hungarians, Germans, and Turks, who had been secretaries or otherwise attached to Teutonic and Turkish Embassies and Consulates in this country and Cuba. To all of these safe conduct had been granted by the Allies.

Count Tarnowski, who drove in the forenoon from the Ritz Carlton Hotel to the pier in Hoboken, at the foot of Fifth Street, with Prince Alfred Hohenlohe, counselor of the Embassy, and Princess Hohenlohe, wore a light gray suit, fedora hat, and overcoat to match, and seemed worried. He occupied a suite on the promenade deck, which was filled with flowers and boxes of dainty food for the voyage. A heap of telegrams was piled up on the cabin table.

Through Morris Cukor, counselor to the Consulate in New York, the Count sent the following farewell to his countrymen living in the United States:

"Please convey to my countrymen my farewell greeting. During my present sojourn I did not come in contact with them, but I know from previous experience that they were industrious, sober, and law-abiding. I take with me the firm conviction that my countrymen will also hereafter honor this land, whose hospitality they enjoy, and in which they earn their livelihood, and that they will readily obey its laws to the fullest extent."

In a short interview with the reporters before sailing Count Tarnowski said:

"I cannot say how sorry I am to leave your nice country. I would ask nothing better than at the conclusion of the war to come over here as the accredited Austrian representative. I suppose I am a unique figure in the history of diplomatic relations, in that I came at such an inopportune moment, and, while not officially accredited here, I have carried on the active business of the Austrian Embassy for several months."

When asked how long he thought the war would continue the Count replied:

"My guess is no better than yours. The only information I have been allowed to receive has been through the newspapers, and any opinion that I might express would only be a guess."

"Is Germany starving?" Count Tarnowski was asked.

"Germany has sufficient food to last for the duration of the war, whether it lasts one, two, or three years more. On my return to Austria I shall be at the demand of my country. I am not a business man, so I expect that I shall be engaged in some sort of diplomatic work. I hope the war will be of short duration."

The Count appeared to be in good humor, in spite of his tired, worried look. Only once he showed a little annoyance, when the Customs Inspectors were making a microscopic examination of his baggage on the pier. Turning to one of the chief officials of the customs, he said: "Is all this necessary? Cannot you take my word?"

Admiral von Hintze, who was standing by at the time, tried to calm the Count, and said the Inspectors were only doing their duty and that he had found them very courteous on his way across the continent from Seattle.

Thirty Customs Inspectors from the Neutrality Squad, acting under orders from Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, spent twenty-four hours examining the Ryndam below and above decks and reported that all was in order.

The Ryndam had altogether 267 first, 70 second, and 15 third class passengers for Rotterdam, chiefly Hollanders, besides the Austrian official party. She is the first Dutch passenger ship to leave New York since the German submarine note was made public on Jan. 31. At that time the Ryndam was 400 miles off the Irish coast on her way to Falmouth, and sooner than run the risk of being torpedoed Captain W. Krol turned his ship and returned to New York.

Members of the party who sailed with Count Tarnowski yesterday were Dr. Ludwig Alexy, Dr. J. Duisberg, Baron and Baroness von Maltzan, Professor Sigmund Muller, Baron Fedor Nicolics, Count and Countess Franz Reverta, Count Dominik Revertera, Baron Viktor Speth, Dr. Karl Winter, Baron and Baroness Bernhard Wüllerstorf-Urbair, Baron E. Zwiedineck, and Dr. Friedrich von Verdy du Vernois, German Minister to Cuba, who had seven officials with him.

Secret Service agents were on duty on the pier until the Ryndam left at 2:08 P. M., and no one but passengers was allowed to board the ship.

The Ryndam should arrive at Halifax on Sunday afternoon, where she will be detained four or five days for examination by the British authorities. She will then proceed to Rotterdam under a safe-conduct pass, sailing northward of the Faröe Islands to avoid the submarine and mine zones.

MAY DRAFT WORKERS.

Sweden Contemplates a Law for Compulsory Civilian Service.

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—The Swedish Government will ask the Riksdag to adopt the proposed law establishing compulsory civilian service for males and females between the ages of 15 and 60.

A memorial accompanying the proposed law points out the necessity of the Government having power, if need be, to organize and compel certain kinds of work, especially in all things concerning necessaries of life.

A particularly pressing need of the near future is the securing of wood for fuel. The Government also desires to be in a position to compel, if necessary, the utmost utilization of agricultural land.

VOLUNTEERS SCARCE FOR WORK ON FARMS

"Back-to-the-Land" Movement Fails to Attract Many City Men.

ORGANIZE CLEARING HOUSE

State and City Banks Continue In Effort to Obtain Skilled Labor.

Confronted by the fact that although the planting season is well advanced, the "back to the soil" movement has accomplished little worth while in the way of mobilizing labor for farmers, organizations interested in the problem met at the City Hall yesterday and decided to open a clearing house for farm labor at 8 West Seventeenth Street, to be conducted jointly by the Mayor's Food Supply Committee and Governor Whitman's Food Supply Commission. A committee headed by William Church Osborn will be in charge of the work, the Governor's commission undertaking to find the jobs and the Mayor's committee to find the men.

It was also decided that next week an appeal would be made to the 90,000 employes of the city to spend their vacations working for up-State farmers. They are to be paid $1 a day, with board and lodging.

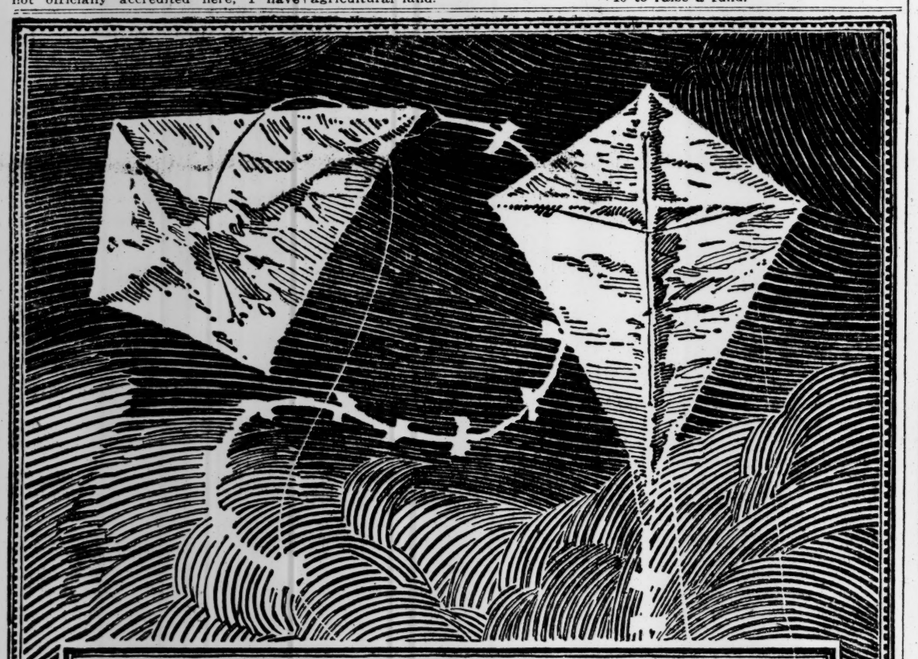
The meeting at the City Hall was preceded by a meeting of representatives of a number of civic organizations at the Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. W. Douglas Grace of the Children's Aid Society agreed to place some of their charges on farms designated by the State Food Supply Commission. He said the State Bureau at 68 William Street was preparing to send large numbers of college students to the farms.

John H. Love, Chairman of the Committee on Food Problem of the Merchants' Association, at the City Hall meeting, said that a list of questions for purposes of tabulating their needs had been sent to 8,000 up-State farmers and that a set of questions for the worker to answer was being prepared.

Charles R. Barnes, Director of the State Employment Bureau, called attention to the importance of the problem of transporting labor to the farms. He said farmers were willing to pay $35 a month for experienced workers, but that they did not want unskilled men.

At the close of the City Hall meeting this committee was named to conduct the co-operative movement to get farm labor: Mr. Osborn, Chairman, of the Patriotic Farmers' Fund; Robert Grier Cooke of the Fifth Avenue Association, L. W. Seessins of the State Food Supply Commission, John H. Love of the Merchants' Association, George E. Hewitt of the Board of Education, Walter E. Kruesi of the Public Employment Bureau of New York City, Major N. E. Erickson of the Salvation Army, Ralph M. Harbison of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., Charles R. Barnes of the State Employment Bureau, C. E. Brace, Julius Rosenburg, and Mr. Morgan.

The National School Children's Garden League announced that the entire nineteenth floor of the Biltmore Hotel had been donated for a patriotic entertainment to be held by the league on May 10 to raise a fund.



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CLAY BIRD MARKSMEN IN NATIONAL TITLE SHOOT TODAY—PENDERGRAST WINS PRELIMINARY

PENDERGRAST LEADS EXPERTS AT TRAPS

State Champion Heads List of Stars in Curtain Raiser to National Title Shoot.

WOMAN SHOWS HIGH SKILL

Mrs. Vogle Ranks Well Up in Day's Total—N. Y. A. C. Gunners Win Team Match Handily from B. A. A.

H. J. Pendergrast, New York State champion, a member of the Syracuse Gun Club, won the preliminary shoot to the twelfth annual clay bird championship of America at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The up-State gunner took the event with a total of 191 out of a possible 200 targets. His individual strings were 25, 25, 21, 23, 24, 24, 24, and 25. At the end of the first 100 A. E. Ranney, New York A. C., was leading the field with a total of 97, but he fell down badly in the last rounds at the traps.

W. S. Silkworth and F. Plum tied for second prize with totals of 190 targets each. They will shoot off in the first 25 targets in the championship today. Pendergrast and Silkworth also tied for the high continuous run prize, each having a string of 73 without a miss.

In the team race the first team of the New York Athletic Club had no difficulty in defeating the first team of the Boston A. A. The Winged Foot gunners had a grand total of 1,840 out of a possible 200 targets.

Two women took part in the competition. The better work was done by Mrs. L. A. Vogle of Detroit, Mich., the champion woman gunner of the United States. She finished in fourteenth position, along with five other gunners. All had totals of 185 out of the possible 200 targets. At the end of the first round, Mrs. Vogle was only five down, and it looked as if she was going to land very near the top. However, she fell down badly in her last 25 targets, and was fortunate to finish with the 185 score.

Mrs. A. G. Wilkes of San Francisco, the woman champion of the Pacific Coast, was the other fair nimrod on the firing line. She was way off form and finished way down in the rut with a score of 168 out of a possible 200 targets. Both will be on the firing line today.

E. L. Spotts, New York Athletic Club, who won the preliminary as well as the national title last year, finished in seventh position, along with D. F. McMahon and E. A. Staples. Each had totals of 188.

The weather conditions in the morning were excellent. The light was about right and there was hardly any wind. In the afternoon a light breeze bothered the gunners, and before the last disk was trapped a slight rain began to fall. However, the rain did not seem to mind it, and continued to shatter blue rocks in expert style.

The scores:

PRELIMINARY SHOOT.

100 Targets—Scratch:

Name.	1st 100	2d 100	Targets.	Total.
H. J. Pendergrast	96	95		191
W. S. Silkworth	92	98		190
F. Plum	93	97		190
J. M. McLaughlin	95	94		189
W. H. Yule	96	93		189
J. H. Hendrickson	95	94		189
E. A. Staples	93	95		188
D. F. McMahon	93	95		188
R. L. Spotts	94	94		188
C. Stein	91	96		187
C. J. Stein	92	95		187
J. Clarke, Jr.	89	97		186
D. L. Culver	93	93		186
A. E. Ranney	98	87		185
L. H. Davis	92	93		185
F. W. King	92	93		185
J. B. Saunders	94	91		185
Mrs. L. A. Vogle	95	90		185
G. J. Corbett	93	92		185
C. A. Smith	88	96		184
G. H. Martin	89, 94—183;	L. F. Curtis,	88, 95—183;	E. F. Brewerton, 83, 100—183; C. B. Wiley, 91, 92—183; J. P. Donovan, 91, 92—183; L. S. Wing, 91, 92—183; A. G. Wilkes, 88, 95—183; F. B. Hall, 92, 91—183; E. J. Bradley, 91, 92—183; J. L. Snow, 92, 90—182; W. B. Short, 89, 93—182; F. E. Stephenson, 92, 89—181; M. McVoy, Jr., 94, 87—181; E. L. Bartlett, 97, 84—181; C. B. Platt, 93, 88—181; A. L. Burns, 89, 91—180; C. M. Thomson, 93, 87—180; E. J. Ellis, 89, 90—179; F. G. Hogan, 90, 89—179; A. C. King, 90, 89—179; H. J. Mills, 94, 85—179; H. E. Knight, 88, 90—178; H. C. Hoffman, 90, 88—178; L. J. Smull, 92, 86—178; Capt. Hardy, 90, 87—177; R. M. Owen, 91, 86—177; J. R. Blakeslee, 87, 89—176; A. P. Bennett, 89, 87—176; C. N. Barnard, 90, 86—176; W. Church, 86, 90—176; F. W. Thompson, 87, 88—175; F. A. Baker, 90, 85—175; T. H. Lawrence, 88, 86—174; C. W. Billings, 85, 89—174; L. E. Lowery, 83, 90—173; W. R. Cudlipp, 87, 86—173; H. Andres, 87, 86—173; R. R. Owen, 90, 83—173; W. R. Delehanty, 89, 84—173; D. E. Smith, 88, 77—172; J. P. Sousa, 89, 85—172; J. Brandenberg, 89, 82—171; F. E. Watkins, 86, 85—171; W. Walstencroft, 82, 89—171; T. H. Lewis, 86, 85—171; J. G. S. Dey, 86, 84—170; F. A. Seebert, 84, 86—170; E. H. Morse, 84, 85—169; R. G. Sanborn, 83, 86—169; Mrs. A. G. Wilkes, 88, 80—168; L. W. Thompson, 84, 83—167; B. E. Eldred, 91, 75—166; F. J. Ham, Jr., 82, 84—166; G. L. Osborn, 78, 87—165; F. O. Williams, 81, 83—164; C. D. Bates, 81, 83—164; E. B. Melrath, 81, 83—164; E. M. Leask, 87, 77—164; H. H. Fyre, 76, 88—164; H. H. Shannon, 83, 81—164; N. Webb, 84, 79—163; C. O. Hedstrom, 85, 77—162; W. E. Beers, 85, 77—162; F. E. Church, 83, 79—162; J. F. Fontaine, 79, 82—161; D. Pusher, 84, 77—160; C. F. Hyde, 82, 77—159; H. Hamblin, 87, 71—158; E. E. Clapp, 78, 79—157; L. S. Tainter, 72, 85—157; G. Conelly, 79, 76—155; O. C. Grinnell, 80, 74—154; L. Sherman, 71, 83—154; W. Collins, 80, 64—153; S. Hanford, 80, 72—152; J. Spear, 74, 78—152; J. McCutcheon, 76, 73—149; D. H. Hostetter, 71, 76—147; W. H. Lucket, 79, 68—147; J. C. Connors, 78, 69—147; T. C. Marshall, 74, 67—140; F. E. Williams, 67, 72—139; C. F. Marden, 75, 63—138; C. A. Brown, 80, 58—138; W. C. Poertner, 64, 64—128; J. Moulton, 67, 60—127; A. Blackington, 61, 38—119.

TEAM SHOOT.

New York A. C. first team, 1,840; Boston A. A. first team, 1,743. New York A. C. second team, 1,618; Boston A. A. second team, 1,606.

High Continuous Run.—H. J. Pendergrast and Dr. D. L. Culver, 74; W. S. Silkworth, 73.

Marlewood Hundred.—W. S. Silkworth qualified with 98.

MORE TRAPSHOOTING MEETS

Tourneys in Kansas and Tennessee Added to National Schedule.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Two additional meets in the national trapshooting schedule have been announced by E. Reed Shaner, Secretary of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting, as follows: Kansas State tournament at Larned, Kan., May 8 and 9, and Tennessee State tournament at Jackson, Tenn., June 20 and 21. It was also announced that the date of the South Dakota State tournament scheduled for Alexandria, S. D., had been changed from June 20 and 21 to May 10 and 11.

Cold and Rain Keep Giants Idle.

Cold weather and a downpour prevented the Giant-Phillies game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. There were about 2,000 fans present at game time, but as rain was falling and it was getting chillier every minute, Managers McGraw and Moran decided not to expose their high priced talent to the ravages of the elements. Umpire Bill Byron got a chance to say a word or two when he called the game off, giving as a reason for the procedure, "Cold weather and threatening rain."

Hamilton Institute Is Victor.

The Hamilton Institute baseball team defeated the Churchill School nine of Yonkers by a score of 4 to 1 yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park. The winners made two of their four tallies on the hit and run play.

Wesleyan Gives Up Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 4.—Wesleyan students have voted to discontinue the baseball schedule for the remainder of the year because of the military situation. About one-third of the college body expects to leave here shortly for work in officers' camps. Included in the number is Coach Dan C. Kenan.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 11; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia at New York. (Postponed; rain.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia. (Postponed; rain.)
Detroit at St. Louis. (Postponed; rain.)
Chicago at Cleveland. (Postponed; cold weather.)
Boston at Washington. (Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	8	5	.615
St. Louis	11	7	.611
Chicago	12	8	.600
Philadelphia	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	10	12	.455
Boston	6	8	.429
Brooklyn	5	7	.417
Pittsburgh	7	13	.350

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	10	4	.714
Chicago	11	7	.611
New York	8	7	.533
St. Louis	8	8	.500
Cleveland	9	10	.474
Detroit	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Washington	6	10	.375

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York. (Game begins at 3.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

CUBS WIN CHILLY BATTLE.

Trounce Reds in Game Which Abounds in Errors.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Chicago defeated Cincinnati 11 to 3 today in a game in which the cold weather played havoc with the pitchers and fielders. The pitchers were unable to control the ball and the fielders were unable to handle it. Errors were frequent on both sides, but Chicago profited most by them.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Wolter,rf	4	3	1	2	0
Doyle,2b	4	2	1	2	2
Merkle,1b	4	2	2	9	1
Williams,cf	4	2	2	1	1
Mann,lf	4	2	1	2	0
Wilson,c	2	0	2	4	1
Deal,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Demaree,p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	33	11	12	27	16

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Kopf,ss	5	0	0	1	3
Neale,cf	4	0	2	4	1
Chase,1b	5	0	0	9	1
Thorpe,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Shean,2b	3	1	1	4	1
Clarke,c	4	0	1	3	1
Cueto,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0
Eller,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	35	3	5	24	12

Errors—Zeider, Doyle, (2,) Merkle, Wilson, Neale, Chase, Shean, (2,) Clarke.

Chicago	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	3	—11
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Groh, Wilson. Three-base hit—Mann. Stolen bases—Wolter, (2,) Thorpe, (2,) Shean, Chase. Sacrifice hit—Zeider. Sacrifice flies—Demaree, Wilson. Double plays—Groh, Shean and Chase; Neale and Chase; Williams and Zeider. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 12. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; Demaree, 6; Eller, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 1 hit, 2 runs in 1 inning; Eller, 11 and 3 in 7. Demaree, 5 and 0 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Demaree, (Neale.) Struck out—By Demaree, 4; Eller, 3. Passed ball—Clarke. Time—2 hours 4 minutes. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

NAME COLUMBIA MANAGERS.

Assistants Promoted and New Assistants Elected.

The results of the annual election of team managers of Columbia sports were announced yesterday at the end of the period of competition. All the assistant managers of this season's teams were promoted to full managerships with the exception of Gardner Hirons of the wrestling team.

J. Edward Geisler of New York City tops the list, and to him goes the assistant managership of football for next year. Maclear Jacoby, second, selected baseball, and A. A. Hassan, Jr., third on the list, chose the track team. Despite the fact that practically all the managers, as well as the athletes, have already enlisted in a branch of the regular service or reserve, making it doubtful that any will return to college in September, the Managers' Election Committee installed the heads for all the teams with the exception of wrestling and basket ball.

The election resulted as follows:

Managers—Football, Seeley G. Mudd, Los Angeles; baseball, H. W. Courtney, New York City; track, J. H. Schmelzel, Jr., New York City; crew, John P. Baker, Brooklyn; basket ball, Carrington Raymond, New York City; swimming, J. Bijur, New York City; wrestling, no manager elected; tennis, F. R. Toombs, New York City; fencing, L. A. Barber, Brooklyn; handball, Harry Steiner, New York City.

Assistant Managers—Football, J. Edward Geisler, New York City; baseball, Maclear Jacoby, New York City track; A. A. Hassan, Jr., Brooklyn; crew, Walter A. Robinson, Denver, Col.; basket ball, no assistant manager elected; swimming, H. G. Larson, New York City; wrestling, Monroe Bloch, New York City; tennis, George B. Kelly, New York City; fencing, Alexander H. Frey, Astoria, L. I.; handball, Leon Ullman, New York City.

Northwestern Defeats Indiana.

CHICAGO, May 4. — Crissman of Northwestern University struck out fifteen Indiana batters and allowed only four hits, enabling Northwestern to win, 5 to 1, in a Western Conference game today.

The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	—5	7	1
Indiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	3

Batteries—Crissman and Koehler; Kunkle and Swaynee.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

											R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	—10	11	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3	11	6

AT ROCHESTER.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1		—7	10	2
Richmond	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4	9	2

AT MONTREAL.

											R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	—12	12	2
Montreal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	8	3

AT TORONTO.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0		—5	10	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	7	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Newark	10	3	.769
Baltimore	13	4	.765
Providence	7	6	.538
Rochester	8	7	.533
Toronto	7	9	.438
Richmond	7	10	.412
Montreal	5	9	.357
Buffalo	3	12	.200

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Providence at Montreal.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
Binghamton, 1; Reading, 0.
Elmira, 6; Harrisburg, 5, (Ten innings.)
Utica at Scranton, (Postponed; wet grounds.)

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 2.
Memphis, 2; Mobile, 1.
Little Rock, 8; New Orleans, 2.
Chattanooga at Atlanta, (Postponed; rain.)

CADORE'S CURVES RESTRAIN BRAVES

Youngster's Bat Work Also a Deciding Factor in Dodgers' Victory by 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 4.—Wilbert Robinson took a chance with his young pitcher, Leon Cadore, against the Braves this afternoon and his confidence was justified. The Superbas won their game, 3 to 1, against the flinging of Frank Allen and Jesse Barnes, but Cadore, on the merits of his work, was entitled to a shutout.

Four scattered hits was the total for the Braves, and they scored only because of an inexcusable boot by Lavern Fabrique, whose miscue occurred in the fourth inning with two out and a Boston runner on third. Cadore also played an important rôle as a game winner on offensive. In the third inning he whaled out a right field double on which Chief Meyers raced all the way home from first base, and later, after a 1 to 1 tie score had run along several innings, it was Cadore's sacrifice boost that brought Cutshaw home with the run that was needed to win the match.

The Superbas got another tally after that by the squeeze play route, but the point was only for extra measure. Robbie's men hit the ball hard all day. They made at least one hit in every inning after the first, and except for Fabrique's error supported Cadore beautifully.

The Braves made their run in the fourth inning, but except in that session the home players reached second base only once, and the last ten batters that faced Cadore were retired in order. Jake Daubert, Wheat, Cutshaw, and Meyers each made two hits, but Mowrey's lone single and Cadore's drives to the outfield counted more than all the rest toward the result.

The Superbas were rather reckless on bases, three of them being run down after being caught away from various corners, but this was more an indication of ginger than of carelessness. The visitors had men on base in every inning, but timely hits were shy.

There was one out in the third when Meyers was ticketed, then to be sent home by Cadore, who was relayed out at third trying to stretch his double to a three-bagger. This was costly, as Johnston followed with a hit.

The Braves tied the score in the fourth inning on a pass to Twombly, two outs at first, and Fabrique's foozle on Smith's easy hopper. Then, in the seventh, Brooklyn put the game away. Cutshaw singled to centre. Next Maranville just failed to hold Mowrey, who followed behind second. Meyers sacrificed, and, after Cutshaw had counted on Cadore's fly to centre, Massey fumbled Johnston's grounder, Mowrey scoring from third on Daubert's squeeze play bunt, which Gowdy failed to get up.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	3	0	1	5	0
Daubert,1b	5	0	2	8	0
Myers,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	2	5	0
Fabrique,ss	4	0	0	3	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	2	1
Mowrey,3b	3	1	1	3	1
Meyers,c	2	1	2	2	3
Cadore,p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	38	3	11	27	12

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Massey,2b	3	0	1	1	7
Twombly,cf	2	1	0	1	0
Magee,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	12	0
Smith,3b	3	0	1	2	6
Gowdy,c	3	0	1	1	0
Allen,p	2	0	0	0	1
Barnes,p	0	0	0	1	0
Bailey a	1	0	0	0	0
Crum,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	28	1	4	27	25

a Batted for Barnes in eighth.

Errors—Fabrique, Massey, Magee, Gowdy.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hit—Cadore. Stolen bases—Daubert, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Meyers, Twombley, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Cadors. Double play—Massey, Maranville, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 2; Barnes, 3; Crum, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore, 4 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Allen, 8 and 2 in 6 1-3; Barnes, 2 0 in 2-3; Crum, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Cadore, 1. Wild pitch—Crum. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield.

BROWN'S GREAT NINE HERE.

Pauses Overnight on Way to Meet Penn at Philadelphia.

A squad of thirty Brown University baseball players registered at the Hotel Cumberland last evening, including both the 'Varsity and second teams. The former, in charge of Coach Harry Pattee, the old Brooklyn second sacker, will leave here this morning to battle Penn at Philadelphia in the annual "Straw Hat Day" game, while the second-string players, in charge of Captain Crowell, last season with the Philadelphia Americans, will go to Pawling, N. Y., to meet the Pawling School team.

Despite the military activity which has almost turned the old Rhode Island university's campus into an armed camp, it has been found possible to hold the baseball team together, although most of the players are already enrolled in various branches of the National Guard and are awaiting calls to duty. Six college games have thus far been played, in five of which Brown was returned a victor.

Brown seems to have one of the best all-round baseball teams that has ever represented the college, and with every man on the squad in tip-top condition the players are confident of giving Old Penn a strenuous argument. De Vitalis, the big tackle on last year's great football team, will probably be called upon to pitch today's game. His best performance thus far this season has been in holding the Providence International League team down to one hit in the six innings in which he worked. Maguire, who will be on the receiving end of today's battery, is a little fellow with a whip which has this season prevented a single man from stealing second on him.

The infield and outfield are, according to the coaches, the fastest fielding and hardest hitting bunch of players that Brown has ever had. Marty Donovan on first is the old Exeter catcher and Captain. Jimmy Murphy, who covers second, played quarter on the 'Varsity eleven last Fall. Murray at short and Davidson at third are star infielders. The outfield has Captain Ormsby in centre, R. Murphy in left, and Robertson in right.

Three N. Y. U. Teams Play Today.

New York University will meet R. P. I. this afternoon on Ohio Field. This is the first appearance of the Troy ball team on the Violet's home field in several years. On the home courts the Violet tennis team will meet the team from C. C. N. Y. The track team will also be in action, meeting Wesleyan at Middletown.

PROS PLAY FOR RED CROSS.

Golf Stars in Four-Ball Match at Inwood Today.

The first big professional four-ball match of the season will be played today at the Inwood Country Club on Long Island for the benefit of the Red Cross units of Far Rockaway and Woodmere. The participants will be Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, professional champion of 1916; Herbert Strong, formerly the professional at the Inwood course and the present Secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association; Gil Nicholls of Great Neck, former metropolitan open champion, and Jack Dowling of Scarsdale.

Coincidentally with the staging of this contest, the new Inwood clubhouse will be thrown open for the first time, and a celebration is being planned by the club officials. In England the Red Cross and similar organizations have benefited greatly through professional golf contests, and it is intended to pursue the same plan here through the coming season.

WILL HOLD GOLF MATCHES.

No Title Tourneys, However, for Western Pennsylvanians.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Golfers of this section have not only accepted but indorsed the action of the authorities of the United States Golf Association in frowning upon the idea of conducting the title fixtures during the war. The attitude of votaries of the links hereabout is expressed thus by The Gazette-Times:

The action of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association in abandoning all competitions this year on account of the war has met with the approval of the golfers in this district. While it will entail sacrifice for them, nevertheless they feel it is a patriotic duty. By so doing they will be giving recognition to the young men in the game who have answered the call.

What effect war will have upon American golf is answered by the action of the local golf association. This same course of action is being followed throughout the United States. No lure of the links kept the golfers in Great Britain from serving their country and none will in this country.

The abandoning of the competitions under the auspices of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association does not mean that there will be no matches played or that there will be no tournaments. It only means that there will be no competitions in which titles are at stake. There is no need to abandon playing. Golf serves its purpose in keeping the middle-aged man in proper physical condition who might be otherwise neglected were he not to take occasional exercise by going over the golf links.

It was not the intention of the Western Pennsylvania Golf Association to abandon friendly competition or even invitation tournaments. It is pointed out that this service can be rendered by holding such events and charging entry fees, devoting to the Red Cross the proceeds and the money formerly expended for prizes.

PUT HOPES IN MAXWELL.

Philadelphia Golfers Look to Youth to Bring Honors There.

Philadelphia golfers are becoming enthusiastic over the performances of Norman Maxwell of Aronimink. The district around the Quaker City has been without a star golfer for such a length of time that Maxwell will be showered with the pent-up praise of a decade. By capturing the North and South amateur championship at Pinehurst he equaled the record of Phil Carter in winning that event before he turned 20. This also gives him a record of four victories in the last seven tournaments he has entered, counting his defeat at the hands of Platt at Lakewood recently.

For a city of its size, and in view of the popularity of golf in that section, Philadelphia has lagged behind sadly in the matter of producing players of championship calibre. The only national champions that have come from that section since the start of the championship tournaments in 1896 have been Miss Frances Griscom and Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck. Three other semi-finalists in the women's championship, Miss Mildred Caverly, Mrs. Caleb Fox, and Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, completes the list of notables.

Only one man from Philadelphia was included in the list of semi-finalists in the national amateur championship, although that list comprises almost 100 names. Howard W. Perrin is also Philadelphia's first representative as president of the U. S. G. A.

The lack of championship golfers in this district is accounted for in many ways, but the most credible theory is the one advanced by President Perrin himself. He says that cricket still has a hold on the Philadelphia youngsters that they turn to that sport rather than to golf. Thus that period in the development of a championship golfer which is most important of all is lost to the youngsters of that section.

Maxwell is the real lightweight among prominent golfers. He does not weigh over 110 pounds and is 19 years old. He began playing golf when he was in knickerbockers. He is largely self-taught, and plays an easy, natural style. Being built along slim lines, he gets a long ball from the tee more through the whip motion in his swing than through main strength. He began his successful tournament career at the Fall tournament at Shawnee, where he defeated, among others, Max Marston, Reggie Worthington, and Alex Coles.

Later he appeared at Lakewood and won the final round in an interesting match against Gardiner White, the leading tournament winner of the season in the Metropolitan district. His next victory was at Pinehurst in the St. Valentine's Day tournament, where he administered another defeat to Gardiner White. To make matters doubly sad for the Flushing golfer, Maxwell defeated him for the third time in the North and South amateur championship over the Carolina links.

In this important title contest the Philadelphia youngster was opposed by a field of nearly 200. He did very poorly on the first day of the qualifying round, but pulled up better on the second day. He improved as the tournament went on, and played brilliant golf in the final 36-hole contest against W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, the former national amateur champion. Maxwell's real test will come this season on Northern links. Many golfers have started promising careers in the South that have suffered a severe blight as soon as they crossed the Mason and Dixon line. Maxwell's last appearance at Lakewood in the Spring tournament was disappointing, but even the best of golfers must lose occasionally.

PARR COLORS COME HOME IN VAN TWICE

Baltimore Turfman's Plancy and Crimper Finish First at Pimlico.

PIMLICO, Md., May 4.—This was home talent day at the Maryland Jockey Club races, two of the events being won by the entries of Ral Parr, the Baltimore sportsman, who began racing with steeplechasers and now has a formidable string of flat runners. The Parr colors were first carried to the front in the fifth race for two-year-olds, which had been considered a gift for Sunny Hill, which J. W. Hedrick gathered by the claiming route from H. P. Whitney.

Against the former Whitney youngster Mr. Parr started Plancy, a bay colt by Helicon, which had run third in his only other racing attempt. Tommy McTaggart had the mount, and this successful rider of two-year-olds got his mount away from the barrier with the leaders and, keeping him in a good position all the way, won with a little to spare from S. Ross's Little Sweeper, an outsider that just managed to outfoot the favorite.

There was greater credit for McTaggart in the second victory achieved for Mr. Parr, as among those arrayed against Crimper in the sixth race at one mile was Grant Hugh Browne's much touted King Herod. Crimper, which is an imported four-year-old, has just come into Mr. Parr's possession, and was beaten on his last start because, in the opinion of many turfmen, he had been poorly handled by McTaggart.

Tommy made amends for all shortcomings today, and, keeping Crimper close to the pace all the way, brought him home an easy winner from Kentucky Boy, with Warsaw in third place. The excuse of a slow track, caused by frequent showers, was given for the failure of King Herod to land in the money.

Though the rain caused a change in track conditions, the horses ran fairly close to form, and all the winners were well supported, except the victor in the steeplechase. In this event A. P. Humphrey, Jr., rode his imported four-year-old Monikie, and the gentleman rider kept his horse on his feet to the end, while many of the favorites ridden by professionals came to grief. Monikie landed the long end of the purse, and the few followers of Mr. Humphrey profited by reaping a harvest at the rate of $118.60 for every $2 wagered. This is the longest price of any winner at the meeting.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old colts and geldings; purse $700; four furlongs. Time—0:49.

Midnight Sun, Sunset Stable's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Peep O' Day-Summer Night, $5, $2.60, and $2.50, (R. Troxler).....1
Orlando of Havana, A. Simons's ch. c., 110, by Dr. Leggo-Olathe, $2.80 and $3, (F. Robinson).....2
Trite, E. B. Casatta's ch. c., 110, by Aeronaut-Sententious, $11.60, third, (E. Campbell).....3

African Arrow, Julian, Discoverer, George Starr, Heredity, and Peerless One also ran. Starwort scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Baltimore Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; maidens; purse, $800; two miles. Time—4:08.

Monikie, A. P. Humphrey, Jr.'s, b. f., 4 years, 138 pounds, by Dibs-Clef d'Or, $118.60, $22.30, and $9.90, (A. P. Humphrey, Jr.).....1
Eugenia McGee, W. Skinner's ch. m., 8, 147, by McGee-Eugenia III., $4.90 and $3.90, (H. Saffell).....2
King Fortune, L. Jacob's ch. c., 4, 140, by Sea King-Worst, $15.60 third, (E. Klenck).....3

Burgrave, Slumberer, Reliance, Sharpshooter, Distant Shore, Brazenose, and The Carmet also ran. Razzano, Chevron, Tudor King, Juliet, Reddest, Brown Rose, Trumpator and Tomahawk III. scratched.

THIRD RACE. — For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, maiden jockeys, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:17.

Owago, J. H. McDonald's br. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Dick Welch-Atkin-Divonne, $9.20, $5, $3.70, (L. Enser).....1
Hops, S. Louis's ch. g., 4, 110, by Hastings-Crimea, $3.70 and $3, (S. Preece).....2
Daybreak, R. T. Whitney's b. f., 3, 92, by Peep o' Day-Josie Cohan, $8.70, third, (J. Kunmer).....3

Malabar, Nonesuch, Laura, and Velour also ran. Presumption, Flecha Negra, Edith Baumann, and James F. Cummings scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Arlington Selling Handicap; for three-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 1-5.

Swift Fox, W. Durnan's b. c., 104 pounds, by Tony Bonero-Tallahassee, $4.10, $2.80, and $2.30, (H. Merrimee).....1
Blue Fox, Mirasol Stable's b. c., 109, by Waterboy-Russian Sable, $3.50 and $2.60, (T. Parrington).....2
Olyn G., D. A. O'Meara's b. c., 105, by Cunard-Wayward Lass, $3.20, third, (W. Oberti).....3

Chemuny, Arbitrator, and Scarpia II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700; four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57 2-5.

Plancy, R. Parr's b. c., 110 pounds, by Helicon-Ideale, $10.90, $5.30, and $3.20, (T. McTaggart).....1
Little Sweeper, S. Ross's b. c., 102, by Sweep-Star of Runnymede, $11.60 and $4.20, (H. Merrimee).....2
Sunny Hill, J. W. Hedrick's b. g., 110, by Lemberg-Leisure, $2.60, third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Lady Eileen, Lord Herbert, and Tumble In also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, purse $700, one mile. Time—1:45 1-5.

*Crimper, R. Parr's ch. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Mainteron-Frizette, $4.40, $2.80, and $2.30, (T. McTaggart).....1
Kentucky Boy, W. W. Loney's ch. c., 3, 105, by Toddington-My Fair Kentucky, $4.50 and $3.20, (T. Parrington).....2
Warsaw, T. Clyde's br. g., 3, 103, by Bryn Mawr-Early Love, $2.90, third, (A. Collins).....3

Nebraska, King Herod, and Friendless also ran. Flittergold, Starfinch, Judge Wingfield, Lone Star, Saadi, Malheur, and Colleen scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—Caswell Selling Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, purse $800; one mile and sixty yards. Time—1:50.

G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. g., 10 years, 114 pounds, by Lissak-Subdue, $5, $4.50, and $3.40, (J. Butwell).....1
Ed Bond, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 4, 103, by Mint-La Dotta, 10.40 and $4.60, (H. Merrimee.).....2
High Horse, H. G. Bedwell's br. c., 4, 105, by Hastings-Hautesse II., $3.50 third, (W. Obert).....3

Tie Pin, *Harry Lauder, *Ahara, and Cliff-Haven also ran.

*Sweeney entry.

BETTING IN MARYLAND HIT:

Court Decision May Put Lid On at Bowie and Elsewhere.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Betting on horse races in Maryland received a blow today in the Court of Appeals when an opinion was handed down forbidding bookmaking and betting at the annual fair of the Montgomery Agricultural Fair Association. The decision may put a ban on betting at Bowie and other races held at agricultural fairs

PITTSBURG LIFE DEAL IS CALLED LARCENY

Prosecutor Says Evidence Will Be Taken Before New York Grand Jury at Once.

ONE PRINCIPAL CONFESSES

Montgomery Describes Inside Manipulation of Bonds, Cash, and Big Buildings.

The Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company was robbed through a deliberate and carefully planned conspiracy, hatched months before its consummation, which had for its sole object to get possession of some big business concern with gilt-edged securities in its vaults. The purpose of the conspirators was to convert such securities into cash for their own use, and to cover their tracks through manipulations with dummies.

That is the opinion of District Attorney Edward Swann, announced last night after he and Jesse S. Phillips, State Insurance Superintendent, had listened for hours to a full confession by George F. Montgomery, the promoter who was one of the principals in the deal, and who figured particularly in the acquisition of the overcapitalized lumber properties, which were used to mask the real purposes of the transaction.

In the presence of Mr. Phillips, Mr. Swann asserted that in his belief indictments for grand larceny in the first degree would lie against at least three of those concerned in the deal whereby the insurance company stands to lose $1,000,000. The District Attorney said that Montgomery had gained no immunity by his confession and that he did not wish, for the present, to hear from or see either Clarence F. Birdseye or his son, Kellogg Birdseye, alleged to be the prime movers in all the transactions.

Mr. Swann also said there was little likelihood that New York State would surrender the two Birdseyes and Montgomery to the authorities of Pittsburgh, where warrants have been issued for them and others. He said New York County could give them ample justice, and that just as soon as the evidence furnished by Montgomery yesterday, the statement of W. E. McQuesten, a self-confessed dummy, the day before, and other facts gathered by the District Attorney and Mr. Phillips could be coordinated, the whole matter would be laid before the Grand Jury.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday granted on behalf of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company an attachment against any property in this State belonging to Clarence F. Birdseye. The attachment was levied against certain funds on deposit with a local trust company. Later, on the application of Francis Shunk Brown, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Justice Erlanger granted temporary restraining injunctions against Clarence F. Birdseye, Kellogg Birdseye, the Commercial Trust Company, the Dare Lumber Company, and others from disposing of any assets or claims now due or formerly received from the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company.

One interesting feature of the case that Swann and Phillips learned from Montgomery was that it was almost by accident that the Pittsburgh Life became the victim of the conspiracy. The plotters were not particular, the only requisite being that the concern to be victimized should possess marketable securities and that there be connected with it persons who would sell out control for a price. Two New York insurance companies, the names of which were withheld for the present, were approached, but Directors of each spurned the proposal. Then a man of means, who controlled a large building that might readily have been thrown upon the market was interviewed with the negative result. Finally the schemers turned to the Pittsburgh concern and the bait of something above the market price for stock enough to give a controlling interest was swallowed.

Another startling phase of Montgomery's confession was his revelation of the true status of the North Carolina lumber companies, the paper value of which grew about $20,000,000 through manipulation, though their sole source of revenue was an unfulfilled one-year contract with a New York wood pulp concern which had a $2,000 capitalization, no money, and no offices.

Montgomery, whose office is at 253 Broadway, came to the District Attorney's office with his counsel, Herbert Noble of 115 Broadway. He asked that no stenographer be present. However, at the close of the interview Mr. Swann and others present dictated for their records a resumé of what he had said. It ran about like this:

"Montgomery said he hadn't a dollar before he entered this deal. He was a judgment debtor both in New York and in Jacksonville, Fla., where he lived for a time. He said that Clarence F. Birdseye and Kellogg Birdseye both knew of his (Montgomery's) negotiations for purchase of the Dare and Eastlake Lumber Companies, and that Clarence Birdseye saw the $1,000,000 option which Montgomery held on the properties.

"At least four days before the deal for the purchase of the Pittsburgh Life went through, Montgomery knew that the lumber purchase was to be financed through the insurance concern, Birdseye agreeing to sign over to Montgomery the equity he was about to acquire in that company."

Here Mr. Swann interjected the explanation that the Pittsburgh deal was almost certain to succeed, because Birdseye and his pals could give almost any price for control and get the money out of the concern's treasury to pay for the stock. The account of the Montgomery statement continued:

"Just before the purchase on March 29 the following transactions took place: On March 26 13 shares of Dare stock were transferred to Montgomery to qualify him and some dummy Directors he needed for his purposes. On that day the Dare Lumber Company bought 167,000 acres of timber land from the Eastlake Lumber Company. Clarence F. Birdseye and Roscoe Creary, then President of the Dare Company, attended to the details and Montgomery didn't have a very clear idea of them. On March 27, with Clarence Birdseye elected President of the Dare Company by Montgomery and a board of dummy Directors, the Dare Company authorized the issue of $6,000,000 in bonds.

"On March 28, all stocks and bonds of the Dare Company were placed in escrow with the Commercial Trust Company. On March 31, Birdseye paid to Montgomery $1,100,000 from the proceeds of the securities in safe deposit vault of the Pittsburgh Life. Montgomery in turn paid the original owners of the Dare Company $666,000 and to those of the Eastlake Company, $333,000. For his own trouble, Montgomery kept $100,000. This he deposited in the Commercial Trust Company to the credit of his wife so that his own creditors might not touch it.

Before the insurance authorities, and, subsequently, the District Attorney, began to investigate, Montgomery spent $10,000 of his share. The other $90,000 has been tied up by the authorities, and will be recovered for the policy holders.

Montgomery illuminated the real value of the lumber company, which was about to appraise itself at more than $20,000,000 and to issue bonds for $6,000,000, which were to be substituted for securities of the Pittsburgh Life. On this point Mr. Swann's recorded account of the Montgomery confession said:

"Six years ago the Eastlake Company leased to the Dare Company the 167,000 acres bought by the Dare Company under its new management. The consideration was 25 per cent. of the net profits of the Dare Company. During all those six years the Dare Company worked the Eastlake acres and never paid a cent for them. In reply to all efforts to collect, it maintained successfully that it had not made one cent of profit."

Montgomery was then taken over loose ends of the various deals and told how the Pittsburgh company, under the Birdseye, agreed to pay $4,000,000 in cash for $6,000,000 of the bonds of the lumber company, and how only $4,000,000 of the bonds actually were delivered. In return Birdseye paid to Montgomery the $1,100,000 and turned back $900,000 of the bonds themselves in part payment for the issue.

The other $2,000,000 worth, unissued, are still in the treasury of the Dare corporation; in other words, Birdseye, the elder, got $3,100,000 bonds for $1,100,000, and not one of the parties concerned put in a dollar of cash. Montgomery concluded with an account of how Birdseye obtained from Robert R. Moore, President of the Commercial Trust Company, the $120,000 loan with which he made the initial payment for the Pittsburgh Life stock he acquired, relying upon the treasury of that concern itself to yield the rest of the sum he had to pay the original owners.

Mr. Swann and Mr. Phillips admitted that the exact status of the Washington Life Building, 141 Broadway, and the St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, was still in a tangle; nor had it been exactly determined how much Birdseye and others profited by their sale. The buildings were sold to Thomas A. Crawford, a process server in the office of Charles W. Bacon, the lawyer who drew up the deeds for the sale. Crawford transferred title to the St. James Building to Stonewall Jackson, of unknown address, and Mr. Swann is most anxious to know his present whereabouts. The transfers of the Washington Life Building are even more complex.

The District Attorney's office gave out yesterday a résumé of the whole affair, based upon confessions and other evidence thus far at hand, in which the two Birdseyes and Montgomery were named flatly as "the conspirators," and which set forth "that the scheme was fraudulent and criminal from its inception." As to the dummy Directors, the résumé says:

"Not one of them ever heard of any of the companies twenty-four hours before. None of the directors or an officer who participated exercised any discretion in the resolutions to sell the two buildings and acquire the lumber company. Nor did any of them exercise any judgment or discretion, either individually or as an officer, in receiving $2,000,000 worth of securities from the vaults, or did any of them know that Spencer Trask & Co. were to be asked to lend $1,000,000 on the securities."

As to the law covering the case, the District Attorney's office last night said:

"Under the penal law, conspirators who procure, advise, counsel, and cause to be done such unlawful acts, thereby aid and abet in the commission of the crime of grand larceny in the first degree. They probably thought that because the scheme was accomplished under the forms of law, they could not be reached by the criminal law, but the law reads: 'The person concerned in the commission of a crime whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or aids and abets its commission, and whether present or absent, and the person who indirectly or directly counsels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime is a principal.'"

SAYS WALLIS SENT BIRDSEYE.

Nimick Declares New York Insurance Man's O. K. Brought About Sale

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—W. Howard Nimick, former President of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, in a statement tonight declared that he and other stockholders transferred their stock and the control of the company to Clarence F. Birdseye, New York promoter, with the understanding that Birdseye was acting as the representative of Frederick A. Wallis, New York manager of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, who had agreed to become President of the Pittsburgh company.

Mr. Nimick in his statement also asserts that as soon as a receiver is appointed he will turn over his check for the amount he received on account of the stock. Mr. Nimick said that for some time he and his associates in the company had been seeking an experienced insurance man to take the Presidency of the company. With that end in view, he says, he consulted Benjamin F. Hadley of the Equitable Life of Iowa. Mr. Hadley advised that the company be sold to men of strong financial backing, and suggested Mr. Wallis. According to Mr. Nimick, he and his associates were informed that Mr. Wallis was arranging a syndicate to take the stock of the company.

It was arranged by Mr. Hadley, according to the statement, for Mr. Wallis to come to Pittsburgh to talk over the plan. A few days before the date set for the conference, Mr. Nimick says, he received a letter from Mr. Wallis saying he would be unable to come, but that Clarence F. Birdseye would meet with Mr. Hadley and others in Pittsburgh. The statement relates that Birdseye came to Pittsburgh and gave the company the impression he was the personal representative of Mr. Wallis. Birdseye, it is asserted, made other trips to Pittsburgh, at one time bringing a letter from Mr. Wallis advising the taking over of the company by the new interests. Birdseye in his letters, Mr. Nimick says, frequently referred to conversations he had with Commissioner of Insurance Phillips of New York.

On March 28 last, the statement says, the stock was turned over to Birdseye at the agreed price of $10 a share. Mr. Nimick then relates how after the stock had been transferred, he and his associates resigned and Birdseye and the men who accompanied him from New York were elected officers and Directors. It is stated that Mr. Wallis visited Pittsburgh April 4 and told Mr. Nimick that he wanted him to resume his place as a Director of the company, to which Nimick agreed. Mr. Nimick declares he attended no Directors' meetings, and has no further knowledge of the affairs of the company.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Several life insurance companies participated in a conference here today with Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown, State Insurance Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil, and representatives of the New York State insurance authorities, which sought to devise some means to straighten out the affairs of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company or to reinsure its policyholders. No final decision was reached.

Mr. Brown characterized the affair as "deplorable," and said he would go to Pittsburgh to prosecute every person who had anything to do with the scandal. Seven warrants already have been issued in the last-named city. Mr. O'Neil said all persons connected with the deals were under surveillance in New York and Pittsburgh.

PLEA FOR TORPEDOPLANE.

Admiral Fiske Believes His Invention Might Rival the Monitor.

The sinking of a British ship by a torpedo fired from a German airplane in the North Sea recalls that for the last eighteen months Rear Admiral Fiske has been urging the United States Government to provide a large number of "torpedoplanes" for the protection of our coasts. A year ago a British naval Lieutenant sank four Turkish ships in the Sea of Marmora by torpedoes from an airplane.

Five years ago Admiral Fiske patented an airplane that could fire a torpedo. He has since made improvements on it and predicts that it might be America's rôle to put into active use in this war an instrument as revolutionary as Ericsson's Monitor. He has argued that the reason the Monitor was so successful was that it brought into the war something against which the enemy did not know how to defend himself.

In numerous speeches and articles Admiral Fiske has argued for the torpedoplane. He has declared that it is destined to become a most important factor in the naval warfare of the future, of the immediate future, he hopes. In an article in the May number of The Popular Science Monthly he says of the torpedoplane:

"From the torpedoplane, the aviator approaches his target from a great distance and high up in the air. At a distance of say six or seven miles away, he volplanes toward the water, runs above the surface of the water a short distance, and heads for his target. When ready he simply pulls a lever. The action of pulling the lever releases the torpedo, which is rigidly held under the airplane, and at the same time throws back the starting lever, with the result that the torpedo falls into the water exactly as if it had been dropped from a destroyer."

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AMERICAN DOCTORS SOON TO BE AT FRONT

First United States Uniforms to be Seen in France Will Be Those of Medical Corps.

SOME TO GO WITHIN A WEEK

Will Practice with British Forces Until Our Army Arrives—More Than 20,000 Have Volunteered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The first American uniforms that will appear in the trenches and on the European battlefields will bear the wand, the spread-wings and the serpent of the Medical Corps' insignia. The physicians and surgeons of the country are ready, and within a week they will begin to go abroad at the rate of 200 a month to serve with the British troops at the front until the earliest contingents of the American soldiers arrive in France. This has been decided at the request of the ranking medical officer of the British army, and the service of the doctors will be the first personal, flesh-and-blood aid given to our allies as an outcome of the conferences at Washington with the Balfour and Viviani Commissions.

By this arrangement a large group of more than 20,000 doctors, who have left their civilian practice to join the colors, will have actual war experience to put the finishing touches on their training for the care of the United States soldiers in the field. All of which seems to be only another way of saying that at last America is going into a war in which the ministration to the wounded and the dying will not be an afterthought.

War was declared last month, but it was a year ago last month that the medical profession of the country began to prepare for it. And the results to the present moment, so far as they can be indicated by figures, are that 21,000 of the doctors of the United States are enrolled for military service, and 8,000 of them already have received their commissions as surgeons and medical officers in the army. This means, figuring on the basis of seven medical men to every thousand of troops, that with 21,000 physicians and surgeons enrolled the country is medically prepared for an army of 3,000,000 men. The 8,000 already commissioned are sufficient for an army of something more than a million.

All "Hand-Picked" Doctors.

And all of these volunteers for the saving of soldiers' lives are what Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, head of the medical section of the National Council of Defense, calls hand-picked doctors, representing the highest levels of the profession in every State of the Union. As a matter of fact, there is hardly a physician in the whole country which has not contributed one or more of its doctors.

In the course of an interview with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Dr. Martin revealed the fact that we were to send physicians aboard for their preliminary service under the British flag before the embarkation of any American troops, and also that a request of the British that we send over immediately six of our Red Cross hospital units could be complied with. There are thirty-seven of these Red Cross hospital units in the country, all fully equipped by private subscription. Each of them has a staff of twenty-four medical men and a personnel of 196 nurses and assistants.

"Of course," said Dr. Martin, "we could not have got ready over night for the granting of these requests from our allies or for enrolling and training physicians for our own armies. But as a matter of fact we began a year ago on just this emergency, and the results show that nobody need feel any doubt about the patriotism or humaneness of the American physician. In time of peace, I grant, the army of late years has not proved to very great attraction to young doctors. There has been, naturally enough, greater professional opportunity for both research and practice in civil life, but with the growing certainty of war in the course of the last year all that has changed. It seemed as if all the 147,000 doctors of the United States wanted to do something for the country. They all became Mr. Britlings hunting opportunities to serve. We have had to turn down applications by the thousands, some because they were from men too old for army work, others for the reason that they were from men who are indispensable to the welfare of the nation or States in the posts they now hold and still others for various reasons of unfitness. Taking all that into consideration, together with the fact that we have been carefully sifting out and classifying for a year and that we have had the entire United States from which to select, I think it is fair to say that the medical profession is giving to the Government the services of 21,000 handpicked physicians.

Began in April, 1916.

"In spite of our own eagerness to help, this medical preparation would not have been possible without the heartiest co-operation of the President and his advisers and the splendid support we have received from Surgeon General Gorgas and Major Robert E. Noble. When we offered the plan and system we had begun to build up through our own organizations for the emergency of war, it was immediately accepted and made a part of the Government machinery to be further developed along the lines on which we had started.

"To get at the genesis of this medical and surgical preparation of America for war it is necessary to go back to April of 1916, when a national committee was appointed by the joint action of the Presidents of the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, and the American College of Surgeons. Five members from each of these five professional bodies were appointed to this national committee for Medical Preparedness, and Surgeon General Gorgas of the Army, Surgeon General Braisted of the Navy, and Surgeon General Blue of the United States Public Health Service also joined, making a committee of twenty-eight of the leading physicians and surgeons of America, all devoting themselves to the prospective problems of the nation in the event of war. Dr. F. F. Simpson of Pittsburgh gave up a most lucrative practice to devote himself entirely to the work as secretary of the committee.

"Various successive steps to broaden the organization and to make it actually national in work and personal service as well as in plan were taken at short intervals until we had a State committee of nine organized in every State and plans under way for committees in all counties, many of which have long since become active, working organizations. Before the end of April of last year, the month of its organization, the services of the national committee were placed at the disposal of President Wilson, who referred the matter with his approval to the War and Navy Departments.

"When the Council of National Defense was created by Congress last August and the Advisory Commission of seven men attached to the council was appointed by the President, I, as a member of the Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness, was made one of the seven and placed in charge of the medical section. That, in brief, with many of the minor steps omitted from the telling, is the story of the country's getting its machinery ready for the medical work of the war.

"Our organization includes a general medical board which meets every Sunday in Washington, and many of its members who live in remote parts of the country have taken up quarters here to give their full time to the Government service without any compensation whatever. Other members travel back and forth once a week between the capital and cities as far away as Boston. Dr. Simon Flexner, a member of this general board, has placed the facilities of the Rockefeller Medical Institute, of which he is Director, at our disposal. The members of the Executive Committee of this board, of which I am Chairman, and through which the recommendations of the physicians, after our approval, pass on to the Government for action, are: Surgeon Generals Gorgas, Braisted, and Blue; Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director of Military Relief of the American Red Cross; Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn.; Dr. William H. Welch of Baltimore; Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor; Dr. F. F. Simpson of Pittsburgh, Dr. Frederic A. Besley of Chicago, and Admiral Cleary Grayson of the Navy.

"Our first work was to ascertain the medical resources of the country, and the real answer to the inquiry we started on that line was the response of the 21,000 doctors to the call to enroll. They are all classified according to their ages, their specialties, and their training. It is now necessary for the Government to make any blind guesses as to a man's qualifications in picking him for a special piece of military medical work. On the contrary we are in a position to get the maximum amount of efficiency and service from the country's medical resources by knowing what those resources are in detail as well as in bulk.

"Thanks to the co-operation of manufacturers and all others concerned we have standardized surgical instruments and supplies and provided for their production to meet future needs of troops without increasing the cost of these things or cutting off the supply from civilian hospitals.

"We also have had written statements and recommendations from 300 different foreign surgeons and officers who have been in the war from the beginning, and these have been tabulated and indexed, and made an invaluable source of instruction in modern warfare medical work for our own doctors who are going to the front. For the same educational purpose we have been holding many scientific conferences in this country for the study of war problems and conducting many experiments in the various research laboratories.

"We have provided against the impairment of medical service in home communities and against the danger of wrecking the Faculties of our medical schools by the transferring of so many physicians from civil to military life.

"Looking still further into the future we have taken up the problems of providing for the physical welfare of army and navy men after the war and of protecting the civil population against the spread of disease by returning troops or by refugees."

DR. HARPER AN ORDERLY.

Princeton Professor Too Old for Military Service in Allied Hospital.

A reception was held at the Princeton Club yesterday afternoon to the twenty-eight Princeton professors and students who are going abroad today to serve with the British Army Y. M. C. A. President John Grier Hibben of the university, in illustrating the spirit of service at Princeton, announced that Dr. George McLean Harper, Professor of English Literature, would sail with the party to become an orderly in one of the Allied hospitals. Professor Harper is 54 years old, and so is not eligible for military service, but, desiring to aid the Allies, obtained the hospital job. President Hibben did not say where Professor Harper would serve.

In his address President Hibben mentioned the contributions of Princeton to the war, saying that in addition to the Y. M. C. A. unit, for which the students, Faculty and friends of the university had supplied the expenses of $15,943, a three-ambulance units of twenty-five men each would leave the university on May 26, and another on June 4. Most of the men in these units, he said, had been rejected for military service because of slight disabilities or had conscientious objections to fighting. Most of the men will work in England, some will be stationed in France, three will go to Mesopotamia, and one to Egypt. A group of Y. M. C. A. men from Northwestern University and an ambulance unit from Dartmouth will sail with the Princeton men.

Among the men from Princeton are Professors William Gillespie and William O. McConnell from the Faculty and Duncan D. Chaplin, Jr., a pitcher on the baseball team. Others in the party are the Rev. Mebane Ramsey, J. J. Strickler, A. G. Edwards, Maxwell Chaplin, John D. McLanahan, James M. Speers, Jr., S. M. Shoemaker, Jr., Marshall L. Edgar, W. B. Harris, Jr., Alan Jackman, Alfred Mathiasen, Maxwell M. Hamilton, Edward G. Herendeen, Mark A. McCloskey, S. Davis Page, A. Richard G. Preston, David R. Shotwell, John C. Milne, Ernest C. Savage, Andrew L. Cobb, Jr., J. M. Landis, J. D. Warfield, Jr., W. A. Buell, and Elliott Speer.

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Greatest of all Cantors. Sensational Tenor.
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Company of 250 people and greatest cast ever organized in the history of the American Stage.

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Aeolian Hall next Tuesday Night, 8:30.
Proceeds for American, Canadian and Irish Red Cross. Tickets now on sale at Aeolian Hall Box Office. Seats, $2, $2.50, $5; Boxes, $30.

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LOUISE GLAUM
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ADOLF PHILIPP
IN HIS MUSICAL COMEDY DRAMA
A New York Brewer
With MIZI GIZI and an EXCELLENT CAST.
Elaborate Production—Big Chorus—Popular Prices.

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GOLDEN TROUPE, Bert Howard | Every Eve. at 8:15
La Coste & Clifton, Burns & Lynn and five others. | All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50
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Sam Bernard, Doyle & Dixon, Montgomery & Perry, Nina Payne, McKay & Ardine, ohs. and Howard & Clark Revue
Direct 47th St. STRAND Broadway at 1 Sq.
Jack Pickford & Vivian Martin, "The Girl at Home." O. Henry's "Past One at Rooney's." Orchestra. Soloists.
EX-PRES. TAFT speaks Sunday 8 P.M. Grace Meth. Church, W. 104 St., nr. Col.

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PASSING SHOW OF 1917
The Verdict of Everyone—Man, Woman and Child: "JUST WONDERFUL."
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
Winter Garden stars & other B'way Favorites.

44th St. THEA., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE RAFTERS RING WITH APPLAUSE!
Another big hit. Brilliantly sung. —Herald.
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Reginald de Koven's Greatest Comic Opera
THE HIGHWAYMAN
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Greatest Singing Ensemble in New York.
Delightful and brilliant success. —Vivian, American.
As fine a production of the opera as the original.—Sun.
Revival admirable. Opera should have a long run.—Pope, Journal of Commerce.

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HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
NEW COMEDY WITH MUSIC.
"Arrived with a Bang."—N. Y. Times.

LYRIC 42nd, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD Play with Music and Girls.
in HER SOLDIER BOY
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

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Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
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"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
JOE WEBER Offers
EILEEN
By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

300th Time. Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse West 48th

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR
By Bayard Veiller
Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
Thea., E. of B'way.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
LAST WEEK OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
Emily Stevens in THE FUGITIVE
Com. TOMORROW NIGHT—Seats Now.
NORA BAYES
And Her Company in "THE SONGS YOU LOVE."

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout!
You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today & Wed. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play,
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

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PRESENT BILL | and 2 other plays.
NEW BILL (One Week Only) | MAY 7
IBSEN'S "GHOSTS"
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WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
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NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

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OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success.
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STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Today 25 to 75c. TAYLOR HOLMES in "His Majesty, Bunker Bean" Next Week—ANNA HELD, in "Follow Me"

PARK THEATRE, 59th & Columbus Circle. Continuous 2 to 11 P.M. 15, 25, 50c.
LAST DAY A MORMON MAID
COM. TOMORROW (Sunday) 2 P. M.
CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M. 15c, 25c, 50c.
For Men and Women. Children not admitted.
MRS. MARGARET SANGER (Herself)
in her message to the Million Millions.
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Suites of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms,
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Next Mon. Night, Seats Now.
F. C. WHITNEY WILL PRESENT
The Patriotic Military Spectacular Opera When Johnny Comes Marching Home
NOTABLE BIG CAST OF 350.

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Lew Fields presents AN ALL-STAR CAST
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LYCEUM 45 St. B'way. LAST MAT. TODAY FAREWELL TONIGHT
The Case of Lady Camber

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. BEGINNING Monday
For 2 Weeks. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
OPERA COMIQUE ENGLISH
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Monday, Tues. Eve., Wed. Mat. & Eve. Also Saturday Matinee.
"The Maid Mistress" & "The Night Bell"
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.

THE PERIL OF RUSSIA.

Russia will either in good faith keep the pledge given by her Provisional Government that she will loyally and to the end support the Allies in their efforts to overcome the common enemy, or her people will lose their newborn freedom by a fearful backsliding through anarchy into autocracy restored and maintained by German arms. Russia's withdrawal from the war at this moment would be regarded by Germany as offsetting, perhaps more than offsetting, the entry into the war of the United States. Nothing could go further to put heart into the Imperial Government, to encourage and sustain Germany to keep up the fight, than the laying down of arms by that nation which is the most populous of all the Powers arrayed against her, which can put into the field more men than any other. The gain of Germany would be greater than that accruing from her submarine operations or from many victories in the field.

The demonstration against MILUKOFF of the easily aroused crowds of Petrograd, which happily seems to have been checked by the firm and eloquent words addressed by the Foreign Secretary to the mob that was demanding his removal, was but a continuation of the work which German spies and German agents have been carrying on in Russia ever since the revolution, which they carried on with an effectiveness so nearly fatal under the government of the Czar. It is a strange situation, and a perilous one. The Provisional Government, organized by the Committee of the Duma and made up of the wisest statesmen of Russia, the truest friends of the Russian people, has been obliged to make dangerous concessions to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, because it must depend upon the support of the workmen for the continued supply of munitions. A very large part of the laboring class in Russia is engaged in the manufacture of arms and equipment for the army. This explains why the actual Government must tolerate the existence in Petrograd of a body of deputies who look upon themselves as a rival Government, making many demands and issuing their own orders. It was for this reason that Minister of War GUCHKOFF felt it necessary to grant to the army units so large a power in the selection of their own officers and to abrogate so many rules of discipline that always and everywhere have been held to be essential to the efficiency of an armed force.

To the plans of the radical Socialists for the overthrow of the Provisional Government Germany has given all possible aid, and has manifestly been the instigator of their designs. The radical Socialists in this country who have protested against the sending of Mr. ROOT at the head of the commission to Russia are furthering this German purpose. Other Socialists here charge that they are doing it with deliberate intent to aid Germany. The majority report of the Convention of the Socialist Party held in St. Louis last month branding "the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world," and pledging the convention to "continuous, active, and public opposition to the war," is cited in support of the charge. Mr. BERGER and Mr. HILLQUIT signed that majority report. Other Socialists in this country, CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, and UPTON SINCLAIR among them, have denounced the Socialists whom they accuse of pro-German sympathies, and in a message to Minister of Justice KERENSKY have declared that a separate peace between Russia and Germany "would be disastrous to the progress of the International Socialist movement," would be treason to the French workingmen, and, furthermore, that "Germany after crushing France would turn again on Russia, since the German Government could not tolerate democracy in Russia."

The German Government would not tolerate democracy in Russia. It would find it easy to restore the Czar, for it is well known that the simple-minded Russian peasant has always had a good deal of affection for the head of the State and of the Church, whom he has been accustomed to call his "Little Father." History and human experience give plain warning that the overthrow of the present Government and the attempt to set up a Socialistic republic would surely lead to anarchy, and beyond all question that would be Germany's opportunity to restore the autocracy with which she found it so very easy to have underhand dealings. The Socialists in this country who are furthering the efforts of the Russian Socialists and radicals to depose the Provisional Government are, therefore, giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. They are doing their utmost to defeat the American Government and the American people in the war, to make impossible the achievement of the purposes declared by the President in declaring a state of war.

There is room for hope, for a good deal of hope, that the Provisional Government will hold its own. The success of Foreign Minister MILUKOFF's appeal to the crowds is encouraging, and it must be remembered that a similar demonstration against the American Embassy a few days ago ended in a like manner, and cheers were given for Mr. FRANCIS. There are strong men in the Government. Prince LVOFF, at its head, was the chief worker in the labors of the Zemstvo Unions to keep the soldiers at the front well supplied, he is known to the people and to the army, he has their confidence. RODZIANKO, the President of the Duma, is a man of high standing and great strength of character. Professor MILUKOFF is one of the most enlightened of Russian statesmen, a man of great breadth of view, and a deep student of the science of government. If these men cannot save Russia and help her to establish a permanent Government of the people, a Government that will insure the happiness and prosperity of the people, then it will be hard to say who can perform that service for her. A success of the radicals leads straight to ruin. The Allies and all true friends of Russian freedom will pray that the Provisional Government may maintain its authority against enemies from within and from without.

FREE INSTITUTIONS AT STAKE.

"Not a single individual of the millions who inhabit the United States has, as yet, dared to propose any restrictions on the liberty of the press."

And not until eighty-two years after DE TOCQUEVILLE wrote this sentence did anybody so dare. Introduced into Congress under the pretense, only briefly maintained, that it was not a provision affecting the press, the censorship section of the Espionage bill was defeated by a large majority in the House of Representatives yesterday, and passed a few minutes later, in the absence of some of those who had previously voted against it, by a parliamentary trick and in breach of a "gentlemen's agreement" — plausibly modified, indeed, but in principle as bad as in its original form.

The superficial nature of the debate in the House showed none too clear an understanding of the issue. Too much was said of the freedom of the press as if it were a privilege or a favor to be bestowed tolerantly upon certain troublesome yet worthy persons. Hardly any member pointed out plainly that it was not the liberty of the newspaper alone, but the liberty of the people, that was at stake. Under a rigid censorship the publisher or editor would suffer personally no more than the carpenter, the bricklayer, the lawyer, or the banker. The right to know and discuss the facts of government, it cannot be too often repeated, belongs to every citizen; the press is only the established and convenient medium for the exchange of facts and opinions. To deprive it of freedom to exercise this function is therefore to deprive the people of their most cherished right.

The freedom of the press is but another name for the freedom of the people. "Liberty could not live without it"—again DE TOCQUEVILLE. He continues:

> In countries where the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people prevails, the censorship of the press is not only dangerous, but absurd. When the right of every citizen to a share in the government of society is acknowledged, every one must be presumed to be able to choose between the various opinions of his contemporaries, and to appreciate the different facts from which inferences may be drawn. The sovereignty of the people and the liberty of the press may therefore be regarded as correlative; just as the censorship of the press and universal suffrage are two things which are irreconcilably opposed, and which cannot long be retained among the institutions of the same people.

Even the abuses of the press must be tolerated. Tracing the steps possible in any attempt to repress them, he concludes:

> And now you have succeeded, everybody is reduced to silence. But your object was to repress the abuses of liberty, and you are brought to the feet of a despot. You have been led from the extreme of independence to the extreme of servitude, without finding a single tenable position on the way at which you could stop.

Not until the Senate has performed its duty by refusing to accept any press censorship bill shall we be able to congratulate the people of the United States that the liberty which is theirs, and not peculiarly ours, is to be preserved to them without the necessity for a long, bitter, and possibly perilous struggle hereafter.

DELAY IN CONFERENCE.

An early agreement in conference upon the appropriations for the maintenance of the regular army in the next fiscal year and the disputed provision for a large increase in the number of General Staff Corps officers was essential, but the delay for this purpose of final action on the Army bill providing for the selective draft has been not the less unfortunate. It has inevitably caused some suspicion throughout the country that at the last moment there is hesitation over the adoption of the most important military legislation in American history. This suspicion we believe to be groundless. But members of Congress seem to underestimate both the great moral effect of this bill, once it has the President's signature and becomes a law, and the imperative necessity of enacting it without further delay for the sake of our military preparations.

At present the hands of the War Department and the General Staff are tied. The plans of the Council of National Defense are retarded. The legal sanction for carrying out extensive military preparations is lacking. Mr. ROSENWALD of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense said on Thursday, at the meeting of the State Governors in Washington, that uniforms were lacking for the new soldiers, and the factories were not turning out enough army cloth. The delay of the Army bill is the cause of this. Mr. COFFIN of the same committee said that if American soldiers should go to France now they would have to use the guns and munitions of the Allies. But that is out of the question. We cannot help France much in a military way until we have artillery and the men to use it, and the sooner the operation of the Army bill begins the sooner we shall be able to get ready.

The plans are all made, but nothing can be done to put them in effect while the conferees dispute over a preposterous amendment to make the age limit of the draft 40 years, to make the number of men to be enrolled so large that effective operation might be delayed for months. The age limit favored by the Senate will suffice to secure all the men we shall need for the reserve army in a year or more. On the other hand, the Senate's own amendment providing for the raising of four divisions of volunteers for foreign service, the so-called Roosevelt amendment, is out of place in the bill, is ill-advised, and should be omitted. With these errors corrected, the bill should be accepted and sent to the President. While action is delayed, the wheels of our machinery for military extension and training cannot be set in motion. As soon as the law is enacted the War Department will begin the work of registration. The big army and navy budget lately passed by the House must be hurried through the Senate, too, with as little mere formality as possible. There is no time to worry over trifles. The welfare of the nation, of the whole civilized world, is at stake.

FLOATING THE LIBERTY LOAN.

The expenses allowed for floating the $5,000,000,000 Liberty loan are $5,000,000. The expense stated to Parliament for floating the British loan which aggregated $10,000,000,000 of new money and conversions was $375,000. No doubt the British loan enjoyed the use of funds not charged to the Government, being gladly assumed by those interested in seeing that the Government got the cash, from patriotic or other reasons. The same influences are plainly at work here. It would be an example of thrift in high places if the cost of floating our relatively smaller loan were kept down and the money saved for a later occasion, when the need for it may be greater.

At present the loan is floating itself, with the help of all the banks interested in seeing their deposits converted into loans, so far as their customers will co-operate with them. Deposits are a bank liability, and in many cases carry interest. Loans are a bank asset. Loans on Government bonds are the best of all and earn money. The money borrowed by the depositor to enlarge his subscription to the bonds is left in the bank in most cases, and its business is enlarged accordingly. When the Government checks out the funds, it stimulates general business, very much as though the currency were enlarged by the addition of the new credit. Money comes easier to those to whom the Government pays the billions. They pay it out without pinching the pennies of the profits, and with liberality regarding their contract costs. Those who supply goods to the Government contractors, and those who receive the wages in connection with the business, feel the stimulus, and prosperity is promoted. The effect is the same whether the patriotism or the profits are most thought of. Even in distressed Germany there is a market boom.

How, then, is the softness of Wall Street prices to be explained? It is too early to look to Wall Street for the reflection of such considerations. The prices which attest the stimulus of the loan are not quoted in Wall Street or on the exchanges until a later stage. Most of the Wall Street prices are for securities in existence before the war, and subject to disturbing influences of a specific sort. There is no need to explain the discouragements of investors in railway shares. The various public utilities which operate at war costs with peace limits on their earnings are not much better off than the railways. The year's statistics show that capital is diverted from these Wall Street favorites, even the industrials suffering. The only considerable gain is in textile and "miscellaneous" corporations. Wall Street knows nothing of these.

The effect of the stimulus of war influences should be sought in the new enterprises. Examples are $184,000,000 put into shipping, $212,000,000 put into new oil undertakings, $189,000,000 into dye firms, $144,000,000 into munition companies, and so on. The new loan's effect lies ahead rather than behind. Those who see their old investments suffering are reluctant to sell at a loss even to take a Government loan at 3½ per cent. Those whose existing investments are prosperous are more likely to borrow upon them to take such amounts of the loan as they want than to sell for the purpose. It already has been explained how the bank operations are confined within the banks, not reaching Wall Street. The flurry in call money has little to do with the case. The Treasury certificates had more effect on the call money market, for they were made with call money, and largely by the banks themselves.

The Liberty loan is a matter of the banks' customers rather than of the banks, and is a charge upon bank resources rather than upon the call money market. That is a small affair compared with the borrowing and spending of billions. The effect of that must be looked for in the commodity markets, and specifically those most affected. The loan which has not yet been taken is a prophecy, not a history. Wall Street is turning its back on the properties depressed by the regulators and lawmakers, and is looking ahead to new forms of activities. The effect is cumulative. It will grow as the loans grow, and ultimately Wall Street will feel it in the right quarters. No doubt there would be Wall Street shivers for intrinsic military reasons, but they must be of a more decided sort than those cited to explain phenomena of a different sort. No operation of this size can take place without displacements of capital. They are necessary to the production of the effects. It is superfluous to point out that there are not five billions of loose cash in the United States, for all its $200,000,000,000 wealth. Nearly all of it is in more or less fixed form, and only a fraction of it will be disturbed. What precedes is merely an elaboration of the wisest thing said yesterday on this subject by Mr. VANDERLIP:

> If there is any one thing that this country needs, next to patriotism, at the moment, it is an understanding of the economic fact that the funds to finance this war have got to come from current savings. Savings of the past have been invested. It is the savings from today on that are going to supply the funds for the war, and the lesson of thrift is almost the greatest lesson we have got to learn.

TWO FIVE-CENT RIDES FOR A NICKEL.

Senator CROMWELL has had passed through the Senate his bill for the relief of Staten Island by requiring municipally operated ferries and railways to give transfers enabling a through ride for one fare. His bill for the reduction of the Staten Island ferry fare to 2 cents is before the Governor. There is a large deficit on the ferry, and the dual subway has not yet proved itself financially successful. Each of the connecting routes gives more for a nickel than the nickel pays for. Now the proposal is that the losses of both routes shall be cumulated for the benefit of a single borough of the city. The two losses would make a profit—for Richmond Borough.

This proposal is not made to the city's financial officers, but to the Legislature, which has no special knowledge on the subject and some special disqualifications for meddling with it. The argument is that the transfers cost nothing. The city has to run its ferries and the dual subway must run its trains, and it would be just as well to make the crowds a little greater when the advantage to Richmond would be so great. The argument is alluring to those who would profit by it. It looks different to the companies which must pay for the rides. As it happens, one of them has the city for a partner, and it will divide with the city the loss imposed by the bill.

Nickel rides can be given for a nickel only by averaging the long and short rides. The loss on the long rides is made up by the profit on the short rides. Already all who ride over five miles on the subway cost it money. Already all who ride on the ferry cost the city money. To put the two rides together and lengthen the average ride would not reduce the profits, for there are none on the through ride. It would increase the loss to all but Richmond Borough.

Senator CROMWELL is something too much of a borough patriot to stand high in the city's esteem on this issue. If the transfers are worth anything, why not charge what they are worth? There is no objection to giving to Richmond Borough residents whatever they are willing to pay for, and it is possible that the two nickel rides might be given for something less than a dime. The Senator would have gone further if he had not asked for too much.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Marvel of German Journalism.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN continues to show not only that he is the most courageous of German editors—that he dares to write what he pleases, regardless of whether or not it pleases the German Government or even the German people—but that in exactly the domain where the other German editors share the national characteristic of phenomenal weakness he is as notably strong. In other words, article after article of HARDEN's demonstrates his ability to understand the psychology of foreigners, and somehow or other he is supplied with the information requisite for telling with accuracy and intelligence what is happening outside of Germany and why it happens.

These talents and capacities of the Zukunft's editor were never more strikingly illustrated than in the article from that paper which was reproduced in THE TIMES yesterday. HARDEN, alone among his colleagues in Germany, so far as is known on this side of the water, writes about the United States and its officials and its inhabitants exactly, or almost exactly, as if he were here, and, what is more—for other German journalists who are or were here evidence no such ability or inclination—he writes about us and our affairs for the purpose of giving facts to his readers and not that of filling them with illusions or confirming them in their prejudices and their animosities.

It is not that HARDEN is particularly fond of us, that he credits us with all the virtues, or that he approves of all our policies. What makes him unique, not only among German editors, but among European editors generally, is that he is free from the conventional European ideas as to America and Americans, and that he sees it and us more nearly as both are than any other European—except possibly Lord BRYCE—who could be readily mentioned.

Why the German Government allows HARDEN to write as he does—why he alone is permitted to declare that not America's cupidity and general wickedness, but Germany's errors of judgment and action, made us declare war against her—those are questions as yet unanswerable here. His immunity from punishment seemingly indicates weakness and fear on the part of the German Government, but that explanation is not as plausible as it would be satisfactory. Apparently, his position is something like the one held formerly by TOLSTOY in Russia, but two men more unlike never existed, for HARDEN is not a genius and he is not mad.

There Will Be Work for Us All.

People who are lamenting—most of them with sincerity, no doubt—that age or some other irremediable disability for military service prevents them from showing that they, too, are as ready as the young men for self-sacrifice have now been told by the Council of National Defense that there are things for everybody to do, and things that everybody can do, for the country.

Fighting is not all of war. It never was, and it is less nearly all than ever before, now that war has become an almost infinitely complex congeries of activities, and soldiers at the front are not far from helpless and not far from useless unless they have behind them and supplying their needs a civilian population as willing to give time, fortune, and work as the soldiers are to give their lives. So the Council of National Defense purposes to organize us all into a great National Service Reserve, and it offers a task to every man and every woman and even to every child out of arms that is willing to undertake one.

Of these tasks, properly enough, it gives first mention to that of promoting patriotic spirit and spreading effectual realization of the gravity and the size of the war into which the United States has entered. There is nobody who cannot do something along that line, if it be only by refusal to countenance, to hear with patience or in silence, any faintest expression of disloyalty or hostility to our Government or of antagonism to the Governments of our allies.

There has been too much of consideration for the feelings of neighbors who are on the wrong side, and the time has passed for even the pretense of friendliness with people who exult over the achievements of our enemies or with those who are too quick despairers of our own fate. Between this and reasonable criticism, even though it be destructive criticism—for destructive criticism can be reasonable—there is an enormous difference.

Carpenters Can Do the Work.

So long has the trade or art of building wooden ships been, if not quite, dead in this country, at least at what seemed to be its last gasp, that at first thought the difficulty of getting together a great number of men competent to meet our sudden demand for ships of the vanishing type seemed insuperable. The task has been undertaken, however, and from present reports there will be no great trouble in performing it.

Of course, men of the sort who made the famous clippers of the sailing age are become more than scarce. They were highly specialized workmen, and some of them deserved to be called artists of genius, but the requirements which they had to meet no longer exist. The wooden ships at present needed can safely lack the beautiful and delicate "lines" that made possible amazing passages to China and the West Coast, and they will not have to be either graceful or fast. Standardization will eliminate the individual designing that was given to the old-time square-riggers, and there is nothing about their construction that is beyond the ordinary carpenter who works under competent supervision and can follow a blueprint.

Real shipwrights doubtless would do the work better, but lamentably many of the new ships are likely to be short-lived for another reason than the quality of their timbers and the nicety of their conjunctions, and if only they can get across the Northern Ocean just once they will have served their purpose fairly well.

A Lesson from Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States is building five hundred or more wooden vessels to take the place of the ships that are constantly being sunk by the German submarines. It has been proven by the Germans that commerce can be carried on by submarine merchant ships, viz: the Deutschland and the Bremen. If the combined efforts of the Allies were put in making these ships on the Deutschland type for that purpose, it would certainly put an end to the war.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN.
New York, May 3, 1917.

American Newspapers in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If some of your subscribers knew how much American newspapers are appreciated in France, I think they would be glad to send them, when read. Postage would be 1 cent for each two ounces.

GEORGE BRERETON.
New Haven, Conn., April 25, 1917.

TO THE U-BOAT CONQUEROR

Senator La Fontaine of Belgium Suggests a Rich Reward.

New York, May 4, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lord Northcliffe declares that, as menacing as the submarine warfare may appear, it cannot win the war. Secretary Lane declares that the underwater craft will imperil the whole world if not fought drastically. Even with the super-censorship applied to the losses suffered by the allied and neutral merchant fleets, it is not difficult for the laymen we are nearly all to guess that the situation is exceedingly serious. It is imperative that devices should be discovered to detect the submarines and to handle them accordingly. As Immanuel Kant said a century ago, when anything is to be done, it can be done. It would be a disgrace for science and the inventive spirit of our time if Germany's challenge to the world should remain unanswered.

To beat the Central Empires men are spending blood and wealth in tremendous and appalling proportions. The United States is willing to expend as a first share in the war $7,000,000,000! In the country of Holland, Edison, Wright, are there no more brains left to speculate and to invent? And if minds are to be kindled, would it not be convenient out of the miraculous resources wasted in the actual struggle to offer a reward of some modest millions to the providential fellow who will wrest from Germany the only hope she has to curb the world by her cowardly undersea frightfulness?

And if the Governments are not inclined to take such a step, where is the multimillionaire to perform the job?

H. LA FONTAINE,
Senator of Belgium.

BILLY SUNDAY.

More Answers to the Question of the Princess Troubetzkoy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The published reports of the Rev. Mr. Sunday's utterances contain many things that merit approval, much that creates divided opinion, and much that every reverent Christian must instinctively condemn.

As an instance of the latter, the words quoted by Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy in yesterday's TIMES are a flagrant example. As one of the American people to whom she submits the question, I beg to say that there is no room for doubt that they regard such expressions with all but universal horror.

It seems a pity that one whom we wish to regard with most charitable and kindly sentiments should think it necessary to create a prejudice against himself by the use of language which outrages, shocks, and offends every right-minded person.

I have never seen or heard Mr. Sunday, and I do not wish to misjudge him, but his published utterances are so repulsive at times that they make it impossible for me to attend his services, and in this I believe the great majority of Americans agree with me. They recognize blasphemy and stamp it with their earnest disapproval. Of this there can be no manner of doubt.

JAMES H. VAN BUREN,
Retired Bishop of Porto Rico.
Pittsburgh, May 3, 1917.

Great Preachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my personal opinion in answering the question of Princess Troubetzkoy. No doubt the public does consider such remarks as blasphemous, for the masses know that Jesus would not use such language. When Jesus was on earth in human form He had occasion to walk into His church (the temple) and cleanse it of its worldly appearance, but how did He do it? He told them not to make His father's house a house of merchandise and ordered them to leave the place. His disciples, who were chosen from all walks of life—fishermen, tanners, tentmakers, &c.—didn't use such gutter language as Billy Sunday uses. If the religion of Jesus Christ will do anything for a man it will give him a clean vocabulary. The greatest preachers of modern times, Moody, Beecher, Spurgeon, Hall, the Wesleys, Jonathan Edwards, and many others, men who when they preached made sinners turn from their evil ways, did not use such disgusting language. The remarks quoted are repulsive, and even in cosmopolitan New York I believe a large majority of the people would concur with me in this belief.

W. C. CHASE.
New York, May 4, 1917.

Worse Than Slang.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Billy Sunday's language is fluent enough to make the simplest brain comprehend without descending to coarseness, and so spoiling what had been really a fine, noble sentence a moment before. And surely that coarseness, coupled with his familiar appeals to the Almighty, are not going to engender the sense of dignity and reverence which should be his aim just as much as the simple goodness he is trying to bring home to the multitude. Let him use his slang if he feels that he must, but eliminate all that is coarse and blasphemous.

FLORENCE H. VALDES.
New York, May 4, 1917.

Consider the Whole Sermon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the question of the Princess Troubetzkoy in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 2, would say that only those who have not heard the Rev. Billy Sunday are apt to criticise him in this manner, and if the Princess will take the trouble and go to the tabernacle and listen to a whole sermon, (as one cannot judge fairly from merely reading a little snatch from a newspaper report,) I feel she will soon be convinced that this noble, earnest, Christian-spirited preacher is far from being blasphemous.

New York, May 3, 1917. A. BAHAI.

An Affirmative.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a parent, and a father of a daughter, I am glad to answer your correspondent, Princess Troubetzkoy, that I for one, and I am sure, in company with thousands of other God-respecting fathers of our city, can say that the words quoted by her as from the Rev. Billy Sunday are blasphemous.

I wish to thank the talented authoress for her brave words in defense of decency and for the opportunity she thus creates for decent people to express themselves on such vile sayings.

JOHN WARRENTON.
New York, May 3, 1917.

THE YOUNG MEN SPEAK.

We no more are puling infants;
We have put off childish things;
Fairy tales no longer charm us,
Nor the song the siren sings;
We have reached the age of manhood,
With its rights to joy and ruth;
Now, Our Country! we are ready—
Only, we must know the Truth!

Never fear but we will face it!
Let us have it, short and straight!
Think you, if we saw the hazard,
We would balk or hesitate?
Doubt alone can overcome us;
Truth alone can set us free;
Censor Truth—we lose our Vision;
We must Know, that we may See!

Who would walk a dangerous pathway
With a bandage o'er his eyes?
Faltering steps must be his portion
Who knows not where peril lies;
Mother Country, dare to trust us!
We are stanch and we are true!
You that trust us with your honor,
Trust us with your knowledge, too!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

BYWORDS OF THE WAR.

By JAMES LANE ALLEN

That the framer of criminal deeds and the doer of those criminal deeds are criminals together in those deeds.

That the government of a nation can be a criminal.

That the people of a nation can be a criminal.

That the Imperial German Government is powerless as a criminal aggressor without the power of the German people.

That the German people is powerless as a criminal aggressor without direction by the Imperial German Government.

That the Imperial German Government and the German people are adjudged criminal aggressors together in the war they have brought on and now wage.

That the United States Government cannot wage war on the Imperial German Government.

That the American Nation wages war on the German Nation.

That until the German people ceases to carry out as its own the criminal purposes of the Imperial German Government, the American Nation will carry on war to end the criminal conduct of the German Nation.

That this nation does not desire to wrest from the German Nation measured atonement for its losses and its lost lives.

That there can be no reparation for its wrongs, that there can be no restitution of its innocent dead.

That the American Nation grounds its war upon knowledge of criminal acts which the German Nation has committed against it and upon foreknowledge of criminal acts which the German Nation will commit against it, if ever powerful enough to commit them.

That the American Nation does not dwell aloof from the rest of mankind and that its war on the German Nation is not of single aim.

That this nation recognizes its own civilization as an inseparable part of the living treasure and fabric of the inoffensive civilization of the world.

That this nation recognizes the German Nation as a present-day destroyer of peace-loving civilizations.

That this nation hearkens to the warning of the German Nation that it has the right to attack any civilization for the necessitous advantages of its own.

That this nation hearkens to the claim of the German Nation not only to the possession of such right but to an obligation to implant, even though by force, its civilization in any part of the world by displacing any other civilization.

That this nation takes highest cognizance of this supreme proclaimed mission of the German Nation either to destroy or to mold by its civilization all the civilizations of the world and to make of the planet one Prussia in fulfillment of the purposes of the Deity as confided to the German Nation and as to be executed by the German Nation.

That this nation does not believe that Almighty God, creator and ruler of heaven and earth, inhabits as His preferred and personal council chamber the body of a Prince.

That this nation believes two civilizations to be better than one.

That this nation believes several civilizations to be better than two.

That this nation believes all nonpredatory civilizations now existent to have an equal right to exist and believes the continued and combined existence of them all to be best for the richest development and completest happiness of mankind.

That this nation desires its civilization to remain integral and American and that it joins battle with the German Nation to decide as quickly as possible and for all time to come the ultimate issue whether American civilization is to remain undivided and American or is to be dismembered and become German.

That this nation makes common cause with other inestimably precious civilizations for the overthrow of their common actual or threatened destroyer and for the security of that vital whole of civilization of which it is a vital part.

That this nation does not lay aside peace and take up war of first choice.

That this nation looks upon war as a state of barbarism.

That this nation looks upon civilization as peace—as an onward movement of liberty and enlightenment, of inter-related profitable activities and peace.

That nothing but war can overcome and put an end to war.

That when barbarism with war attacks civilization at peace, civilization has no weapon with which to defeat barbarism but the weapon of barbarism.

That this nation in grappling war as its weapon has need of vast military forces to win victory.

That a nation is not a mere population but a body of citizens organized under its laws as its units of usefulness.

That a regiment is not a thousand men but is one soldier a thousand-soldiers strong; that a fleet is not fifty battleships but is one battleship fifty-battleships strong; that a nation at war is its body of citizens become one unit of service all-its-serviceable-millions strong.

That in a free nation all units of usefulness in peace are voluntary units of service in war.

That in a free nation universal obligatory service is not different from universal voluntary service; obligation is recognized as just and natural and disappears in consent.

That no nation could endure whose citizens reserved the individual right to decide whether and how to serve.

That disloyalty is refusal of the service required.

That disloyalty is refusal of the service asked.

That the treatment to be meted out to the citizen who refuses to defend the nation when at war should be the refusal by the nation any longer to defend that citizen; should be deprivation of all his rights under its laws, the withdrawal from his property and business and from his home and from his life of the safeguards of its government, of the shelter of its institutions, of the protection of its police, and of any foothold whatsoever for him on its soil: Defend or be not defended.

That these are not guileful, willful, slothful, playful days.

That the loyal part of this whole nation now organizes itself into a unit of service for war.

That whatsoever the service every loyal American can or is called upon to render, each shall say to himself and to all the rest: With this service I would help the nation to win victory.

That every smallest garden shall be recognized as a corner of the desert battlefield.

That every furrow made by the plow shall run into the soldier's trenches at the front.

That every barbed blade of wheat shall be a spear.

That every bandage for a wounded youth shall be part of the garment of destiny to stanch the ebbing blood of the wounded, the better, world.

To the end that the German Nation shall leave this nation in peace.

To the end that the German Nation shall leave every other unoffending nation at peace.

To the end that the German Nation shall cease to seize the lands and homes of other peoples as lands and homes for its own people.

To the end that it shall cease to proclaim its lust of conquest to be God—an Almighty God of plunder and butchery, of torture and treachery and lies.

That the fighting, wounded, blinded, starved, agonized generation sustaining this conflict shall pass the heritage of civilization and the ark of the world's ideals safely on to generations yet unborn.

That these are immortal working days.

That the pick of the nation shall gather into camps to train for the armies, shall flock to the seashore to await the building of the ships.

That while they train and while they wait, there shall be a great resurrection of this nation's heroic martial dead as memories.

That the Great Lakes shall give up their great story.

That out of their green battle-graves the forefathers of the Republic shall send word.

That the pioneer riflemen guarding the border of the growing nation, the footsore, ragged Continentals, the footsore, ragged Confederates, the hardy sailors from out the remembering sea—all shall say: We understand and we fight with you.

That the old Confederate Ram, that the old ironclad built of scraps of rusty iron in the cotton fields, shall circle by night about the fleet and affectionately nuzzle the young destroyers.

That this nation shall be made one with its heroic dead of the land and of the sea, receiving with bowed heads a great tradition.

That the crowded ships shall carry the armies to other lands—shall sail away with them from their native land to the rescue of other native lands which are fighting also for their land.

That many shall limp back mangled, many shall grope their way back sightless, that many shall be borne back in their long silence as dust to their country's hallowed dust.

That the fate of many shall never be known, only that they fell fighting.

That there shall be Victory.

That Victory shall be the Victory of these Dead.

That somewhere—in some one of the countries—on some spot where earth and water meet, a monument will rise.

That upon it shall run words like these: Their Fatherlands together rear this monument to their commingled ever-living dead: Fallen heroes, strangers to one another, comrades in arms, shedding one human blood in one most human battle: Eternal gratitude is their sepulchre.

That these are slowly brightening days.

That now is the beginning of the gathering of the nations together about the entrance to their long future-ward common road, safe to all, unsafe to none.

That as they move onward they shall begin to mingle, ever peacefully.

That as they move forward and mingle more and more with the quiet overflow and interflow of their friendly peoples, they shall ever be drawing nearer to the goal of all human endeavor, of all human hope, when races shall melt into the human race, when nations shall behold their barriers leveled and lost in their one country, the world.

That inconceivably distant as that goal may be, those nearest it shall at times still look backward to this Valley of Death; that with actual or with inner vision they shall see standing there the monument to its ever-living dead.

That haply two bright heralds standing on the unguarded battlements of those hard-won heights, and scanning the long upward human road, one shall say to the other with a smile, yet with a tear:

"Truly they fought for all time."

THE NEW RUSSIAN ARMY.

Confidence in Its Strength in Spite of Revolutionary Changes.

New York, May 3, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of May 3 I read that the military experts in Washington are much alarmed over the regulations which have been introduced in the Russian Army by the new Minister of War, as they think these will destroy the discipline, and consequently the success, of the Russian Army in this war. Allow me to tell you as a native of Russia who has spent half of his life in Russia that this alarm of the American military men is based on a very wrong conception of the conditions in the Russian Army.

The Russian soldier is the best fighting soldier in the world. He knows no danger and no cowardice. The German Kaiser, Frederick the Great, once said: "It is not enough to kill the Russian soldier—you have to knock him down." In the time of the Russian-Turkish war—1877-1878—there was a popular cartoon in Germany which represented the Russian soldier with the head of a lion, the Russian officer with the head of a donkey, and the Commander in Chief of the whole army, the brother of Alexander II., with no head at all. This was a perfect characteristic of the Russian Army under the Czar's régime. The officers, in the Czar's régime, had not the slightest regard for their men. Their abuse and misuse of their power over the soldiers, with absolutely no consequence for their misconduct and abuse, instilled in their soldiers a spirit of hatred which killed the patriotism in the most devoted and bravest Russian soldiers—men who were ready to sacrifice themselves for their country without a moment's hesitation in obeying the commands of their beloved leader.

The Provisional Russian Government, consisting of men of all classes of society, knew the feeling among the army, and it could not have found a better and wiser way in which to arouse the patriotism and to strengthen the discipline and mutual friendship of the army than by bringing these officers under the control of an elective committee.

LOUIS KELVIN.

ROOSEVELT ROUSES COLLEGIANS TO SERVE

300 at Harvard Club Meeting Take Applications for the Officers Reserve.

STIMSON AND CHOATE SPEAK

Ex-Secretary of War Says Success of Army Depends Upon Character of Volunteer Officers.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, joined yesterday, at a meeting attended by more than 1,000 at the Harvard Club, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, in calling upon the college men to rise to the present emergency and submit applications for membership in the Officers Reserve Training Corps. As a result of their efforts 300 men accepted application blanks, which were given out at the club, and a large number of them went immediately to the headquarters of the training camps at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, and announced their intention of taking the physical and mental examinations.

The Colonel left little unsaid in his efforts to , as he put it, "get the college men to realize their duty." Those who had received unusual advantages, he said, should pay the unusual reward. Yelling at a football game and singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" wasn't enough, he said. The men must prove their patriotism by service and sacrifice.

Mr. Stimson sounded a warning to the effect that there was no feeling of optimism among the officials of the War Department, and that they were approaching the task of defeating Germany with a grim determination which spelt trouble ahead. He emphasized a point to which Colonel Roosevelt heartily subscribed, that much of the success of the great citizen army to be raised under conscription, rested on the character of men who responded now for the officers' camp.

Mr. Stimpson was the first speaker. He first explained what the officers' training camps were, and the general plan, which consists of a month's infantry drill and two months' specialized work. Then he added:

"The big idea of this plan is to provide officers for the new army which is to be raised under the principle of universal training, upon which I truly believe, depends the regeneration of the Republic. The principle has been acknowledged. We are up against the first step. If these camps are not a success, if the type of officers turned out are not fitted for the work, then a tremendous setback will have been given to the whole idea."

Then Mr. Stimson explained the advantages which will come to the first men enlisting for the training camp. He pointed out the probable promotion and the certain honor that will come to the men for being the first to offer themselves. "But," he added, "don't come in with a false spirit, asking for commissions before you prove to the officers in charge of the camps that you are able to take care of men."

While Mr. Stimson was speaking Colonel Roosevelt followed his words with the deepest interest. Then the announcement was made: "Gentlemen, the Colonel," and the former President plunged forward with upraised forefinger, and a face that was set and grim.

"I wish," he said, "to back up as emphatically as I can what Mr. Stimson has said. I have heard various objections raised to this volunteer plan for the training camps. One man said to me, 'you've been preaching obligatory military service and now you are asking some of us to volunteer extra.' Of course I am. We must have the minimum of duty, plus the maximum of duty from those who have been especially favored. We must have obligatory service in time of war, but that doesn't do away with asking your best men. We are asking you men who have had exceptional advantages to rise above that level. My appeal is to you men who have been especially favored with the inestimable advantage of college education. Such a privilege as that must be paid for in performance of duty. College men are recreant to this Republic if they treat their advantages as anything but an additional duty of serving their country. I don't want to see a pink tea, but you men of Harvard and Princeton and Yale and other colleges must do your part to add to their honorable names.

"This country is at war! It is no make believe war this time. You remember what Dr. Dooley said about the Spanish war, that we were in a dream, but that Spain was in a trance. Well we are at war with a country which is not in a trance. Our business is to prepare for this war whether it lasts one, two, or three, or more years, and to safeguard this land for the future.

"Unless every one of you here can show cause, convincing and overwhelming, why you can't go to the camps, your duty is to go. You ought to be ashamed not to go. If I had my way I'd stop running the draft and would select out of it every blessed college man who hadn't volunteered to go. Your training in college is supposed to have supplied to you the rudiments of what an officer must know. I appeal to you to come forward for the sake of rendering service, for the sake of doing your duty. Put yourselves in the class of those who in '61 jumped forward to save the nation and not in the class of those who paid somebody else to fight for them. I was shocked when I heard that New York had fallen behind Chicago and San Francisco in what it has done. It speaks ill for us. I hope with all my heart to keep my pride in the college men of this city, and that the next few days will show New York forging ahead."

The Colonel acknowledged the thunderous applause, shook hands with a number of his enthusiastic hearers and then left the club. Joseph H. Choate spoke next. He got a big ovation.

"I have not come here," said Mr. Choate, "to make a speech. What a tremendous and terrible thing this war is that we have taken part in! We have set out to raise a new army. All America is untrained except the regular army. It would be merely throwing lives away to go in untrained. I am one of those who believe with the great Marshal of France now visiting us that you can't be intensively trained here. This war is a different kind of war from any that the world has ever known. You may go to Plattsburg or to any camp, but the final training has got to be near the trenches; near the front. I believe that university men will do their duty. I believe that they will take inspiration and warning from what Colonel Roosevelt has said. It is for us to get ready, not only for service, but for sacrifice, for by sacrifice only can this war be won."

At the close of the meeting an announcement was made that the War Department expects New York to supply from 1,500 to 2,500 of the men to be distributed among training camps other than Plattsburg.

NEW YORK STILL LAGS.

Needs 365 Men to Fill Its Quota of 2,000 for the Navy.

Notwithstanding the efforts made in the last month to obtain recruits, New York is still 365 men below the quota of 2,000 men which this city was expected to supply to the United States Navy by today. Recruiting officers were somewhat discouraged by the showing, especially as other cities went beyond their designated quota. Boston had supplied her required 1,200 a week ago, and Baltimore gave 800 more than her quota. Even Scranton, Penn., has enlisted more than 400 over its allotted number, and Newark, N. J., is only twelve below its figure of 750.

In the army conditions improved somewhat yesterday. Recruiting officers reported that 105 men were obtained in the New York district.

A squad of French sailors from one of the visiting battleships, escorted by several members of the Stage Women's Relief Society, toured the city yesterday in a sightseeing motor and endeavored at open-air meetings to stimulate recruiting. The party was in charge of Edna Wallace Hopper. She sent at least eight applicants to recruiting stations.

The Women's Auxiliary for Navy Recruiting organized at the Biltmore yesterday, a society to be known as the "Mothers of Ships." The society will be composed of women from various States of the Union, and it will be their duty to look after the men on board the ship named after their respective States by providing them with tobacco, socks, comforters, jerseys, and other articles of clothing.

The speakers at the midday recruiting meeting at 67 Chambers Street yesterday were Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn; General George B. Loud, Past Commander of the G. A. R., and the State of New York, and Charles O. Maas.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Misses Jeavons, Mitchell, Henry, and Gray Among Brides to Be.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jeavons of Cleveland, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Jeavons, to Fletcher Reed Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Addison F. Andrews, of this city. Miss Jeavons is prominent in Cleveland society. Mr. Andrews is a graduate of Dartmouth College, Class of '16. He belongs to the First Field Hospital, N. G. N. Y. The wedding is planned for early next Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Gilmore Mitchell of Pittsburgh, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Mitchell, to Robert Moore Ogden, Jr., of East Orange, N. J. No date has been arranged for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewis Henry of East Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Susan Henry, to Douglas Remington Nichols, son of E. Remington Nichols, of Lakewlyn Park, West Orange, N. J. The wedding will take place on June 16. Mr. Nichols is a member of the Essex County Country Club.

Mrs. Percy R. Gray of Brooklyn has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Constance Gray, to Jessen Dall, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jessen Dall, of Brooklyn and Pokeneke, Conn. Miss Gray is a grand-daughter of General Horatio C. King. Mr. Dall is a Cornell graduate, class of '16, and belongs to the Crescent Athletic and Cornell Clubs.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Sylvia Johnson Curtis, daughter of the late Thomas E. H. Curtis of Plainfield, N. J., to Gardiner Winslow White, the golfer. Mr. White is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winslow White of Flushing, L. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Pierson of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne Ridgely Pierson, to William Richmond Keating, the son of Mrs. Edward F. Keating. Miss Pierson's father is Chairman of the board of the Irving National Bank. Mr. Keating was graduated from Yale, Class of '15.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Eccleston of New Brighton, S. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Eccleston, to Edward S. Flash, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Flash, of the same place. Miss Eccleston is a granddaughter of the late Rev. J. C. Eccleston, rector emeritus of St. John's Church at Clifton, S. I., for forty years. Mr. Flash is an officer in Troop A.

MISS RICHARD'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Dr. Herman L. Dowd on May 24.

The wedding of Miss Alice Richard, a daughter of Mrs. A. Moore Richard, and Dr. Heman Laurence Dowd, a son of Colonel Heman Dowd, ice President of the Equitable Trust Company, and Mrs. Dowd of Orange, N. J., will take place at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, May 24, in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church, and an uncle of Dr. Dowd, the Rev. Richard Cragg of Huntington, L. I., will perform the ceremony.

Miss Richard's only attendant will be her cousin, Miss Elvine Richard. Dr. Dowd's best man is to be Dr. Hugh Chaplain, and the four ushers chosen are Dr. John H. Carlisle, Dr. Kyle B. Steele, Dr. Allen T. Martin, and Auguste Richard, 2d, the brother of the bride. The small reception will follow at the St. Regis. The engagement was announced on March 22.

Hurd-Smith Wedding on May 9.

Miss Elise Provoost Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Smith of 60 West Fifty-eighth Street, will be married to Edward A. Hurd, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell Hurd of Milton, Mass., on Wednesday, May 9, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding has been hurried on account of the war, as Mr. Hurd is a member of Squadron A.

Miss Smith will have Miss Dorothy Hurd, a sister of the bridegroom, as her only attendant. Newell G. Hurd is to be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Donald Tucker, Beverley Eyre, Wright Duryea, Sheldon Hoadley, Frederick Willis, and W. Ward Smith, a brother of the bride.

The ceremony is to be followed by a small reception at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Annette B. Moran Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Blake Moran of 133 East Sixty-fourth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annette B. Moran, to R. Selden Rose of Geneva, N. Y.

Miss Moran was a débutante of the Winter, and is a member of the Junior League, being identified with its activities.

Mr. Rose was graduated from Yale, class of '09. After spending several years in study in Europe, he became a member of the Faculty of the University of California, from which he recently resigned to accept an appointment at Yale University.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Dunbar-Knauth Wedding May 12.

The wedding of Miss Ilse Knauth and Henry Fowler Dunbar of Brookline, Mass., will take place on Saturday, May 12, at 4 o'clock, in the apartment of her mother, Mrs. Antonio Knauth, 321 West Ninety-second Street. The date of the wedding was originally set for the end of June at the family home at Lake George, but the date has been advanced owing to war.

Shackleton to Aid Red Cross Work.

A change in the scope of the lecture to be delivered by Sir Ernest Shackleton at Aeolian Hall on next Tuesday was announced yesterday. The proceeds of the lecture were to have been devoted to Lady Aberdeen's Red Cross fund for the relief of wounded soldiers at Dublin Castle, which has been fitted up as a war hospital with 300 beds. As now planned, Lady Aberdeen's fund will share in the proceeds with the American and Canadian Red Cross. The list of box holders continues to grow, among these being Mr. and Mrs. Cuniffe-Owen, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. John Blodgett, and John D. Crimmins.

Children's Garden Leagues Festival.

Miss Virginia Janet Mayer will dance at the National School Children's Garden Leagues Festival at the Biltmore on Friday afternoon, May 11. The affair is under the auspices of Governor Whitman and Mrs. Whitman, Mayor Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchel, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, and others who are interested in the work the school children of Manhattan are doing to increase the store of foodstuffs.

Capt. Guest, Chief Government Whip

Word has been received here that Captain the Hon. Frederick E. Guest, D. S. O., who recently returned to England from British East Africa, has been appointed Chief Government Whip of the British Parliament. Captain Guest married Miss Amy T. Phipps, daughter of Henry Phipps of this city.

A is ready, the *New Book* first volume of *By Kipling* short stories for seven years. Its title is "A Diversity of Creatures." Ask your bookseller about it.

Doubleday, Page & Company
Garden City, N. Y.

SUNDAY WILL BITE IF WILSON HAS TO

But Granite Diet, Says Evangelist, Will Be Prevented by 15,000,000 Young Men.

BRINGS SAMSON TO DATE

Tells College Students Giant Really Needed a "Massage of Good White Oak Shingle."

"In the language of New York," Billy Sunday told 16,000 persons in the Tabernacle last night the story of Samson. It was a story of the adventures of the Strong Man, who had a father without a backbone and a mother who did not seek to correct his faults. The audience was made up mostly of young men and women from the schools and colleges, the Y. M. C. A., and other organizations. Sometimes they laughed with the speaker and at other times they interrupted to shout and applaud approval. At the end 867 hit the trail.

"Letting a boy do as he pleases is about the same as letting him go to the devil," said Sunday, pausing with one foot raised on the very edge of the platform. "In all probability Samson began to boss his father and mother before he could talk plain. What a calamity it was that some one did not give the young giant a brisk massage treatment with a good white oak shingle."

Carrying Samson through childhood, Sunday told how he got to traveling with a bad crowd, and he dropped the thread of his story to pound home with fist on desk what the effect of getting with a bad gang means. To add to Samson's troubles he fell in love with a girl outside of his own tribe.

"He wore out good shoe leather traveling between his home and Timnath to see his girl," said Sunday, and there came a burst of applause when he continued: "You might as well try and reason with a prairie fire or with a bulldog with a bone as with a young man in love."

There was laughter when he told how Delilah fixed her "beauz catchers" in order to "frame Samson up." And there was another laugh when he told his audience that if everybody attended to their own business and let other people's business alone the devil would be in the hospital in two months' time.

"What a humiliation to be taken back and be put to work grinding a mill in the city where a few weeks before he had carried off the gates on his back!" shouted Sunday. "Just think what it would mean to come back to New York and stay in a stale beer joint when you had been used to living at the St. Regis, or to come back and have to foot it about the streets over which you used to ride in an automobile!"

Following the story of Samson Sunday launched into an attack on the liquor traffic. "If I had the appointive power," he said as he nimbly leaped across the platform, "I would not let a single man who drinks hold office under me." There was applause at this. There was greater applause when he added: "If I could offer my body as a sacrifice to rid America of the curse of drink I would do it tomorrow." There were some minutes of tense interest as Sunday told how the gilded saloon caught more victims than the joint, and how the keepers of the fine places threw bums out because they did not want the young men to see what they were coming to.

Sunday made the hit of the evening when he declared fervently that there were 15,000,000 young men in this country and that a majority were good, faithful young men who would stand for their country and honor.

"When Uncle Sam calls they will close their books and go to answer that call." He had to pause while the crowd clapped and cheered.

"I am not one of those who believe that the Germans will make Wilson bite granite," he continued. "Well, if they does there will be millions with him, and I will bite granite with him. But I don't believe that it will ever happen. I do not believe that our young men are devoid of virtue and godliness. We have been assembling here in the salt of the earth, and they will go to the front to pour out their lives, if need be, in this hour of distress and need. They represent a power that staggers imagination."

From the loneliness of a boarding house room Sunday switched to the question of debt, which he said was the first step toward gambling.

"It is gratifying to be well dressed," he said, "but when the dress is bought on credit the cost is too great. It is good to dress well, but it is better to wear patches than togs that are not paid for. A hand-me-down is better than a tailored suit if it is paid for. Better soup and sinkers than living at the best hotels if the small mail fills your pocketbook. There is just 5 cents difference between a spendthrift and a capitalist. If a man earns a dollar and spends a dollar he is a spendthrift. If he spends 95 cents he is a capitalist."

Sunday in closing said: "Jesus, you must be inspired to see the number that have come out on this inclement night."

As the hymn "Just as I Am" was sung the trail-hitters began to come forward. One was a gray-haired man, who told Billy he was an ex-convict. In the line were sailors, very young women, and two Japanese. At the afternoon service Sunday spoke on "Sin, the Secret of Failure." There were 4,000 present and 217 hit the trail. He condemned card playing, and said that if church members stopped playing cards we would have no more gamblers. Colonel Benton, head of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, spoke in the afternoon and told of the efficient work the evangelist had done in Boston.

This afternoon there will be a meeting at the tabernacle for boys and girls, and they have been told to bring flags and wave them for all they are worth. For fear some child may not have a flag to wave, Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, has promised 5,000 flags to be given to the youngsters.

FRENCH OFFICERS ARRIVE.

Major Tulasne and Lieut. de la Grange, Son-in-law of Henry Sloane

Two French officers of the Aviation Service, Major Tulasne and Lieutenant de la Grange, who have come to join Marshal Joffre, of whose mission they form part, arrived here yesterday from abroad. Baron de la Grange married Miss Emily Sloane, daughter of Henry Sloane, of this city, in the Fall of 1915.

Last night Mr. Sloane entertained Major Tulasne and his son-in-law and daughter, also Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, at dinner at Sherry's. The orchestra played the "Marseillaise" in honor of the two officers.

Major Tulasne has been in the French Aviation Corps since its formation in 1912. Lieutenant de la Grange was originally a cavalry officer, but he has been continually flying at the front since August, 1915.

FRANCE GREETS OUR AIRMEN

League Aerienne Francaise Welcomes Them in the War.

The French aeronautical organization, the League Aerienne Française of Paris, has cabled the Aero Club of America its felicitations and fraternal greetings to the aviators of America who will soon be with them in the war. The league, which was founded to promote the cause of military aviation in France, counts among its members some of the foremost men of France. The cable message read as follows:

"The Executive Committee of the League Aerienne Française, founded in October, 1915, to attain the supremacy in military aviation, sends its felicitations and fraternal greetings to the Aero Clubs of the United States and to the champions of the grand Republic. We greet the American aviators who now enter into battle and will alight upon the soil of France, and all those who will come to fight with the Allies for civilization and liberty."

"HOME, SWEET HOME," $400.

Copy of Song in Author's Handwriting Sold at Anderson Galleries.

The sale of rare books from various consignors was conducted at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The total for the session was $3,851.90. Among the items were following, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 962—W. H. Ireland's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," the rare first edition, London, 1828; Gabriel Wells..$105.00
No. 964—First issues of "Salmagundi," by Washington Irving, complete set of the twenty numbers, New York, 1807-8; George D. Smith.....280.00
No. 992—Autograph letter signed by Charles Lamb, June 1, 1816, to Miss Matilda Betham; George D. Smith....105.00
No. 1,062—"Political Debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas," Columbus, 1860, with the inscription, "Yours truly, Abraham Lincoln," on the fly leaf; Ernest Dressel North.....190.00
No. 1,119—"Fifty Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," by Richard Le Gallienne, one of fifty copies printed for private distribution, presentation copy from the author; W. H. Mariatt..... 91.00
No. 1,127—Two stanzas of "Home, Sweet Home," with refrain to each, all in the handwriting of and signed by John Howard Payne, dated Washington, March 28, 1851; G. J. C. Grasberger 400.00
No. 1,154—"Tours of Doctor Syntax," by William Combe, with plates by Thomas Rowlandson, first edition of each volume; Frederick W. Morris....177.50
No. 1,155—"The English Dance of Death" and "The Dance of Life," by William Combe, with plates by Thomas Rowlandson, first edition of each work; Charles Scribner's Sons...155.00
No. 1,162—Complete works of John Ruskin; Henry Malkan.....109.50
No. 1,170—The works of Sir Walter Scott, large paper edition, Riverside Press; Gabriel Wells.....140.00
No. 1,212—The works of William M. Thackeray, edition de luxe; George D. Smith 95.00
No. 1,224—Laws of Virginia, Williamsburg, 1769, with signatures of several of Washington's nephews; Walter M. Hill 85.00
No. 1,257—A collected set of the works of Woodrow Wilson with each of the thirteen volumes autographed by the author; George D. Smith.....115.00

WOMEN MEET AS PATRIOTS.

Club Federation Members Offer Advice on War Measures.

The New York Federation of Women's Clubs held a big meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday, with patriotism occupying a large part of the program.

Rear Admiral Fiske and Major Reynold Webb, U. S. A., were present and spoke briefly. Billy Sunday, hardly recognized by name when introduced as Mr. William A. Sunday, arrived with "Ma" Sunday in the midst of the reading of the Milk Committee report by Mrs. A. M. Palmer, who, interrupted by vociferous applause, could not understand the sudden interest in her work.

A telegram was sent to President Wilson indorsing universal service and military training, and messages were sent to Albany taking exception to the Johnson and Brown bills regarding child labor laws. The advocates of these bills, it was said, were "using war emotion to cover methods that would be intolerable in times of peace." A resolution was adopted urging national prohibition for the duration of the war.

Cyrus Townsend Brady made a patriotic speech, in which he warned the women of serious times to come. "You think this will be a short war," he said, "but it will not be. A year from now you will not be running to this federation wearing gay clothes in which you now appear, but in sombre raiment, marking the sacrifices you have made for your country."

CITY MAGISTRATES SHIFTED.

Mayor Mitchel Gives a Ten-Year Term to Magistrate House.

Mayor Mitchel made a shift of City Magistrates yesterday. Magistrate House was assigned to a ten-year term to succeed Magistrate Harris, whose term expired on May 1, and the latter was reappointed for three years. The term of Magistrate House's term, which expires on June 30, 1919. To Magistrate Brough also went a ten-year term to succeed Magistrate Ten Eyck, whose term expired on May 1. To fill the unexpired period of Magistrate Brough's term, to June 30, 1922, Magistrate Appleton was appointed, and Magistrate Ten Eyck was appointed to fill the unexpired portion of Magistrate Appleton's term, which expires on July 2, 1921.

Almost every lawyer in Queens County including Surrogate Court Justices, a County Judge, a Surrogate, Justices of the Municipal Court, Magistrates, and officers of the Bar Association, and six Past Presidents of the association have submitted a petition to Mayor Mitchel urging him to reappoint City Magistrate James J. Conway of Queens whose term expires shortly.

BALL FOR SCOT REGIMENT.

Volunteers Parade in Kilts to New Amsterdam Opera House.

Two thousand persons attended the entertainment and dance at the New Amsterdam Opera House last night given under the auspices of the New York Scottish Highlanders regiment for the purpose of obtaining funds and recruits for the regiment which will be offered to the Governor of the State as soon as it has been organized.

One hundred and fifty members in their kilts and some 300 other members without uniforms paraded from their headquarters at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street to the opera house, headed by the New York Scottish Highlander Pipe Band. The regiment was commanded by Major Charles Wilson. One hundred and fifty additional recruits were obtained at the opera house, where scores of pretty Scotch girls, attired in the peasant dress of each of the allied countries, aided in the work. Among the speakers were Colonel Walter Scott of the regiment, Charles W. Gordon of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders of Canada, who writes under the name of Ralph Connor, and Pomeroy Burton, managing editor of The London Daily Mail.

DINE DARTMOUTH UNITS.

Alumni Honor 47 Students on Eve of Departure for War.

Five hundred members of Dartmouth College Alumni gathered last night at the Hotel McAlpin and tendered a dinner to forty-seven students of Dartmouth who sail tomorrow for France, and who form two complete ambulance units. These include Joseph Dusossoit, Captain of the football team; Horton Parmelee Kennedy, manager of the team and Frederick Parsons Ives, member of the team.

For the first time in many years Dartmouth men sang with gusto the song of Amherst College, Dartmouth's ancient rival, when Emery Pottle, Secretary of the American Ambulance Field Service and an Amherst man, addressed the gathering.

The members rose and drank a toast proposed by Charles G. Du Bois, '91, President of Dartmouth Alumni, to the memory of Richard Hall of the class of '15, the first American college student to be killed in France. Hall was killed on Christmas Day, 1915, and his helmet is now in College Hall at Dartmouth.

BANK HEAD JOINS THE ARMY.

D. M. Hopping Resigns to Give His Services to His Country.

Daniel M. Hopping, President of the Yonkers National Bank and State Vice President of the American Bankers' Association, announced yesterday that he had resigned from the bank in order to put his services at the disposal of the War Department. Being a little too old for regular service, he expects a commission in the Quartermasters' Department of the army.

Mr. Hopping is a Son of the American Revolution, a veteran of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, and belongs to a family in which each generation has been represented in the army since the days of the revolution. He said last night that although he had been President of the Yonkers Bank since it was incorporated in 1910, and although he expected at the close of the war to return to banking, he felt that the Government needed more men than it was getting for the army, and that it was incumbent upon him to continue the tradition of his family.

FRANCE'S PAINTERS IN WAR GET $14,330

Sale of Pictures and Sculpture Contributed by Artists for Relief Fund Ends.

A MURPHY BRINGS $1,500

Blashfield's 'Sisters,' Russia, France, and America, Fetches $550, and Wiles's 'Mirror Lake' $700.

The sale of the American paintings and sculpture contributed by prominent artists for the relief fund of the American Artists' Relief Committee of One Hundred, co-operating with the Fraternité des Artists, Paris, was concluded at the American Art Galleries last night, Thomas E. Kirby officiating. The returns were $12,440, making a grand total for the 169 pictures of $14,330. Before the sale Mr. Kirby made a short address, saying that the money would be sent to Paris to be distributed by Leon Bonnat for the families of the soldier-artists of France, 1,000 of whom had been killed, and to aid those who had been blinded or maimed by the war, and that the pictures in the sale, which belonged to the Allied Bazaar and half of the proceeds of which were to have gone to the American Artists' Committee of 100, had been relinquished by the directors of the bazaar to the Fraternité des Artists, and all the money would go directly to France.

Miss Cecilia Beaux, Mr. Kirby also explained, had not been able to contribute to the sale, as she had arranged to hold an exhibition in the Knoedler Galleries, but of the pictures shown were two she set aside for the bids for the benefit of the French artists. William Payne Thompson of this city made the highest bid, $510, for "Roof Tops—Foggy Morning," and that money will be turned over to the Treasurer to add to the picture sale fund. The American Art Association gave the use of its galleries and all services.

William A. Coffin, Chairman of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred and Honorary President of the Fraternité des Artistes, expressed his thanks to the artists who had been pictures and all who had aided in making the sale a success, and said that through the kindness of many $31,000 had already been sent abroad. He read a cable from M. Bonnat expressing his thanks, his delight that the flags of America and France were now floating side by side on the same battlefield," closing with "Vive les Etats-Unis."

A. J. Francis Murphy's "Autumnal Landscape" brought the highest price of the evening, going to Knoedler & Co. for $1,500.

The picture painted for the sale by Edwin Blashfield, "Sisters," the three republics, Russia, France, and America, was also purchased by the Knoedlers for $550. The picture will be put up in their galleries for sale, the profit going to the fund. One of the pictures shown, an attractive painting by Henry Bacon, "Little Boy Blue," was purchased by Mrs. Frederick L. Eldridge, wife of the Vice President of the Empire Trust Company, who was formerly Mrs. Bacon, widow of the artist. The price was $30. Mrs. Eldridge said, having it in her possession before, she would not have taken $500 for it.

Among the pictures bringing the highest prices were the following:

Anna, Ivan G. Olinsky; Judge William N. K. Olcott $120
Summer Morning, Charles H. Davis; Donough Galleries 125
Early Morning, Frank W. Benson; Bernet, agent 280
Old Friends, John Ward Dunsmore, Seaman, agent 185
Near Pompton, N. J., F. Ballard Williams, E. and A. Milch.....150
October Evening, William A. Coffin; J. N. McCarthy 150
Evening, Emil Carlson; Henry Schultheis 160
A Wood Nymph, Douglas Volk; John G. Agar 410
Hill Pastures, Dover Valley, N. Y., W. H. Howe; James Logan 220
North Gorge, Childe Hassam; Victor Goldilocks, Louise Cox; John Levy... 140
Autumn Evening, W. S. Robinson; C. L. King 180
In the Garden, Francis Coates Jones; Miss Wellington.....105
Brook and Meadow, Edward W. Redfield; John McDermott.....880
Mirror Lake, Irving R. Wiles; Knoedler & Co.....700
August, Kenyon Cox; John H. Frye....280
Peace with Honor, Harry W. Watrous; T. F. Hatfield.....160
The Pine Grove, Walter L. Palmer, Bernet, Agent.....380
Old Covered Bridge, Jonas Lie; C. A. Black 200
Our Garden, Launay, Normandy, Louis Ashton Knight; G. T. Towne.....470
Foam Swept Reef, Frederick J. Waugh; C. L. Schlens.....520
Old House Near Germantown, Paul King; John G. Agar.....170

There was a good attendance at the sale and a number of artists in the audience, among them William A. Coffin, Nelson N. Bickford, Emil Carlsen, and William Bailey Faxon.

COURT CUPBOARD FOR $460.

Horsfield Collection of Old English Furniture Brings $8,921.

The collection of the old English furniture, &c., of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries belonging to Major Horsfield of London was sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, 162 numbers bringing $8,921. An oak court cupboard of the early seventeenth century brought one of the high prices of the sale, going to W. L. Clarke for $460. James L. Breese was one of the buyers, paying $120 for an English inlaid walnut dressing table of the William and Mary period and an English walnut day bed of the Jacobean period for $175.

To Addicks went an English lacquered "Act of Parliament" clock for $135; Henry Simons paid $880 for an English walnut tall clock of the seventeenth century, and $145 for a British delft marriage bowl of the early eighteenth century. An English Stuart needlework writing and toilet box went to Vitall Benguiat for $250, and a pair of English mahogany arm chairs of the Chippendale period went to Mrs. Bell for $250.

Emil Carlson bought a tall English clock with walnut marquetry inlaid case of the seventeenth century for $310, and an English chest of drawers, walnut, same period, for $125. An English oak chest of drawers, Jacobean, seventeenth century, went to Mr. Breese for $150. An English oak refectory table of the sixteenth century went to W. L. Clarke for $270, and Seaman, agent, paid $140 for a seventeenth century English oak dining table.

A collection of samplers made by Miss Ella Horsfield of England will be sold this afternoon with some fine old rugs and carpets.

$150 FOR WUNSCH PAINTING.

"Judgment of Paris" Sold in Learmont Collection—Total, $4,576.

"The Judgment of Paris," a painting by M. Wunsch, Munich, a small boy about to give an apple to one of three little girls, went to F. A. Lawlor for $150 at the sale of paintings, potteries, bronzes, &c., at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, from the estate of Joseph B. Learmont and others. "Before the Gates of Bagdad," by Louis C. Tiffany, went to Mr. Lawlor for $60, and a country landscape by Asher B. Durand also for $60. "Fishing," an Irish peasant scene, a family watching a small boy, who reclines on a bank, his line in the water, by Fred Walker, went to P. E. Singer for $127.

A rare imperial Satsuma vase, bearing the imperial crest and phoenix, went to B. Bailey for $77; two rare Japanese six-fold screens went to the same buyer for $85. The total for the day was $2,267, making a total to date of $4,576. Fineold Lowestoft furniture, &c., will be sold today.

Disbar Lawyer Who Withheld $3,000

Asa L. Carter, a lawyer, who left New York in 1913 and went to practise in Pennsylvania after he had been directed to return more than $3,000 withheld from two aged women clients, one of whom was crippled and the other almost deaf, was disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Carter sued in behalf of Louise and Amelia Peters for an accounting from their brother, William H. Peters, of their interest in their father's estate, and collected $7,000 in cash and $800 in notes.

AUSTRIA THANKED DOCTORS.

Warm Praise of Work of American Physicians' Expedition.

The Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed to Ambassador Penfield, shortly before the break in relations, appreciation of the good work done by the American Physicians' Expedition in caring for wounded Austrian soldiers. The note, which has just reached the New York office of the American Physicians' Expedition through the State Department, was as follows:

"Referring to the verbal note of Dec. 3, 1916, the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to avail itself of the accustomed kindness of the American Embassy for the purpose of informing the American Physicians' Expedition in New York that the Imperial and Royal Ministry of War has asked it in a note to thank Professor Eastman and the American doctors assisting him for their self-sacrificing and distinguished activities, as well as for the great success attained by Professor Eastman's expedition.

"The Ministry of War attaches particular importance to having its warmest thanks transmitted to the committee mentioned for the noble and extremely effective help that it has furnished the hospital authorities."

As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 23, Dr. Joseph B. Eastman, who is head of the Medical School in the University of Indiana, recently returned from Austria. Dr. Paul Martin, who was left in charge of the American Physicians' Expedition until in Vienna upon Dr. Eastman's departure, was reported as arriving in Switzerland on April 15 with several other American doctors.

Diamond Jubilee for St. Andrew's.

Old St. Andrew's Church, at City Hall Place and Duane Street, known far and wide as "The Printers and Nightworkers' Church," will celebrate its diamond jubilee tomorrow. Seventy-five years ago the parish was founded, having been purchased from the Universalists, who built it in 1817. St. Andrew's, of which Mgr. Luke J. Evers is now pastor, was founded by the Rev. Andrew Byrne, who later became the first Bishop of Little Rock, Ark. The celebration will open with a solemn pontifical mass, of which Bishop Hayes will be celebrant, and at which Cardinal Farley will attend, if possible. Mgr. Lavelle of the Cathedral will preach the sermon. The celebration will last all week.

Ex-Congressman Jos. M. Belford.

Joseph M. Belford, ex-Congressman and lawyer, of Riverhead, L. I., died from heart disease on Thursday in the Grand Central Station. Funeral services will be held at his late home tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Belford was born in Mifflingtown, Penn., in 1852, and was graduated from Dickinson College in 1871. He was Principal of the Riverhead Academy in 1887 and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1896 he was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and served as Surrogate of Suffolk County from 1904 to 1910, when he again took up private practice. Mr. Belford was a Trustee of the Riverhead Savings Bank and of the Suffolk County Trust Company, and a Director of the Mutual Benefit Association. He is survived by his wife and a son.

Mrs. Hettie Sherman Beaman.

Mrs. Hettie Sherman Beaman, widow of Charles C. Beaman, a partner in the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman of 52 Wall Street, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Holmes in Boston, in her sixty-fifth year. Mrs. Beaman was born in New York and was the eldest daughter of William Maxwell Evarts, Secretary of State under President Hayes. Mr. Beaman died in 1900. Her home in this city was at 18 East Tenth Street. She, left one son, William Evarts Beaman, and two daughters besides Mrs. Holmes. One of them is the wife of Herbert C. Lakin, lawyer of 49 Wall Street.

Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg Dead.

The Rev. Dr. John Gerardus Fagg, one of the ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of this city, died on Thursday following an operation last Saturday night. He was born at Milwaukee, Wis., fifty-seven years ago and was graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1885. Dr. Fagg had been pastor of the Middle Collegiate Church at Second Avenue and Seventh Street. He was elected President of the General Synod and for years had held the office of President of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Capt. C. E. Rallett Dies at 100.

NEWTON, Mass., May 4. — Captain Charles E. Rallett, a retired sea Captain, who celebrated his 100th birthday last November, died at his home in this city yesterday. He was born in Montville, Me. Captain Rallett followed the sea for twenty-seven years. He had commanded the schooner Nautilus, which carried a scientific expedition to Greenland and Labrador in 1860. He had served in the Maine and Massachusetts Legislatures.

Prof. Henry M. Seely.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 4.—Henry M. Seely, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry and Natural History at Middlebury College and father-in-law of President John M. Thomas of the college, died here tonight in his eighty-ninth year. He was active head of his department for thirty-four years, during which he became known to many generations of Middlebury students.

He was a candidate of the Prohibition Party for Governor of Vermont in 1886 and 1888.

Lieut. Eric Todd Killed in France.

Lieutenant Eric Todd of the Second Hampshire Regiment has been killed in action in France in his thirty-second year. Lieutenant Todd married Barbara Schieffelin Nunn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Loftus L. Nunn and a granddaughter of Mrs. Caroline Schieffelin, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, on Sept. 28, 1912. Their home was in "Old Court," Chelmsford, England.

Rear Admiral George S. Willits.

Rear Admiral George Sidney Willits, U. S. N., retired, died on Th

CALLS ON RAILROADS FOR UNITED EFFORT

Defense Council's Expert Board Shows How They Can Vastly Increase Their Capacity.

MEANS HEAVY SACRIFICE

But Harrison, Elliott, Willard, and Others Say They Must Show What They Can Do for the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—An appeal to the railroads to "show what they can do for their country" by instituting operating reforms and economies during the war was issued tonight by the National Defense Council's General Railroad Board.

Definite recommendations are made in the statement, including longer locomotive runs, heavier loading of cars, quicker handling at terminals, reduction of idle time, and local meetings among railroad employes and officials to impress upon every railroad man the necessity of doing his full patriotic duty.

Already the roads are operating as a unit, in the interest of national defense, and the detailed recommendations of the board, worked out after exhaustive conferences, form the program by which the Administration expects to bring to a basis of war efficiency every portion of the 262,000 miles of road, which make up the greatest national transportation system in the world.

The board, whose membership also constitutes a Special Defense Committee of the American Railway Association, addressed itself to the roads through the association. The members are Fairfax Harrison of the Southern, Howard Elliott of the New Haven, Hale Holden of the Burlington, Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific, Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the body, said tonight that the reforms recommended were an absolute necessity if the railroads were to do their full share in the defense of the nation.

"The railroads will be foredoomed to failure in this national crisis," said Mr. Harrison, "unless they co-operate loyally and completely in carrying out the policy as laid down. We are relying for results on our belief that the American railroad man is as patriotic as any other. It is true that many of the operating reforms will entail larger operating costs, but the sacrifice must be made in this national emergency."

The appeal points out that the war has brought large increases in traffic, overtaxing the capacity of the roads as at present operated, and revealing a shortage of rolling stock, skilled and unskilled labor, and supplies of fuel and equipment. Increased efficiency in all these departments is demanded, the statement declares, adding:

"To our railroads and their officers is presented the opportunity of showing what they can do for their country, and your committee appeals to you to make extraordinary efforts to demonstrate what can be accomplished by the 262,000 miles of our railroads in co-operative and unified service."

Conservation of motive power is recommended by reducing the number of locomotives ordinarily under repair from the average of 15 per cent. to 10 per cent., which would be equivalent to adding 3,325 to the number in service; increasing the average miles per day of a locomotive from 75 to 90 by quick turning at terminals, double-crewing or pooling, which would have the effect of adding 13,300 locomotives, and by giving close attention to boiler repairs and firing methods, which would enable each locomotive to haul from 25% to 30 per cent. more freight.

Increased car efficiency can be obtained, it is pointed out, by quicker terminal handling, prompter loading and unloading, by loading each car 10 per cent. in excess of its marked weight capacity, and by reducing to 4 per cent. the average number under repair, releasing 64,000 cars for active service. Quicker movement, it is estimated, would release 30,000 cars and heavier average loading 200,000.

Making the question of train loading of primary importance, substituting mixed train service where possible, and moving company freight and supplies as far as possible on trains that cannot otherwise carry full tonnage, the statement suggests, would further increase efficiency. Attention also is called to the advisability of placing embargoes promptly so as to avoid congestion and delay and keeping the terminals and yards clear of accumulations.

JEWELS IN FLETCHER GIFT.

Emerald Necklace Valued at $750,000 and Diamond One at $500,000.

Among the objects of art and jewels, roughly estimated at $8,000,000, left by Isaac Dudley Fletcher to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, only about half have been appraised. Concerning the other half, no information could be obtained yesterday. Of the rare articles in the collection, the following are the more noteworthy, which have been either recently appraised or fixed at the price paid by Mr. Fletcher:

Thirty-two Persian, Indian, and Polish rugs, (so-called because made in Poland by Persian workers.) The Polish rugs from $5,000 to $15,000 each; the others from $1,000 to $25,000 each.

Four Italian tapestries of the sixteenth century, $5,000 to $10,000 each.

Four Persian velvets of the sixteenth century, $1,000 to $5,000 each.

Sixty pieces of Persian pottery; total valuation, $200,000.

Statues in stone and marble, done by French sculptors in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, one showing the betrayal of Christ, cost $25,000, and is now said to be worth twice that sum. Two of St. Jacques, $20,000 each; two of St. Catharine, $5,000 each; two of the Evangelist, $25,000 and $10,000; three of St. John, $5,000 each; two Madonnas, $25,000 and $5,000; three St. Johns, $5,000 each.

An Egyptian statue unearthed at Karnak, representing a priest; valued at $25,000.

Among the paintings not already enumerated is a Diaz, valued at $36,000, and a portrait by Lawrence at $25,000. Besides the pearl necklace got together for Mrs. Fletcher and valued at $350,000, there is an emerald necklace described as the finest in the world and valued at $750,000, and a diamond necklace valued at $500,000. It contains at least one stone weighing 30 carats, worth alone and unset $100,000. All three necklaces were gathered stone by stone.

GENERAL VERBECK FAILS.

As Proprietor of Military School He Files Voluntary Petition.

UTICA, N. Y., May 4.—General William Verbeck, proprietor of the St. John's Military School at Manlius, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court here today, with liabilities of $137,884 and assets of $157,548. St. John's is one of the oldest and best known military schools in the country.

General Verbeck, however, owns only a part of the school property, the other part belonging to the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York. General Verbeck leased this property and built a number of buildings to go with it. These buildings he values at $89,683, while the equipment is placed at $40,917. There are upward of 300 creditors, mostly of Syracuse. General Verbeck purposes to reorganize and continue the school.

HEARING ON WEST SIDE BILL.

Mayor Mitchel Calls Meeting for Next Monday.

Mayor Mitchel will hold a public hearing on Monday morning at 10 o'clock on the measure passed by both houses of the Legislature in relation to the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central Railroad for the west side improvement.

The measure is known as the Ottinger bill, and provides that an agreement between the city and the railroad must be reached before Dec. 1 or the tracks on the west side may be removed from grade by the Public Service Commission, the railroad to pay the entire cost.

PROMOTES LIEUT. COSTIGAN.

"Honest Dan" of the Vice Squad Becomes a Captain.

Among three promotions to Captaincies announced by Police Commissioner Woods yesterday was that of Lieutenant Daniel E. Costigan, for many years in charge of the Vice Squad, and generally known as "Honest Dan." The other two new Captains are Lieutenants Percy M. De Bois and George H. Kauff.

Captain Costigan joined the department in 1889 and was made a Sergeant in 1902. As head of the Vice Squad he has managed thousands of raids on gambling and disorderly houses and has been commended for the efficient handling and preparation of such cases.

Captain Costigan, it is said, will command a new bureau which will handle vice and narcotic complaints in the city.

Costigan was a plumber before joining the force, is 50 years old, married, and lives at 960 Ogden Avenue, Bronx.

Captain De Bois will command the Poplar Street Station, Brooklyn. He was an engineer, is 46 years old, married, and lives at 46 Lenox Road, Brooklyn. He joined the force in 1895, became a Sergeant in 1902 and Lieutenant in 1906. He has recently been attached to Chief Inspector Schmittberger's office.

Captain Kauff lives at 417 East Eighty-fourth Street and is married. He has been put in command of the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn. He is 41 years old, and joined the force in 1896, was made a Sergeant in 1902 and a Lieutenant in 1905.

SHADOW LAWN IS SOLD.

"Summer White House" Figures in $3,000,000 Apartment House Deal.

Shadow Lawn at Long Branch, N. J., which has been known as the "Summer White House," was sold yesterday by Joseph B. Greenhut. It figures in a deal involving nearly $3,000,000. Mr. Greenhut, as President of the Monmouth Securities Company, gave the estate in part payment for the twelve-story Langham apartment house on Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets. The Long Branch property contains about sixty acres, and the brokers, L. J. Phillips & Co., stated that it was rated in the transaction at about $1,000,000. The Langham apartment house, which covers an entire block front and is one of the best structures of its kind in the city, is assessed at $1,410,000, of which $530,000 is land value.

The new owner of Shadow Lawn is the Harson-Langham Corporation, of which Frank J. Heaney is President. In the Fall of 1915 it was offered to President Wilson as a Summer home. It was occupied for a short time last season by President and Mrs. Wilson, and on the piazza of the house President Wilson received the committee which officially notified him of his renomination to the Presidency. The house was built in 1902 by the late John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, at a cost of more than $1,000,000.

It is understood that a syndicate will be formed to buy Shadow Lawn, provided the Government signifies its willingness to accept it as a Summer home for the President.

BLAST BETRAYS THIEVES.

Two Men Badly Hurt by Falls in Escaping from Police.

An over-charge of nitroglycerine used by burglars to blow open the outer door of a small safe said to contain a large sum of money in a branch office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at 543 West 145th Street, early yesterday morning, was heard 200 feet away by Sergeant McGill and Patrolmen Lilly and Bendt of the West 152d Street station.

The police ran to the building in which the burglars were at work and on the stairs met two men, one of whom, the police said, held a pistol. Before the policemen could use their weapons, both men jumped through a side window and landed on the roof of a one-story building which separated the insurance office from an apartment house. The fugitives then tried to slide to the ground on the tin water leader. This broke, and the men fell into the yard in the rear of the building.

The policemen in the yard found a man who said he was Andy Collins and that he had no home. Both his legs were broken. Another man, who said he was James Martin, a painter living in a lodging house at 116th Street and Third Avenue, was caught as he attempted to climb the fence. He was suffering from a broken left wrist. In the yard the police found a loaded revolver. The two men were taken to St. Laurence Hospital, charged with burglary.

HONOR MAX BRICKNER.

Rochester Business Man, at 75, Retires from Commercial Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—Max Brickner, a pioneer of Rochester and one of the founders of the city's greatest industries, the manufacture of clothing, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth today. Mr. Brickner, in announcing his retirement from active business, said he planned to devote all his time to any service he might be able to contribute to assist the Government in the present crisis.

He was formerly President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, President of the Photo Materials Company, President of the Rochester & Irondequoit Railway, Director of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, a member of the Rochester Health Commission, director of the Willoughby Hill Company and the Chicago and Boston Clothing Company of St. Paul, Minn.

A dinner and reception were given in his honor at the Hotel Seneca tonight and addresses were made by Mayor Edgerton, Attorney General Lewis, George W. Aldridge, and others.

Suspend Parcel Post to Scandinavia.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Parcel post service from the United States to Denmark and Sweden was suspended by Postmaster General Burleson today, "owing to lack of requisite ocean transportation facilities."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—May 4.—Forecasts: N. Car.—Showers Sat. Sun. fair; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming n. w.

S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Ga.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, with moderate n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Fla.—Fair Sat., preceded by showers in n. e.; cooler in n. and cent. Sun. fair, except showers in n. w.; moderate to variable winds except n. w. to n. over n.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, showers; moderate n. to e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sat., cooler in e. Sun. cloudy, probably showers in w.

Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer, probably showers in w.

Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer, probably rain by night; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Sat., with rain in s. e. Sun., cloudy, warmer; fresh n. e. to n. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Ohio—Rain Sat. morning, followed by fair, Sun., cloudy and warmer; fresh to strong n. winds, becoming variable.

La. and Ark.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy.

Okla.—Fair and cooler Sat. and Sun.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; showers in n. Sun.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., unsettled and cool; probably rain in s.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Sat., followed by rain Sat. night or Sun.; cooler Sun.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in extreme s.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sat. in n. w.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat., warmer in e. and cent. Sun., probably fair.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Sat. Sun., fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Sat.; probably rain in e. and cent., rain or snow in extreme w., colder in n. and w. Sun., fair, warmer.

Neb.—Unsettled Sat.; probably rain in e., rain or snow and colder in w. Sun., fair, warmer.

Kan.—Unsettled Sat., with rain in w. and cent., and at night in e.; cooler in w. Sun., fair; warmer in w. and cent.

LOCAL OPTION ROW BREAKS AT ALBANY

Senate Adopts Brown's Amendments, Stirring Governor to Denunciation of Leader.

SAYS FIGHT WILL GO ON

Executive Likely to Adopt Hughes's Tactics if Deadlock Continues Until Final Adjournment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Despite an appeal to the Republican State organization to support the stand he had taken on the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill for cities, Governor Whitman was defeated in a Senate skirmish this evening, which opened the final stage of the battle to make that measure a law.

Senator Elon R. Brown, leader of the upper house, succeeded by a vote of 25 to 21 in having a series of amendments adopted, which were offered by him with a view to eliminating from the bill three out of four alternative questions which, under the draft passed in the Assembly, would be submitted to the voters at local option elections. The one question which was left would permit of no alternative but a "bone dry" city when a referendum had resulted in a majority adverse to the liquor traffic.

The victory was won by fourteen Democrats and eleven Republicans, who joined hands under the leadership of Senator Brown. The fate of the Governor's measure again is in the balance, with the indications distinctly pointing to a renewal of the deadlock between the Senate and Assembly on the measure.

It is likely that Governor Whitman, in the campaign for the election of a successor to Senator Spring, would agitate local option for cities as a moral issue and make an appeal to the people after the fashion of Governor Charles E. Hughes when he fought to put an end to race track gambling.

Whitman Thoroughly Angry.

Governor Whitman was thoroughly angered when he learned of the action of the Senate. In a statement he accused Leader Brown of misrepresenting the Republican Party, and denounced some influential Republicans in the Senate who had voted for the Brown amendments. The Governor said:

"This vote demonstrates conclusively that Elon R. Brown is not the leader of the Republican Party in the Senate. He chooses to be the leader of the Democrats in alliance with a little group of Republicans who are opposed to the Governor.

"It simply means the temporary defeat of local option. Mr. Elon R. Brown, at the head of fourteen Democrats and eleven Republicans, aided by the refusal of Senators Argetsinger, Slater, Walters and Wicks to support the Governor, is responsible for the result.

"They know perfectly well the bill cannot pass the Assembly with these amendments in it. It is a deliberate effort to kill local option in the interest of the liquor traffic. But the fight has just begun."

Both sides had prepared for the battle today by making an appeal to the members of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee to bring pressure to bear on members of the Senate. Chairman George A. Glynn, who as Executive Auditor is constantly at Governor Whitman's elbow, was in communication last night with the members of the Executive Committee urging them to support the Governor in his stand.

The members of the committee are: Senator George F. Argetsinger of Monroe, Chairman; P. J. H. Kracke of Kings, Samuel S. Koenig of New York, William L. Ward of Westchester, Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of St. Lawrence, George W. Aldridge of Monroe, Johnson Ray of Chenango, and Representative Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua.

The vote in detail was as follows:

For the Brown Amendments.—Senators Argetsinger, E. R. Brown, Cromwell, Emerson, Lawson, Lockwood, Mills, Newton, Ottinger, Sage, and Wicks, Republicans. Boylan, Carroll, Cotillo, Cullen, Daly, Dowling, Downing, Dunnigan, Foley, Heffernan, Koenig, Ramsperger, Wagner, and Walker, Democrats. Total, 25.

Against the Brown Amendments.—Senators A. P. Brown, Burlingame, Carson, Gibbs, Gilchrist, Graves, Halliday, Hewitt, Hill, Knight, Mullan, Murphy, Robinson, Silvers, G. F. Thompson, G. L. Thompson, Towner, Walton, Wellington, Whitney, and Yelverton, all Republicans. Total, 21.

Absentees.—Senators Marshall, (Republican,) and Sherman, (Democrat.) Total, 2.

The Hill-Wheeler bill was brought up this evening for debate by the Senate sitting in committee of the whole under a special rule. Just before the debate began Senator Hill and Senator Argetsinger were summoned by the Governor to a conference.

Senator Argetsinger, when the fight opened, offered an amendment which would eliminate the "double referendum" provided for New York City, to which the Assembly had agreed, and which, it was understood, would have been acceptable to the Governor. The amendment, by a vote of 34 to 14, was defeated.

Leader Brown then offered his amendments. In thirteen States which had local option for cities, the Senate leader declared, not one had a law providing for four questions, and only Vermont a law providing for the submission of more than one question. All the others had provided merely for "wet" or "dry" referendum.

After further debate the vote was taken resulting in a victory for the Senate leader.

Leader Brown said tonight after the Governor's statement had been read to him:

"I have just one regret over the incident. That is over what Governor Whitman has said. If enough Democrats had voted the other way and defeated the amendments, would the action of the Senate have been repudiated by the Governor on that account?

"The Governor has signed a number of good bills. Some of them—the most important of the session—were passed with the aid of Democratic votes, and I commend him for it."

Insurance "War Rider" Approved.

Jesse S. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, announced yesterday that he had approved the uniform "war rider" for life insurance policies adopted last week by the special committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners and a special committee representing life insurance companies. When such riders are presented by the various companies pursuant to statute, they will receive formal approval.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOSEPH LEVIN, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Levin & Co., manufacturers of women's hats, 63 West 38th St., by these creditors: S. Feldman & Co., $48; Rosenberg & Co., $45; and I. C. & S. Myers, $34. Liabilities are stated to be $40,000, and assets $20,000. Judge Mayer appointed Abram S. Gilbert receiver, in bond of $5,000.

BLAINE, Inc.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Blaine, Inc., women's tailor and dressmaker, 1 East 53d St., by these creditors: Feinsilver, Stutz Co., $300; Kahn & Berg, $295, and The Fabric Importation Company, Inc., $40. The company also made an assignment to Joseph Dannenberg.

LONG ISLAND TRUNK CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benj. Ellenbogen and Abraham Mayer, doing business as the Long Island Trunk Company, manufacturers of trunks, 195 Christie St., by Nettie Greenberg, $408; Samuel R. Winter, $250, and Louis Greenberg, $175.

LOEWY & CO., cloak manufacturers, 31 West Twenty-eighth Street, filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,551 and assets of $2,885 in accounts and other things, the value of which is unknown. An offer of composition was made at 33 1-3 cents.

WILLIAM H. FRANK, manufacturer of auto tops and bodies, New Rochelle, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,028 and assets of $2,043.

BERNARD WEISS, butcher, 703 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,695 and assets of $20,918, consisting of book accounts, $13,386; notes, $5,708; horses and wagons, $1,800, and cash in bank, $14.

A. B. & J. FLEIG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Albert B. Fleig and John Fleig, individually and as co-partners of the firm of A. B. & J. Fleig, 12 First Street, Union Course, L. I. Liabilities, $1,-215.47; assets, $873.50.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—Sol Epstein, clothing dealer of Pinckneyville, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $1,721; assets, $2,147. He secured an order restraining Sheriff J. B. Edwards of Green County from selling his stock and fixtures. May 8 under an execution issued by the Circuit Court of Green County in favor of H. A. Seinsheimer of Cincinnati, and they will be sold by the trustee in bankruptcy in the Federal Court.

H. C. Meyers, a retail grocer of Mattoon, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,323; assets, $1,986.

BOSTON, May 4.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barnett Freedman, trading as B. Freedman & Co., Boston, at the instance of three creditors whose claims amount to $1,082.

Frederick W. Harley, John A. Flynn, and Joseph M. Ahearn, 76 Summer Street, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Cyril E. Cowdrey.

Barbara Kiefer and Henry A. Henderson, doing business under the firm name of Kiefer & Co., 84 and 86 Fulton Street, Boston, have made an assignment of their stock, machinery, and tools to Early & Moore, Inc.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., May 4.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court here today against W. T. Connell, grocer, of Oakland, in Orange County. The petition was filed by Tampa creditors holding claims totaling more than $2,500. R. S. Clark, manager of the Tampa Credit Men's Association, and who is directing the case, holds claims against this firm aggregating $25,000. The assets, he states, will not be more than $5,000.

John M. Tuck, a general merchant of Clearwater, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court here, listing assets of only $3,770, of which he claims an exemption of $1,000, while he lists liabilities of aggregating $6,306. New York creditors of this firm are Sweet, Orr & Co., $155; Mulberry Atlantic Manufacturing Company, $247, and Markle Brothers, $101.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 239 business failures in the United States during the week, against 279 for the previous week, and 257, 335, 285, and 243 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 54, New England 27, Southern 54, Western 56, Northwestern, 18, and the Far Western 34. Canada had 20, against 30 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000 and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Auto Bankers Co., Inc.—S. Sherman...$192.41
Becker Building Corp., Isidore S. Becker et. al. and Samuel ——W. F. Stuhlmiller ..1,209.77
Boehm, Abraham, and Lewis Coon—Burns Bros.....1,886.46
Boardman, Peck & Jessup.....135.96
Bennet, William S. and Howell S.—Easthampton National Bank.....681.13
Bearsky, Sam—D. Kosoff.....1,042.93
Barnes, Reon—C. B. Hobbs.....941.41
Chadwick, G. A. and George H. Monroe—Bank of N. Y.....526.91
Carlton, Max—Max Carlton & Co., Inc., possession of property and $79.11, or.1,492.81
Carlton, Max—Max Carlton & Co., Inc., possession of property and $80.61, or...786.56
Cutler, Benjamin—B. Steinberg et al....171.15
Caracena, Ferdinando—C. J. Brody.....131.50
Clancy, James—I. M. Cooper.....224.67
Cohn, Abraham H.—H. Hyman.....411.16
De Wassy, Thomas—G. O. Telmany...168.36
Denison, William B.—Tiffany & Co...1,525.30
Duffy & Frank, Inc.—Geehard & Hey, Inc.....564.09
Di Tosti, Dominico—W. J. Birmingham, Inc.....194.97
Donigan, James W.—J. C. Keaus, possession of property.....218.38
Dvores, Harry—Continental Paper Bag Co.....129.42
David P. Laehy Realty Co.—H. J. Robinson.....26,167.18
Dodds, Harry—Michaels Bros.....137.00
Davis, John M.—M. M. Benedict.....1,131.23
Fried, Joseph—C. Gessner.....750.41
Feilin, Gregorio—G. B. Raffetto.....134.64
Fleish, Henry—E. P. Bokshoft.....192.50
Falk, Newton—Hispania Holding Co...151.91
Goldsmith, Josephine V.—R. F. Thompson.....400.00
Gibson, Preston—E. N. Goodwin.....681.71
Gibbons, Daniel, Joseph G. Gessford and Regine Stern—S. Freedman.....3,605.93
Grossman, Jacob—S. Hollander.....347.74
Goldstein, Joseph S.—H. Goldberg.....588.05
Same—Same.....588.05
Hutchinson Profit Sharing Corp.—P. Maslansky.....351.00
Herman, J. Kumberger Co.—C. Dorlo, Inc.....478.63
Honig, Hing Co.—B. Zunino.....770.39
Hudson Navigation Co.—National Printing & Engraving Co.....143.91
Horan, Annie F.—E. M. Richardson.....151.51
Korn, Joseph—H. Lande.....189.65
Lazarus, Nathan—J. Jadach.....1,312.32
Lucas, Grace W.—A. D. R. Smith.....457.72
Lowenstein, Joseph—A. Beck.....328.91
Larvett, Jules, and Wm. I. Silveratein—H. Knoblauch.....471.41
Lange, Carl O., and Lange Bros., Inc.—V. Casazza et al.....216.25
Lawborough, Isadore M. S. Hess.....142.78
Levitan, Wolf M.—S. Glicksberg et al.114.15
Levinson Wrecking Co.—W. Brenner.2,079.74
Maingay, Arthur—A. Klein.....165.61
Markellos, Peter and John Daniels—H. Beyersdorfer et al.....288.51
Miskinoff, Alexander—A. C. Miskinoff, costs.....397.35
McCormack, Edw. J.—H. Lehman.....105.73
N. Y. Railways Co.—C. Fitzgerald.....350.00
Nulle, Sophia—I. M. Warner et al.....259.22
O'Den Home Supply Co., Inc.—Oscar Heyman & Co.....1,025.76
O'Hare, Kate—Standard Oil Co. of New York.....811.69
Peerless American Products Co.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc.....1,116.35
Reznick, Samuel—H. Mindlin.....203.50
Recknagel, Robert—S. Oppenheimer & Co.....177.40
Robertson, Clifford—Palace Hotel Co...131.69
Reichwein, Jacob—N. Engelman, Feb. 26, 1917.....242.71
Reichenbach, Harry—G. Williams.....267.29
Randall, Frank M.—New Netherland Bank of N. Y.....5,385.70
Riera & Co.—E. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co.....175.84
Sterling Operating Co., Inc.—Empire City Gerard Co.....430.39
Southern Pacific Co.—F. Seyford.....25,506.24
Suffolk Lubricating Oil & Gas Co.—City of N. Y.....119.41
Sheperd, Luler R.—Same.....260.00
Sarter, Stanley—L. D. Patten.....155.91
Schwed, Lawrence I.—G. I. Wilson & Sons, Inc.....155.01
Turek, Harry, and Natwil Holding Co., Inc.—A. Kohn.....318.21
Teichman, Abraham—J. Beaver, costs..108.12
Turner, Asaph M.—H. M. Skinner Motor Co.....665.74
Ungar, Herman and Morris—E. A. Essex.....114.32
Weisman, Isaac—M. Murock.....242.71
Waxler & Abrahams, Inc.—D. Shapiro Inc.....151.55
Weill, Arthur F.—C. Rosen et al.....254.22
Weltz, Leo—H. Heller.....126.65

In Bronx County.

Braunstine, Henry—B. Marder.....$37.80
Cerussi, Peter—Hagedorn Bros., Inc.....85.01
Di Menna, James—Bouker Cont. Co...795.42
Fuchs, Henry—J. Gluck et al.....326.36
Guttenplan, Samuel, and Louis Sheck—Bonner.....97.17
Meyers, Charles; A. E. Munson.....32.88
Mayer, Roman—J. J. McHugh.....225.00
Nulle, Sophia—I. M. Warner et al.....259.22
Udd and Garden Streets Co., Inc., and Charles Schaefer, Jr.—T. R. Thorn & Co., Inc.....569.03
Orr, Charles—G. F. Hinrichs, Inc.....378.66
Ronele Const. Co.—T. R. Thorn & Co...226.55
Robert G. McCartney Const. Co.—G. B. Carhart.....6,234.49
Schaefer, Charles, Jr.—T. R. Thorn & Co., Inc.....659.75
Staub, Max—S. Leiman.....166.63
Whiteman, John O.—P. S. O'Hara.....228.39
Same—Same.....113.97
Walsh, Frank—A. M. Grant.....31.47

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York.—Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1911.....$26,846.67
Hight, Edw. E.—Studebaker Corp'n of America, Oct. 11, 1915.....304.57
Third Av. Ry. Co.—R. Hoff, April 27, 1917.....500.00
Wilkins, Leroy, and Edw. S. Corbin—F. Hermann et al, April 17, 1913.....933.51
Braunfels-Browning Co.—City of N. Y., Jan. 6, 1911.....607.86
Blumenfeld, Solomon, and Isaac M. Bloom—P. A. Isler et al, April 24, 1917.....1,637.35
Marshall, Raymond W.—J. O. Polak, March 29, 1915.....152.77
Phillips, John A.—D. Gutlohnn, Feb. 9, 1917.....165.83
Graubard, Samuel L.—K. Fink, Jan. 4, 1917.....186.41
Siegel, Sam—J. S. Siegel, Feb. 8, 1915.....1,581.73
Teatiner, Julius—F. Turock, April 27, 1917.....900.00
Same—J. Turock, April 27, 1917.....100.00
Sinter Garden Co., Inc.—Dressler Beard Mfg. Co., Oct. 4, 1916.....116.72
Margolies, Edward—F. Ashton, May 22, 1911.....382.55
Same—Flint & Horner Co., Oct. 6, 1914.237.55
Same—J. A. Faust, Oct. 4, 1915.....713.15
Same—Same, April 26, 1915.....228.81
Vigorito, Sabato, and Louis Musano—A. Del Vecchio, June 24, 1910.....146.01

In Bronx County.

Aldebaron Co., Inc.—Okonowitz Glass Co., Inc., April 16, 1917, vacated....$187.22
Rosenblum, Jacob—N. Engelman, Feb. 26, 1917.....108.11
Webster, George K.—International College of Languages, Inc., June 10, 1915.44.72
Warner, Ida, and Burton Campbell Warner—S. Nulle, May 3, 1917, vacated...359.29

SAVED TRAIN FROM WRECK.

Long Island Motorman Saw Obstruction on Tracks in Time.

What appears to have been an attempt to wreck a Long Island Railroad train was made Thursday evening near Elmhurst, not far from where a week ago boulders were placed on the tracks of the trolley line running along Queens Boulevard. Motorman Kelly of a train bound from Port Washington to the Pennsylvania Terminal in Manhattan saw something on the tracks ahead as he approached the Elmhurst bridge.

The train was stopped, and Conductor Emmerich and the train crew removed a number of timbers and fish plates which had been so placed they would probably derail a train hitting them at speed. A large stone held the timbers firm.

Gets $7,000 for Crushed Fingers.

Henrietta Sand Anderson, a writer, sued the French Line for $25,000 damages because during the journey to this country from France in March, 1916, several of her fingers were smashed by the slamming of a door. Yesterday a jury in the Federal District Court gave her a verdict for $7,000.

ASTOR NOT IN TRADE ZONE.

William Waldorf's Madison Avenue Property Restricted to Dwellings.

William Waldorf Astor's application to place the west side of Madison Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, in the business zone district was denied yesterday by the Board of Estimate. The property is occupied by several old dwellings which bring but a small remuneration for the value of the land. Mr. Astor wished to use the block front, which is just north of the Altman store, for business purposes, and it was said if the request had been granted a tall commercial structure would be erected there in the near future.

Henry W. Taft, of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, who represented Mr. Astor, said the restriction in that section of the city was practically equivalent to a confiscation of the land. He said that the question would be taken to the courts.

The Murray Hill Association, of which J. P. Morgan is President, was the chief opposer of opening up the Astor block to business because the members feared it would be the entering wedge to general business incursions into the restricted zone. The homes of the Morgan family are in the block above the Astor property on the east side of Madison Avenue.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—J. L. Bernstein of New York City and F. Smith of Philadelphia, Penn., were admitted to practice.

296—Grand Rapids and Indiana Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. United States.—Submitted.

267—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Ry Co., petitioner, v. United States.—Argued.

210—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. et al, petitioners, v. Walter E. Masland et al.—Argued.

271—William E. Wall et al, appellants, v. Parrot Silver & Copper Co. et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. Call for May 7: Nos. 271, 273, 276, 826, 571, 342, and 472.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Hewitt‹Speyer.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337 P. O. Bldg., 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case ‹Lowe Motor Supply‹Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Anderson‹SS Vesuvio ‹Wilson‹SS Vasari.

At 10:30 A. M.:

Re Franklin Brewing Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty call; calendar at 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Trials will commence May 7.

Hughes, Jenkings Co‹Jacobson et al.‹Delagoa.

Kings Co Iron Fdy‹Re limitation of James Hughes, Jr.

Mullen‹SS Vestris et al.‹O'Brien Brothers.

Richard‹John J. Timmins.

Wright & Cobb Ltg Co‹Shenk‹Hannington Court.

CNY.

Smith‹SS Satellite.

Seguranca SS Corp‹Hastor Cont Co‹Progressive.

Winfield S. Cahill et al.‹Fearce‹1,852 Tons of Logwood.

Re limitation of Winfield S. Cahill.

Re limitation of J. L. Wade.‹Re limitation of Pierrepont.

Bush Terminal Co‹N Y Trap Rock Co 28.‹Molianen‹SS Hesperides.

Fenaille & Dechaux‹Northland SS Co.‹Ditmar‹Morristown et al.

Hastorf‹Leonard Michel Brewing Co.‹O'Brien Brothers, Inc ‹Chelsea.

Ditmar‹Williams.‹Nelson‹Valveline et al

Hudson Tow Boat Co‹Rebecca.‹Elntracht et al.‹Ranger.

Newton Creek Towing Co‹David B. Dearborn.‹Jamison‹Winchester.

Scully‹P. Dougherty Co.‹Bleakley‹John D. Dailey et al.

F. Bouchard et al.‹G. W. Elzey, Jr.‹O'Day‹CNY.

F. A. Vernon et al.‹Annam.‹Semonow‹Anglo-Patagonian.

Gulden et al.‹Hijos De Jose Maya S. en C.‹Bohenford et al.‹Tijuca.

C. F. Harms Co‹Clyde SS Co.‹Ferguson‹Vestris.

Ackerman Ltg Co‹same.‹Anderson‹Vauban.

Schnoor‹Chase S. Osborn.‹Wilson‹Vessari.

Peale, Peacock & Kerr‹L I RR Co.‹Duhlg‹Vestris.

Pehlivan‹Nat Steam Navigation Co.‹Re limitation of T. W. Wellington.

John Johnson‹Bark Belmont.‹Lee‹Steamer.

Re limitation of Summit.‹Huntley‹Warehouse Dock Co.

Janssens et al‹Italier.‹Sutter et al.‹CNY.

Wright & Cobb‹Sarnia.‹Anderson‹Winnaconne.

Castle‹David McAllister et al.‹Commercial Coal Co‹C NY.

John P. Lohman‹Daniel McAllister.‹Doty‹Margaret M.

W. McAllister‹Great Eastern.‹Johnson‹Hansit Co‹CNY

Truniet Transp Co‹General McCallum et al.‹Hubbell, Slack & Co‹Seguranca et al.

Leone‹Boniface et al.‹Maroni‹Seguranca SS

Connell‹B'klyn Ash Removal Co.

Johnson‹Wilmore et al.

Universal Transp Co‹150 Casks Palm Oil et al.

Leone‹Boniface et al.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Re James Harden, dec'd.—Decree modified as indicated in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, with costs to all parties separately appearing payable out of the residuary estate. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Frederick Schaefer, dec'd.—Decree modified as indicated in opinion, with costs to objector-appellant payable out of the corpus of the trust fund. Order to be remitted to Surrog

CASUALTY COMPANY IN CHARGE OF STATE

Concern In Which Andrew Freedman and Richard Croker Held Stock Finally Gives Up.

JUDGMENT ENDS LONG FIGHT

Payment of $198,277 to the Susquehanny Coal Company for Interstate Coal Company Could Not Be Met.

The Casualty Company of America was taken over by the State Insurance Department yesterday after a struggle against adversity lasting over a period of several months. The Insurance Department will proceed to liquidate the assets, pursuant to a court order, and meet numerous claims, the largest of which is a judgment for $198,277, with interest at the rate of $31.13 a day from Feb. 20, 1916, obtained on April 27 last by the Susquehanna Coal Company. The judgment resulted from two bonds written by the Casualty Company, securing the payment for coal delivered by the Susquehanna Coal Company to the Interstate Coal Company and not paid for. The stay of execution expires May 7.

News of the company's difficulties was received with considerable surprise in insurance circles. It had been known that plans were under consideration for the gradual liquidation of the business, but several calls upon stockholders for additional capital in recent months was thought to have paved the way for the closing up of the company's affairs in satisfactory fashion. The company has capital stock of $750,000. In December, 1915, the shareowners put up $188,000 in addition to the original paid-in capital, and $450,000 more was called for and paid June, 1916. Again in December of last year the stock owners supplied $375,000, a total of close to $1,000,000.

Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance, said, in announcing the step taken by the department, that the company's business had been large since its formation in September, 1908. The premium income since 1912, he stated, had averaged more than $5,000,000 a year, and the business written in the first six months of 1916 amounted approximately to $3,000,000 in premiums. Mr. Phillips's statement added:

"The difficulties in which this company finds itself may be largely attributable to poor selection of business and to excessive acquisition cost. The results have been very heavy losses in underwriting and an examination by this department, showing its condition as of Sept. 30, 1916, disclosed a serious situation. The report, filed Nov. 3, 1916, showed an impairment of $654,112.43 in the company's capital of $750,000. A requisition was immediately served upon the company to make good this impairment by Dec. 4, 1916. The impairment was not at that time made good, but arrangements to that end were progressing, and no action was then taken by this department. On Dec. 22, 1916, the company perfected a readjustment to such an extent that the impairment was deemed to have been made good, in the meanwhile, that is, between Nov. 13 and Dec. 15, 1916, all of its unexpired business, except its fidelity and surety lines, was reinsured in solvent and responsible corporations.

"On Dec. 4, 1916, the company ceased writing all lines of business, including fidelity and surety, and since that time its activities have been confined to the liquidation of its business under the direct charge of its own officers. Under the circumstances which have arisen, we believe that in taking over this company we have acted in the best interests of its policy holders, its creditors, and the public."

In respect to the claim being pressed by the Susquehanna Coal Company, Mr. Phillips said the Casualty Company's assets could not readily be turned into cash, and for this reason it was found best to let the Insurance Department liquidate the property. By this means the claims of creditors with matured claims will not receive undue preference over other claims. Lyman A. Spalding, Chairman of the Casualty Company, said it was believed the assets when turned into cash would meet all claims and leave a handsome margin for stockholders.

"It will require care," he added, "and the Insurance Department, we found, could liquidate the property more economically and profitably than could the Directors. The building owned by the company at 68 William Street contains an equity of about $425,000." The company has been without a President since Edward L. Hearn retired in November of last year, Frederick B. Lloyd, Vice President, has been acting as President. Mr. Spalding said he did not know the particulars of the unfortunate ventures undertaken by the company, which were entered into mostly in 1915.

It was learned that a large block of the Casualty Company's shares was held by the estate of the late Andrew Freedman. Richard Croker, jr., was another stockholder. A substantial amount of the stock has remained in Mr. Hearn's name since he left the company, and another block is held by the Reorganization Finance Corporation, which is composed of individuals interested in the company. Among this Directors named in a recent list were Mortimer N. Buckner, President of the New York Trust Company; William H. Beardsley, Edwin W. De Leen, formerly President of the company; Francis Peabody, jr., Henry S. Russell, R. P. Schwerin, Willis G. Townes, and George F. Underwood. Mr. Phillips placed M. J. Wright of the Liquidation Bureau of the Insurance Department in charge of the company's affairs.

DISTILLERS OPPOSE TAX.

Say Levy on Grain and Molasses Would Be Dangerous Experiment.

Julius Kessler, President of the Distillers Securities Corporation, sent a letter yesterday to the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees protesting against the proposed legislation affecting distilling industries.

"To levy a tax on the grain or molasses out of which distilled spirits are made," he declares, "would not be economical nor commercially sound, introduce an inartful experiment into our Internal Revenue code, and would create practically an entirely new system of taxation, and in the end would result in penalizing or taxing the grain growers, cane growers, and the beet sugar industry."

Mr. Kessler added, however, that he was in favor of increasing during the period of the war the tax from $1.10 to $2.20 per proof gallon on all distilled spirits used for beverage purposes. This increase, he says, will yield the Government during the fiscal year $146,585,963 in excess of the revenue derived from the industry during the year ended June 30, 1916, or a total of $298,181,926.

Are Sports Colors to Go?

The leaning toward the more sombre shades that are seen in the advance purchases of Fall dress goods by the retail trade indicates the beginning of a movement to meet an anticipated change in taste on the part of the women of the country that will mean the practical elimination of the vogue for sports colors in all fabrics. This is the opinion expressed yesterday by one of the best known fabric men in the country. The chief reason advanced for this belief is that by the time another Spring season rolls around the people of the country will be in a more sober frame of mind than at present. The seriousness of our participation in the war is beginning to come home to many women, and buyers are already planning to meet the demands arising from its psychological effect. Then, too, is the call for "reasonable" economy, which will, it is said, mean a going back to staple goods and colors until the war is over.

How Prices Have Gone Up.

Apropos of the statement made in this column yesterday that the opening of the Spring, 1918, staple dress goods season would bring higher prices with it, an illustration is given by a well-known buyer of what may be expected. Said he: "Take the cotton warp serge that used to retail at 50 cents a yard before the war. Now it is jobbing at that price, and is being sold over the retail counters all the way up to $1 a yard. With the paucity of wool supplies, the present high cost of cotton yarns, the increased labor shortage, and the possibility of Government commandeering of mills, it is not too much to believe that by next Spring this cloth will be jobbing at 65 cents and retailing up to $1.25."

Low-Count Gray Goods Active.

The call for low-count printcloths was one of the features of the demand in the local gray goods market yesterday. The bulk of the goods were wanted for October-December shipment, and the prices paid for them were said to be "top" for that delivery. The wanted constructions included 38½-inch 48 square, 7.15s; 38½-inch 44 square, 7.65s, and 38½-inch 44-40, 8.25s. In the so-called staple printcloths the call for wide goods was none too large, though bids were reported in the market for 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s, and for 38½-inch 64-60s, for shipments ranging from nearby to late in the year. In the narrow printcloths 27-inch 64-60s and 56-52s were reported sold to September at 5¾ and 6 cents, respectively. Among the sheeting sales of the day were nearby 36-inch 3.50s and spot 48 square, four-yards. The latter brought 9¼ cents. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	11¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

CIGAR PAR EXCELLENCE
Marie Antomette
Sold Wherever Good Cigars are Sold
10¢ and UP E. KLEINERT CO.

FLAGS
Mounted and Unmounted. U. S. and Allied Flags.
Wholesale Only.
The Saleea Co., 24 W. 25th St.
Tel. 9350 Farragut.

Gummed Flag Labels IN COLORS
Size As Illustrated.
1000—50c
CALL—WRITE PHONE.
EVER READY ROLL LABEL CO.
Bryant 5396. 419 W. 42d St.

Flags
Bunting. All Sizes.
Immediate Delivery.
UNCLE SAM FLAG CO.
347 5th Ave., at 34th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 9070-1.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.
FINANCING
Of manufacturers and jobbers; by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Ave., New York.
ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

FLAG BUNTINGS
for
QUICK DELIVERY
COHN-HALL-MARX CO.
93 Franklin St., N. Y.
Telephone 4800 Franklin

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A call has been issued by the Controller of the Currency for the publication of statements of the condition of National Banks as of May 1. Of the thirty-five statements of banks in Manhattan, published in response to the last call, as of March 5, 1917, The New York Times printed twenty-six, as follows:

American Exchange,	Hanover National,
Atlantic National,	Importers & Traders,
Bank of New York,	Irving National,
Battery Park Bank,	Liberty National,
Broadway Trust,	Lincoln National,
Chase National,	Market & Fulton,
Chemical National,	National Bank of Com.,
Citizens National,	National City,
Coal & Iron,	National Park,
Corn Exchange,	Seaboard National,
First National,	Second National,
Garfield National,	Sherman National,
Gotham National,	Union Exchange.

The New York Times is read by a greater number of business executives than any other newspaper in the world.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan, styles 1273, grey. Farragut 9930.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at Fall coats; quick action given. 22-26 West 32d St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Am looking at Fall coats and suits. 5th floor 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, plush, velour, &c. 36 West 20th, third floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, cloth and pile fabrics. 1st floor, 104 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall ladies', misses' dresses. Posner Bros., 114 W. 27th.

PIECE GOODS.—Open for 500 pieces Tussah, white, flesh, blue. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool poplin; black and navy. A. S. Crystal, 135 West 27th St.

POPLINE.—Broadcloth; all makes; any quantity; cash. F 178 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

CHARMEUSE, Satins, 40 inches wide, 50 pieces, all colors. Farragut 2242.

COATS.—Charmeuse, satin, and taffeta on racks to close out at a price. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28-30 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Made in cloth and silk, to close out. A. S. & H., 1,140 B'way.

FLAGS.—We have large quantities of soft enameled American flags in buttons and pins for immediate delivery. Apply Room 306, 44 East 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 1979.

FLAGS.—Manufacturer with plan open for contracts on flags, pillow cases, or other Government work. A 407 Times Annex.

POPLINS.—Scotia No. 8,807, 50 blue, 10 black, for sale cheap. F 191 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Get our quotations before placing your order elsewhere. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway, Greeley 2882.

SPRING DRESS FASTENERS.—$3.50 carded, $3.25 factory. Z 359 Times Annex.

WAISTS, Georgettes, crepe de chine, and cotton, to close out. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Inman-Smith Co.; W. C. Smith, notions; Grand.

ATLANTIC, Ia.—F. Allen & Co.; C. F. Wisenbach, neckwear, hosiery, gloves; 1,961 Broadway; Latham.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; Miss N. C. Williams, jewelry, leather goods, ladies' neckwear; Gregorian.

BOSTON—D. B. Wolf, clothing; Breslin.

BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; C. F. Marshall, men's, women's knit underwear; 16 W. 19th.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; N. J. Loring, linens; 896 Broadway.

CHICAGO—W. E. Slaughter Co.; H. A. Levy, ready-to-wear; Grand.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, kimonos, petticoats, house dresses; H. Marx, girls, children's coats, dresses; 152 W. 21st.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Gilsey Co.; C. Bernstein, jobs coats, dresses, silk, cotton, muslin underwear; 1,199 B'way, 2d floor.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rowland-Sergenian-McCalum Co.; Mr. Hoviland, Fall suits; 303 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss H. Bloch, waists; 1,107 4th Av.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. Co.; T. J. Livesey, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Square.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage-Allen Co.; William Seery, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Murray Hill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. S. Mercantile Co.; Mr. Cohen, jobs middy blouses, Jap silk waists, crepe de chine waists; Mr. Green, jobs house dresses, children's dresses, nightgowns; 1,178 B'way, 4th floor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; E. Palmer, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas, underwear; D. L. McCarthy, house furn. goods; N. A. Gathof, silks, dress goods; 2 West 37th.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Millner Co.; B. K. Merryman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apron Co.; E. E. Baumgarten, aprons; 470 4th Av.

MONTREAL, Can.—Alphonse Racine, Ltd.; D. R. Campbell, women's hosiery; J. W. Leduc, women's underwear; McAlpin.

NEW ORLEANS—Shushon Bros & Co.; J. Shushon, notions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard; Cellingwood.

NORFOLK—N. Y. Sample Store; Mr. Bauer, jobs silk dresses, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th, Room 1910.

PITTSBURGH—Solomon-Bihro Co.; Mrs. M. V. Miller, women's suits; J. Bibro, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhover, cloaks, suits, waists, petticoats; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Paragon; Mr. Rosenberg, jobs silk dresses, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th, Room 1910.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; A. McIntosh, rugs; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Union Cap Co.; H. L. Seena, caps; Hermitage.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss B. Bennett, Summer dresses; 404 4th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4¾@5
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Knit Goods Agents Organize.

The Association of Knit Goods Selling Agents that was begun at a meeting held some time ago at the Arkwright Club received further impetus at an organization meeting held there yesterday, at which this ticket of officers, to be elected at a third meeting to be held in the near future, was submitted: Victor P. Sahner, President; J. P. Voorhees, A. J. Armstrong, Thomas Muir, and R. C. Wheeler, Vice Presidents; J. P. Quinlan, Treasurer, and Henry Van Holland, Secretary. The prospective Executive Committee is made up of Owen Coogan, John C. Paxton, and George Caruthers. All of the agents present signed membership application blanks, while additional members will be sought by a committee made up of Joseph Rahn, J. C. Paxton, George Black, J. P. Quinlan, and Harold Hustler.

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Difference on Fall Styles.

Retail suit and dress buyers are having a hard time of it trying to follow the style trend in women's garments in the effort to figure out what type will be popular next Fall. If women decide to draw in their purse strings, the suit manufacturers believe they will be the ones to benefit, owing to the fact that a suit will give more service than a dress. On the other hand, the dressmakers are of the opinion that the coat and dress will be the logical combination for the economically inclined because the latter garment may be carried over from the late Summer. Present indications seem to favor coats and dresses, although the suit manufacturers, by bringing out something new, may swing the tide of the demand to themselves.

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Government Orders Little Felt.

The statements in circulation that the wide publicity given to Government purchases is serving to boost prices were characterized yesterday by a prominent retailer as somewhat beside the mark. He pointed out that what ordering has been done has been on lines where raw materials are constantly advancing, and the influence of the Government orders has been little felt. He counseled a readier spirit of co-operation on the part of the Government, in order that business may properly know what is expected of it. "If everything is done in the dark," he said, "the Government is going to be the loser, because there are lots of business men only waiting to be called upon for something that is wanted. What is required should be made known so that business itself may know where it stands and the country get what is best in the shortest space of time."

AUCTION SALES.

Sale To-Day at 2:30 o'Clock
IN SILO'S
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Av., N. Y.,
and
1, 3 & 5 West 46th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.
INTERIOR DECORATIVE
Furniture
English, French and Italian Cabinetry of the XVII. and XVIII. Centuries. Objects of Art, Silver, Chinese Porcelains and Hangings.

The Estate of Mary L. Allen.
By order of Mrs. Willard Parker Little and Mrs. Charles G. Moller, Executrices.
AND OTHER CONSIGNORS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—Forty-four new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $502,500, were chartered today. They include:

Chalmers Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, sales agent for Chalmers cars, $10,000; J. A. Larkin, W. B. Hall, H. Andley, White Plains.

Cohen-Chelsea, Inc., Manhattan, advertising business, $30,000; W. Hirsch, C. Doris, M. Cohen, 621 Broadway.

Thomas Loughman, Inc., Manhattan, selling agents for automobile tires, $10,000; T. and M. T. Loughman, J. H. O'Brien, 816 West 79th St.

St. Joseph Barge Corp., Manhattan, contracting, construction and hauling business, $20,000; L. J. Zanderer, H. Bayer, T. V. Sauvin, 1 East 51st St.

Simon Fogel Co., Inc., Manhattan, coal, coke, and wood, $5,000; E. G. McLaughlin, E. Clifton, M. E. Pratt, 620 Riverside Drive.

The A. Scott Co., Inc., Manhattan, dry goods, laces, embroideries, notions, $40,000; A. and A. Scott, N. Ryan, 1,949 Bogert Av.

The Super-Safe Co., Inc., Manhattan, safes, cash registers, $5,000; S. S. W. and J. W. Murray, 1,923 New York Av., Brooklyn.

Lane and Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, sureties, $10,000; H. Meyer, A. Joseph, M. Berger, 296 Broadway.

Leamo Realty and Holding Corp., Brooklyn, real estate and brokerage business, $10,000; G. Ellis, L. H. Mott, G. E. Lovett, 812 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Blake Leasing Co., Inc., Bronx, real estate agency, $5,000; I. and S. Burstein, E. Blake, 508 West 178th St.

Brooklyn Music House, Inc., Brooklyn, deal in pianos, organs, phonographs, $20,000; L. Meyer, A. T. Wolf, H. V. Williams, 416 West 118th St.

The Slevin Farm Products Corp., Manhattan, farm products, $10,000; J. McHugh, N. Cachua, J. Drew, 841 New York Av., Brooklyn.

Falls Chemical Works, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture chemicals, $10,000; T. M. Heep, C. O. Daughaday, E. F. Curtis, 276 Water St.

McKinley Square Garage, Manhattan, erect a garage, $20,000; B. A. Goldstein, M. Hirsch, R. Dalbe, 174 125th St.

National Brass and Copper Tube Co., Inc., Hastings-on-Hudson, copper, brass, and other metal work, $5,000; A. H. Glock, D. W. Morgan, W. R. Murrin, 404 West 115th St.

Models Garment Hanger Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture garment hangers, $5,000; A. Kaufman, M. Picker, M. J. Glassberg, 787 Crotona Park West, Bronx.

Morris Redgstein, Inc., Manhattan, deal in textiles, $5,000; M. and E. Rodstein, W. Silverstein, 269 Broadway.

Strachan, Oswell & Jepson, Inc., Manhattan, ship brokers and forwarding agents, $50,000; N. C. Conklin, D. Van Schaick, V. B. Jepson, 32 Broadway.

Schor & Silberman Co., Inc., Manhattan, butter and eggs, $5,000; F. P. Schor, C. R. Peters, J. Silberman, 686 Beck St., Bronx.

Nielsen & Danielsen, Inc., Manhattan, iron, steel, and other metals, automobiles, machinery, $100,000; C. Nielsen, W. M. Levett, T. S. Farrelly, 60 Wall St.

Levin Decorating Co., Inc., Manhattan, painting and decorating business, $5,000; M. Levin, M. Diamond, H. S. Berlin, 127 Devoise St., Brooklyn.

Abraham Simon, Inc., Manhattan, wines and liquors, $5,000; A. and D. Simon, M. Rubenstein, 232 Broome St.

Cross, Hermanos & Barton, Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants, in hides, leathers, produce, and merchandise, $25,000; W. and O. M. Barton, M. Cross, 72 Cliff St.

Packard Press, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture patented inventions, improvements, and processes, $5,000; M. Pachtman, H. M. Sachs, C. Friedman, 565 East 172d St., Bronx.

The Lockward Co., Inc., Brooklyn, automobiles, trucks, general repair work, $5,000; A. T. Culliford, H. H. Lockward, H. Goldman, 1,107 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

The Lawrence Sperry Air Craft Co., Inc., Brooklyn, airplanes, accessories, $50,000; F. R. Allen, H. H. Thompson, L. B. Sperry, 1,503 Atlantic Road, Brooklyn.

W. J. Love, Inc., Manhattan, ship chandlers, $5,000; W. J. Love, J. M. Cuff, N. Akst, 220 West 42d St.

H. S. K. Corp., Brooklyn, real estate, construction, $5,000; J. S. Hubbs, E. S. and M. Jacobs, 436 Waverly Place, Queens.

Jacob Fradus & Son Trucking & Contracting Corp., White Plains, contracting, baggage and freight transfer business, $5,000; S. J. and A. Fradus, 94 Riverside Drive.

Brandywine Ice Co., Inc., Schenectady, real estate and ice business, $100,000; W. Swarts, J. J. and J. G. Kshoe, Schenectady.

Capital Increases: The Crystal Chemical Co., Inc., Bronx, $100,000 to $200,000; The National Dean Co., Beacon, $25,000 to $50,000; Hartmann-Blanchard Co., Inc., Binghamton, $25,000 to $100,000; Theresa Waist Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; Stimola Co., Rochester, $40,000 to $1,000,000.

Dissolution: The Freeb Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 4.—Charters filed:

Morgan Knitting Mills, Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in garments and textile fabrics, $150,000; A. Wheeler Palmer, East Orange; John J. Riordan, William Arthur Cunningham, Brooklyn.

Newark Mask Co., Irvington, manufacture mask, false faces, dominos, &c., $10,000; Charles W. Ushlig, Arlington; George A. Hanft, Irvington; Arthur B. Archibold, Jersey City.

Josiah Tice Engineering and Surveying Corp., New Brunswick, engineering and surveying, $50,000; John T. Hopkins, John W. Parsons, Highland Park; Wm. H. Baker, Deans; Frederick B. Tice, Beside Tice, New Brunswick.

Surf Rider Co., Rutherford, providing and operating aquatic devices for amusement known as surf riders, $100,000; Edward J. Luse, Walter A. Kipp, Rutherford; William Zimmermann, Carlstadt.

Stillman & Hoag Incorporation, Englewood, manufacture and deal in automobiles and accessories, $25,000; Walter Stillman, Daniel D. Hoag, Elisabeth Worth Stillman, Elizabeth; P. Hoag, Tenafly.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 4.—Charters filed:

Breitung Iron Co., to locate mining claims and do a general mining, milling and refining of ores, metals, &c., $18,000,000; Harry McDaniel, Jr., Arthur J. Kingsbury, local Dover, Del., incorporators.

Rucker Oil Production Co., establish and maintain oil companies, acquire oil lands, and develop the same, $4,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Esperiencia e Coroco Cons. Gold Mines, Inc., acquire mining rights of all kinds and develop the same, $2,000,000; John A. Rietman, New York; Jerome Fericelli, El Catte, Venezuela; Santiago Buamchha, Tumereno, Venezuela.

Case Co. of Russia, deal in and with farming of all kinds, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The Creede Exploration Company, engage in a general mining business, $600,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

A month of readjustment to new conditions has brought little disturbance in business, and only in relatively few instances are signs of special hesitation apparent. Lessening of ordinary demands has continued in some important branches, largely because of the extreme prices, and backward weather has retarded retail distribution of seasonable merchandise in most sections of the country. Yet the growing crops reflect appreciable improvement, with Winter wheat promising a more abundant harvest than recently seemed likely, and the betterment in the agricultural outlook means much in a year when big yields are more than ever needed.

Maintenance of a large volume of business throughout the country is indicated by bank clearings at the principal centres, the total this week amounting to $5,964,759,620, an increase of 28.8 per cent. as compared with last year and of 67.5 per cent. as contrasted with 1915. Partly because of special financial operations and the May 1 settlements, exchanges at New York were next to the heaviest of the year and display gains of 29 and 54.9 per cent. respectively, over the same period of 1916 and 1915.

Bradstreet's says:

Raw materials for manufacturing are as scarce as ever, and lumber is active beyond the ability of the railways to move supplies. Building is very quiet, and, as the result of high prices for materials, the outlook is that operations this Spring will be below last year. Building of wooden ships entails great demand for lumber and mechanics, and in consequence prices for yellow pine are advancing. Strict for cotton goods witnesses steady demand from the Government, about which little information is available.

Secrecy on Government Work.

Manufacturers and others who are supplying the Government with supplies have been asked to give out as little information as possible concerning this work. Two reasons are given for the secrecy. The first is that such information may not fall into improper hands, and the second that material markets may not be disturbed to the disadvantage of the country as a purchaser. The Chairman of a manufacturers' committee that recently visited Washington to offer the services of the industry told yesterday of receiving notice from the Council of National Defense requesting that nothing be said of what transpired.

Stores Face Labor Shortage.

The large retail stores are now considering what is to be done when the Government calls out a fairly large percentage of their employes to the colors. Within the store itself the difficulty will not be so hard to meet, as women can be found to take the places vacated by the men. The delivery service, it is pointed out, offers the real problem. One store executive suggested yesterday that the loss of men in this department might really prove a blessing in disguise. It would offer a good opportunity, he said, to give the cooperative delivery system a thorough tryout and at a time when the sympathy of the public could be depended upon to overlook the first mistakes.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Reports that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange had suspended operations in May and July contracts caused an early break of 7¼ to 21c in the wheat market yesterday, as holders were disposed to unload, owing to fears that some similar action might be taken by the American Government in the event of the proposed bill now before Congress, being passed. Part of the decline was regained during the day, and final quotations were 4¾ to 7½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern, Duluth, was quoted at $2.07, free on board, New York, to arrive; Manitoba wheat was entirely nominal.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.18, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	2.75	2.59	2.72½	2.80	1.12½
July	2.22½	2.15	2.20¼	2.26¼	1.13¾
September	1.88½	1.83½	1.86¼	1.91	1.13¾

CORN.

There was general weakness in the corn market throughout the day until late afternoon, most of it being due to the break in wheat, as the weather news affecting corn was more bullish than otherwise. Sentiment was not very confident on the bull side, however, and the selling at times assumed rather large volume, forcing prices off about 3½c per bushel, of which 1¼c was subsequently recovered, final prices being from 1 to 1¼c net lower. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted at $1.68, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, the undertone being weak.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.52½	1.49½	1.51¼	1.53¾	76¼
July	1.44½	1.41¾	1.43¾	1.44¾	76
September	1.36⅜	1.34¼	1.35¾	1.36⅝	75¼

OATS.

After opening 1¼c lower the oats market broke 2c further and then in the afternoon recovered a cent, closing about 1¼c net lower. Crop news was fairly good, but the market seemed to be chiefly influenced by the movement of other grains. Cash oats locally were easier, as follows: Standard, 75¼@76¼c; No. 2 white, 77c; No. 3 white, 75½@76c; No. 4 white, 74½@75½c; fancy clipped white, 77½@79c; ordinary clipped white, 75½@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.63	.60	.60¾	.63¾	47
July	.64⅛	.62¼	.63¼	.64⅞	43
September	.55⅝	.54¼	.54⅞	.55⅝	39¼

PROVISIONS.

Trading in the provisions market was less active, with the trend of prices downward in sympathy with grain and under considerable realising. The close was unsettled and only a little up from the lowest. Lower hog markets and an absence of outside support also affected the prices. At Chicago receipts were 20,000 hogs, with 11,000 expected on Saturday. Kansas City received 4,000, Omaha 9,000, and all western points about 37,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	22.35	22.25	22.25	22.40	13.02
July	22.45	22.27	22.35	22.52	13.00
Ribs—					
May	20.72	20.45	20.57	20.82	12.67
July	20.87	20.62	20.75	21.05	12.77
Pork—					
May	..	..	38.25	38.35	23.90
July	38.90	38.37	38.55	39.15	23.65

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was a shade steadier yesterday. The decline of the two previous days appeared to have left the market in a steadier position, and there were moderate rallies on a renewal of trade talk, with the market closing at a net advance of 5 to 7 points. Sales were reported of 51,500 bags. The local spot market continued quiet, with prices unchanged, the basis of No. 7 for Rio 7s, and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	7.95	7.91	7.96@7.99	8.00
June	..	..	8.06@8.07	8.00
July	8.10	8.10	8.15@8.16	8.10
August	..	..	8.23@8.24	8.17
September	8.31	8.31	8.30@8.33	8.24
October	..	..	8.37@8.38	8.30
November	..	..	8.43@8.44	8.36
December	8.48	8.43	8.49@8.50	8.43
January	..	..	8.53@8.54	8.48
February	..	..	8.61@8.62	8.55
March	8.65	8.61	8.68@8.70	8.61
April	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.68

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil felt the influence of the uncertainty which pervaded all the markets for foodstuffs over the question of Government control. As a result longs were nervous, and when lard and grain had showed weakness there was general selling which resulted in a decline, at one time, of 18 to 81 points. From this level there was a partial recovery, but final prices were 10 to 21 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 48,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	11.00	16.90
May	..	..	16.00@16.50	16.25
June	..	..	16.13@16.20	16.30
July	16.20	16.07	16.15@16.16	16.35
August	16.18	16.09	16.15@16.16	16.35
September	16.18	16.07	16.17@16.17	16.37
October	16.03	15.88	15.99@16.05	16.09
November	15.45	15.36	15.41@15.42	15.53
December	15.43	15.37	15.40@15.42	15.55

SUGAR.

It was a quiet day in the market for sugar futures, and after opening 3 to 4 points lower, values held within a narrow range, with little interest in the market either way. Final quotations showed net losses of 1 to 2 points, with sales for the day 4,050 tons. Some of the business was May liquidation, with switching operations May to later months. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.31	5.30	5.31@5.32	5.33
June	..	..	5.38@5.40	5.40
July	5.45	5.44	5.45@5.46	5.47
August	..	..	5.48@5.50	5.50
September	5.53	5.50	5.52@5.53	5.53
October	..	..	5.43@5.45	5.45
November	..	..	5.38@5.40	5.39
December	5.10	5.10	5.11@5.13	5.12
January	..	..	4.86@4.88	4.87
February	..	..	4.76@4.78	4.77
March	..	..	4.69@4.72	4.70

The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged, at 7.50 to 8.50c for fine granulated. Raw sugar was steady at the close, with a renewal of buying interest from both operators and refiners, but buyers and sellers were apart. A local refiner bought 5,500 bags Cuban, prompt shipment to Philadelphia, at 5¼c, cost and freight, and also 10,000 bags Porto Ricos, May clearance, at 6.14c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. There were buyers for straight May, second half May, and prompt Cubas at 5¼c, cost and freight, with holders asking fractional advances. Cuban shippers fear that the freight situation may become a serious factor in making future shipments to the United States, should the Government commandeer vessels. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.37c; molasses, 5.89c; cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,266 packages. The market has again declined. There is very little buying support, and, with some pressure to sell, prices settled ½@1c on all grades of creamery, with an unsettled feeling at the close. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock fairly sustained under relatively light supplies. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 40½@41c; extras, (93 score,) 40c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@39½c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 37@38c; thirds, 36@36½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41½@42c; extras, 40¾@41c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 37@38½c; creamery, held, common to choice, 35@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 35@36½c; renovated, extras, 37@37½c; firsts, 35@36c; lower grades, 31@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 31@31½c; lower grades, 30@30½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31@31½c; No. 2, 30½c; lower grades, 29@30c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 22,163 cases. The market shows a generally steady to firm tone, with the most strength on the higher grades of current packed eggs. There is a fair distributing demand. Buyers are discriminating as to quality, and many of the lots now coming from western and southerly points are unsatisfactory. There is a strong preference for prime lots from northern sections, and these are well sustained with sales generally at 34½@35c for better grades of current packings, some lots fairly passable as firsts from southerly sections going at 34c, and undergrades ranging downward. Storage packings are quiet; they are held above the price at which current contributers are generally willing to pay as yet, and speculative trading is limited on this market. Much of the stock is going to storage directly for owners' account, being held above present selling values. Occasional lots of ex

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Depression Strikes Into the Rails—Getting the Big Loan Under Way.

Professional traders in whose hands much of the business reported on the ticker has been concentrated have evolved a theory that few stocks have any right to sell over par, and that the dividend yield on most of the standard issues, no matter how great, is too small for such changeable times. Selling largely for short account among the professional operators yesterday converged upon some of the most conservative railroad issues, for no reason other than the belief that large offerings would quickly exhaust the market's buying possibilities. How closely they gauged the situation is shown by the fact that Norfolk & Western broke from its price of 124 at the close on Thursday to 117¾, and closed with a net decline of 5½ points, while Great Northern preferred sold down to 106⅞, off 1⅝, and Louisville & Nashville dropped to 119. The latter issue recovered more than 3 points before the close, and showed a net decline at the end of the day of 2¾. The Pullman Company lost 5½, Reading 1⅝, Southern Railway 1½, and Canadian Pacific 1⅛. While the news, both as to the success of the submarine campaign and the progress of the offensive on land being made by the Allies, was more cheerful reading, sentiment in the financial district was thoroughly discouraged, if it was faithfully reflected by talk emanating from the Stock Exchange. A rumor that Russia had arranged an armistice with Germany was accepted without question in a great many offices. It is probable that much of the floor members' pessimism is due to the fact that there has been very little commission business. Traders have been buying and selling from one another without profiting to any great extent.

The outstanding feature of the day in financial circles was the surprisingly good response made to Secretary McAdoo's incomplete statement of the Liberty Loan terms. It is plain that if the spirit manifested in New York yesterday the initial offering of $2,000,000,000 will be sold within a reasonable time. The manner in which large railroad and industrial corporations, and, in fact, department stores and other mercantile houses, have enlisted to make the loan a success is a good guarantee that it will be a success. Secretary McAdoo's conference with a large number of bankers in this city yesterday was important not only as showing that he is anxious to profit by their advice, but as indicating that the financial district can be solidified behind whatever measures the Government takes. In this respect the United States is avoiding one of the pitfalls into which Great Britain fell at the outset of the great war.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	3½
Low	3	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Ninety days	4 @4½	Sixty days	4½@5
Four months	4½@4¾	Ninety days	4½@5
Five months	4½@5	Four months	5 @5½
Six months	4½@5	Five months	5 @5½
		Six months	5 @5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3 @3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4½		
4 to 6 months	4¾@5		

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5	@5½	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7535	$4.7555	....
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.71⅝	5.70⅝
China—		
Hongkong	57.50	57.60
Peking	91.50	91.62½
Shanghai	85.50	85.62½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.01¼	7.00¼
40.24 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	51.12½	51.25
40.10 Holland	40.75	*40.87½
51.85 Russia	27.90	28.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.10	28.35
Stockholm	29.90	30.10
Christiania	29.40	29.60
19.295 Spain	21.90	22.00
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25	43.37½
32.44 Rio	25.25	25.37½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.15½	5.14⅜

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

*Plus 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $573,934,544; balance, $45,898,115; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,283,774; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $7,337,064.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38⅛d, unchanged; in New York, 75¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58c, up ¼c.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Money Held on Deposit Pending the Budget Is Now Available.

LONDON, May 4.—The stock market maintained firmness today, with strength in gilt-edgers the outstanding feature. A good deal of money which has been held on deposit pending the budget is now available for investment in the war loans and other good yielding securities.

Brazilian stocks continue in good demand. Rubbers were better, but shippings, Argentine rails and industrials ruled easy.

American securities dropped sharply on the adjustment parity. More business occurred in the low-priced shares at the decline.

Money was plentiful. Discount rates quiet. More Russian credit bills were placed on the basis of 4%. It is reported that the 300,000,000 French banking credit will be renewed for another year.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 4.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 55 centimes.

National Bank Call for May 1.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Controller of the Currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Tuesday, May 1.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank announced yesterday the election of R. E. Bolling as Vice President.

The Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company and subsidiaries report earnings of $249,893 for the quarter ending March 31, after deducting operating and general expenses.

F. G. Roberts & Co., members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, with offices in Boston, Worcester, and Springfield, announce the opening of a New York office at 50 Broad Street, with A. W. Brown as New York representative.

The Jewel Tea Company, Inc., reports sales for the four weeks ended April 21 of $1,182,077, an increase of $315,556, or 36.42 per cent., over the corresponding period last year. For the sixteen weeks ended April 24 sales were $4,799,166, an increase of $1,405,625, or 41.46 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	573,793	871,052	1,139,190
Year to date	65,195,450	59,308,569	43,162,217

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	31	34	76	Advance Rumely pf	31	31	31	31	...
	24	24⅞	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24¼	24⅞	24	24	...
	81½	82	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82	81½	81½	—½
	91½	92	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	92⅛	92⅞	91½	91½	—1
	100	103	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ½
	41	41½	7,200	Am. Beet Sugar	92½	92⅞	91½	91½	— ½
	103	104	200	Am. Can	43¾	44⅛	41	41	—3¼
	64	64½	900	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	+1
	40	41	100	Am. Car & Fdry	64⅝	64⅝	64	64	— ¼
	125	127	800	Am. Cotton Oil	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¾
	58	58½	1,200	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
	19⅜	20	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	58¼	59	58	58	— ½
	56¼	56⅜	500	Am. Linseed	20	20¼	19⅜	20	...
	65¾	65½	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	56½	57	56½	57	+ ¼
	102	103	200	Am. Locomotive	65½	66	65⅜	65⅜	+ ⅛
	59	59¼	1,400	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	— ½
	96⅞	97	4,700	Am. Malting 1st pf	60	60	59	59	— ⅞
	98	99	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97¼	97¾	96⅜	96⅞	— ⅞
	57¼	58½	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ¼
	109⅞	110	100	Am. Steel F'dries	58⅜	58¾	58	58	...
	118	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
	122⅜	123¼	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
	19⅜	195	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	122⅞	123½	122⅞	123½	+ ⅛
	47	48	650	Am. Tobacco	193½	193¼	193	193	...
	97¼	98	100	Am. Woolen	48¼	48½	47¾	47¾	— ¼
	39½	40	300	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
	29⅞	30	400	Am. Writing P. pf	30¼	30½	29⅞	30	— ⅛
	77⅞	78¼	13,200	Am. Zinc L. & S	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
	60⅝	63¼	300	Anaconda Copper	78½	79	77⅝	77⅞	— ⅞
	100	100⅛	5,800	Associated Oil	61	61	61	61	—1
	97⅞	99¼	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅛	100⅜	100	100	— ¼
	110½	112	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
	97	98	2,600	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112	111	111	—1⅜
	52⅝	53⅜	2,800	At. Gulf & West I	97¼	99¼	96⅝	97¼	— ⅝
	74⅛	74⅜	1,000	Baldwin Loco	52½	53⅜	52½	52½	...
	70¼	71	400	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	— ⅛
			67	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70⅛	70½	70⅛	70½	+ ⅝
	107	108½	300	Bank of Commerce	177	177	176	176	...
	105¼	108	100	Barrett Co	108⅝	108⅝	105¼	107	—2
	118½	118¾	19,400	Barrett Co. s. r. f.p.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	—1½
	120	121	400	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	119½	120¼	118¼	118⅝	— ⅞
	60⅜	61	1,200	Bethlehem Steel pf	120	120	120	120	...
	75	80⅞	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	60	60½	60	60⅛	— ⅝
	41⅛	41¾	1,000	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	85	85	85	85	—10½
	18	19	100	Butte & Superior	41⅜	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ⅝
	77	79	200	California Petrol	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅝
	156¼	156½	7,100	Calumet & Arizona	76⅛	76⅞	76⅛	76½	— ⅛
	24	25	400	Canadian Pacific	158	159¼	156	156⅝	—1½
	82⅞	83	8,200	Caro. Clinch & Ohio	25	25	24	24	—1
	110	112	300	Central Leather Co	84¼	85⅝	83	83	— ¼
	33¼	33½	400	Central Leather pf	112	112	112	112	...
	94	96	200	Cerro de Pasco	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	...
	57½	57½	2,500	Chandler Motor	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	—1⅜
	33¼	33½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
	77	77½	2,800	Chi. Great West. pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
	110	112	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	77⅝	77⅝	76½	77⅜	— ⅛
	110¼	111	900	Chi. & Northwest	113	113	112	113	—2
	41	41⅜	2,500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. 2d pd.	42¼	42¼	41¼	41¼	—1¼
	32½	33	300	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i	33	33	32½	32½	—1¼
	78	79½	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
	66	67	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	— ½
			2,300	Chile Copper	22	22	21½	21½	— ⅝
			1,000	Chile Copper	52⅞	53⅛	52¼	52¼	...
			100	Clev. C., C. & St. L	40	40	40	40	—4½
			1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	46⅝	46⅞	43½	45¾	—1¼
			700	Columbia Gas & El	40¾	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
			100	Comput. Tab. Rec	40	40	40	40	...
			200	Consolidated Gas	113	113	112½	112½	— ⅝
			800	Consolidated Gas, Balt	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+1½
			5,000	Continental Can	92⅜	92⅜	91	91	—1½
			700	Corn Products Ref	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
			8,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100	100	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅞
			4,650	Crucible Steel	60½	61⅜	60	60⅝	— ⅞
			300	Cuba Cane Sugar	45	45¾	44⅜	45	—1
			300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91	91	91	91	— ¼
			8,500	Deere & Co. pf	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	99¼	— ¼
				Delaware & Hud	107½	108¾	107½	108⅜	+ ⅛
			200	Den. & Rio Grande	10¼	10½	10	10⅜	— ⅛
			100	Distillers' Secur	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
			900	Dome Mines	14½	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
			100	Driggs-Seabury	75	75	75	75	...
			3,500	Erie	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
			700	Erie 1st pf	39¼	39½	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅝
			500	Erie 2d pf	30½	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
			1,500	General Electric	161	161	159	159½	—1⅝
			1,900	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	105	105¼	104½	105	— ⅝
			800	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	90	90	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
			400	Goodrich (B. F.) x d	49¼	50	48¾	49⅛	+ ⅝
			2,200	Great Northern pf	108¼	108¼	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅜
			2,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	30¾	31⅛	30	30⅜	— ⅛
			600	Greene-Cananea	43⅜	43½	42	42	—1⅛
			700	Gulf States Steel	120	120	120	120	+ ⅛
			5,000	Illinois Central x d	101	101	100	100½	—1
			1,800	Inspiration Copper	55	55¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅝
			1,400	Interboro Consol	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
			300	Interboro Con. pf	55⅞	56	54⅜	55¼	— ⅛
			500	Int. Agricultural	18	18	18	18	—3
			100	Int. Agricultural pf	50¼	50½	50⅛	50¼	— ¼
			9,600	Int. Harvester, N. J	111	111	111	111	...
			20,000	Int. Mer. Marine	26⅜	26¼	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
			3,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	78	78⅜	76½	77⅛	— ½
			3,900	Int. Nickel	41	41	40¾	41	— ⅛
			100	Int. Paper	34	34¾	33¼	33⅞	— ⅛
			400	Jewel Tea	48	48	48	48	...
			700	Kansas City South	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
			9,800	Kelly Spring Tire	51¼	51¼	49	49	—2⅝
			2,400	Kennecott Copper	44⅜	45¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
			200	Lackawanna Steel	81½	83	81⅜	82	...
			100	Lake Erie & West	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
			100	Lake Erie & W. pf	35	35	35	35	—1
			1,800	Lehigh Valley	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
			2,400	Louis. & Nash	61¾	61¾	60½	61	—1
			600	Mackay Cos. pf	124½	124½	123	123¼	—2¾
			600	Maxwell Motors	64⅜	64¾	64⅜	64⅜	...
			100	May Dept. Stores	47¼	48	47¼	47½	— ½
			7,000	Mexican Petroleum	58⅝	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
			1,500	Miami Copper	89⅛	87¾	86	86¼	— ¾
			2,200	Midvale Steel	39	39	38½	38½	— ¼
			100	Minn. & St. L. new	56¾	57⅛	55⅞	55⅞	— ¾
			100	M., St. P. & S. M.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
			2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	105	105	105	105	—1¼
			100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	5½	5½	5	5½	...
			2,100	Mo. Pacific t r	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
			1,300	Mo. Pacific w i	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
			500	Montana Power	26⅛	26⅛	26	26¼	...
			100	Nash., C. & St. L	100¼	100½	100	100½	+ ⅛
			100	Nat. Biscuit Co	129	129	129	129	—1
			100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	105	105	105	105	...
			700	Nat. Enam. & St	78⅜	78¾	78¾	78¾	—1¼
			1,300	National Lead	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	— ⅛
			300	Nevada Con. Cop	55	55	54⅜	55	— ⅛
			7,900	N. Y. Central	23½	23½	23	23	— ⅛
			100	N.Y.,C.& St. L. 2d pf	90¼	90¾	89¼	89½	—1½
			100	N. Y. Dock pf	50¼	50¼	50	50	—4
			3,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	35	35	35	35	—12
			6,200	Norfolk & Western	38¼	39½	38½	38½	— ⅛
			100	North American	122¾	123	117⅜	118½	—5½
			3,400	Northern Pacific	65¾	65⅞	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
			5,400	Ohio Cities Gas	101	101	100	100⅛	—1⅝
			400	Owens Bottle Mach	182	133	131½	131½	—1½
			100	Pacific Mail	91	91	91	91	...
			7,600	Penn. R. R.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
			300	People's Gas, Chi	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	— ½
			1,400	Pere Marquette	80½	80½	80¼	80½	— ½
			100	Philadelphia Co	19½	20	19½	19½	— ½
			1,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
			100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	44¼	44½	43	43	—1
			3,300	Pitts. & West Va	100	100	100	100	...
			1,000	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	—1¼
			3,200	Pullman Co	149	149½	149	149	—1¼
			800	Railway Steel Sp	48	47¾	46¾	47¼	—1¾
			100	Railway Steel S. pf	96	98	96	96	—1⅞
			1,600	Ray Con. Copper	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
			28,200	Reading	88⅝	88¾	88⅜	88⅜	— ⅜
			5,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	—1⅜
			100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101	102	100	100	—2
			200	Royal Dutch N. Y	60¼	61	60	60¼	— ¼
			50	Do., odd lot	60¼	61	60	60¼	— ¼
			600	St. Louis & San F	17	18	17	17	— ⅛
			100	St. Louis & S. F. pf	28	30	28	28	— ⅛
			200	St. Louis Southw	28	28	28	28	—1½
			100	Saxon Motor	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
			200	Seaboard Air Line	13½	13½	13½	13½	—2
			800	Seab. Air Line pf	30	30	29	29	— ¼
			600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	172	172½	171	171	—2¼
			300	Sears, R. & Co. pf	125	125	125	125	— ¼
			1,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	52¼	52⅝	51¾	51⅝	—1
			300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	46	46	46	46	—1
			3,800	Southern Pacific	92½	93⅜	92	92¼	— ½
			10,400	Southern Railway	26¼	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
			900	Southern Ry. pf	57	57	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
			8,100	Studebaker Co	86½	87½	85½	86½	— ½
			100	Stutz Motor	43	43	43	43	+ ½
			200	Tenn. C. & C	16	16	16	16	...
			1,500	Texas Co	207½	208½	206¼	206¼	— ⅞
			2,500	Third Avenue	22½	23¾	22½	23⅜	+1½
			700	Tobacco Products	53¼	53¾	53	53	...
			200	Union Bag & Paper	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
			1,900	Union B. & P. new	86⅞	86⅞	84½	84½	—3½
			9,300	Union Pacific	134¼	134¾	133⅜	133⅜	— ⅝
			700	Union Pacific pf	79½	79½	79	79	— ¼
			600	United Alloy Steel	41½	42	40⅝	42	+1
			700	United Cigar Stores	97½	97½	96	96	—2
			200	United Fruit	133	133	132¾	132¾	— ⅛
			100	United Rys. Invest	8	8	8	8	—1
			200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
			17,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	114¾	116¼	113¾	114½	— ⅛
			100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
			100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	11½	11½	11½	11½	—1½
			1,100	U. S. Rubber	56	56½	56	56	— ¾
			100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	—1½
			156,100	U. S. Steel	114¾	114⅞	113¼	113⅝	— ⅝
			300	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	117¾	117¼	117⅝	— ⅛
			18,200	Utah Copper	113½	114⅞	112¾	113	— ⅞
			400	Utah Securities	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
			700	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¾	43	42¼	42⅞	— ⅛
			500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	67	67	66	66	—4
			400	Wabash	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
			1,300	Wabash pf. A	48	48	47½	47½	— ¼
			1,300	Wabash pf. B	24¼	24¼	24	24	...
			200	Western Maryland	20	20	20	20	— ½
			700	Western Pacific	13	13	13	13	...
			100	Western Pacific pf	40	40	40	40	— ½
			300	Western Union Tel	93¾	93¾	93½	93¾	+ ⅛
			2,000	Westingh. E. & M	47¼	47½	47	47⅝	— ⅛
			1,600	Wheeling & L. E	14	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
			500	Wheel. & L. E. pf	33⅞	33⅞	32½	33	—1½
			300	White Motors	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	—1
			900	Wilson Co.	71	72	70½	72	+ ⅝
			1,200	Willys-Overland	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
			100	Willys-Overland pf	95½	95¾	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅜
			1,000	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	130⅜	130⅞	129	129	—1⅞

Mexican Petroleum Earnings.

Gross profits of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, of Delaware, for the year ended Dec. 31, amounted to $9,668,464, against $5,000,889 in 1915. The net profits were $7,153,080, which, after allowing for full dividend requirements on the preferred stock, is equivalent to $15.78 a share, compared with $4.93 in 1915.

USE OF WEALTH.

To students The Annalist offers a variety of subjects on every phase of economics. Every Monday, 10 cents—$4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs, receipts	$1,853,762	$180,457,662
Ordinary internal rev.	4,104,912	346,778,085
Income tax	10,553,535	67,403,392
Miscellaneous	2,644,450	60,027,592
Total receipts	$19,156,661	$654,666,731
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse	10,382,971	.....
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	.....	147,385,225
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	15,380,433	97,994,706
Expenditures	8,805,888	802,661,956

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	71.49	70.31	70.66	—.95
25 industrials	87.33	86.16	86.39	—.47
50 stocks	79.41	78.23	78.52	—.71

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
May 4	79.41	78.23	78.52	—.71
May 3	79.94	78.68	79.23	—1.44
May 2	81.89	80.57	80.67	—.72
May 1	82.02	81.13	81.39	—.10
April 30	81.62	80.99	81.49	+ .24
April 28	81.67	81.01	81.25	—.30
April 27	82.18	81.34	81.55	—.22

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.	—Low.	Last.
*1917	82.02 May 1	78.23 May 4	78.52
1916	89.16 May 25	82.89 May 5	87.94
1915	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	67.06
1914	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 9	69.17
1913	71.25 May 28	69.

COTTON DROPS AGAIN

Market Very Nervous and Irregular, with a Net Decline of 7 to 11 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was very nervous and irregular, being influenced by conflicting political advices and a disposition to even-up commitments for over the week-end. It seemed, too, that rough outlines of legislation proposed for the purpose of placing the production and distribution of necessities under Government control, served to confuse sentiment and led to scattering liquidation. An opening break was followed by rallies to practically Thursday's closing figures, but was not fully sustained, with the market closing steady at a net decline of 7 to 11 points. July contracts sold up from 19.46, the early low level, to 19.77, and closed at 19.65.

The market opened at a decline of 17 to 20 points in response to indifferent cables, the favorable weather map, and reports of political disturbances in Russia. Offerings were well absorbed around the initial figures, with trade interests among the buyers. This demand was accompanied by reports that hedges were being covered against recent sales of spots, and that spinners were buying contracts as a protection against forward requirements.

Private cables reported very little buying power in Liverpool. No change was reported in the ocean freight rate situation. The world's visible supply of American cotton showed a decrease of 107,318 bales for the week.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	19.91	19.65	19.79@19.81	19.86
June	...	...	19.70 bid	19.80
July	19.77	19.46	19.65@19.67	19.75
August	19.50	19.35	19.49@19.52	19.58
September	...	...	18.99 bid	19.10
October	18.96	18.70	18.85@18.87	18.96
November	...	...	18.87 bid	18.98
December	19.00	18.76	18.90@18.91	19.01
January	19.00	18.80	18.94@18.96	19.05
March	19.12	19.07	19.10@19.12	19.20

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 20.05c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.55c; New Orleans, 19.50c; Savanah, 20¼c; Augusta, 20c; Memphis, 20c; Houston, 19.40c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 600. American, 5,000. Imports, 11,000, none American. Middling upland, 12.86d. Futures opened steady, 9 to 10 points lower. Closed quiet, 14 to 17 points lower. May-June, 12.36d; July-August, 12.21d; October-November, 11.73d; January-February, 11.60d; March-April, 11.55d.

Manchester: Yarns, dull; cloths quiet and firm.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	13,961	12,064	17,948
Exports	28,291	12,722	10,446
Port stocks	1,020,100	1,040,023	1,209,238
Interior receipts	4,190	8,212	12,202
Interior shipments	8,096	13,113	15,254
New York arrivals	5,033	...	...
New York stocks	53,099	58,222	165,170

Exports for the day were 28,291 bales, making 4,673,766 so far this season, against 4,578,424 last year.

The weekly figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week 51,195 bales, against 142,822 last year; for the season, 11,776,517, against 11,355,339 last year. Visible supply, all kinds, 4,330,267, against 4,941,656 last year; visible American, 3,004,267, against 3,468,656 last year. Decrease in visible supply, all kinds, 71,813, against a decrease of 226,961 last year; decrease in American, 107,813, against a decrease of 157,455 last year. Spinners' takings, American for week, 168,521, against 291,483 last year and for the season, 11,006,501, against 11,083,081 last year.

Western New York Farms Co.

First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee

To the holders of certificates of deposit issued under the agreement dated November 15, 1916, providing for deposits of Western New York Farms fifteen-year gold bonds:

Company First Mortgage six per cent.

The Committee under the above-mentioned agreement has adopted and filed with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, the Depositary thereunder, an amendment to said agreement. This amendment confers upon the Committee full power to carry on such negotiations and make such arrangements and agreements as it deems advisable for, and to authorize or approve, the sale or other disposition of lands subject to Western New York Farms Company's First Mortgage. This approval shall not permit the sale of over 2,500 acres in area and of personal property subject thereto, either for cash or for securities, or partly for cash and partly for securities. The amendment also provides for consent to the release from the lien of said mortgage of property so sold or disposed of, and to do such other acts as it may deem advisable in connection therewith, without the preparation, execution, or approval of any plan for the sale of property of said Company or of any plan of reorganization and without notice to any holders of certificates of deposit issued under said agreement.

Any holder of certificate of deposit issued under said agreement may withdraw therefrom at any time within two weeks after the first publication of this notice, upon the terms set forth in Article Eighth of said agreement.

New York, May 5, 1917.

HENRY E. COOPER, Chairman.
HAROLD R. THORNE,
F. M. DYER,
ROBERT T. SHELDON,
CHARLES E. MITCHELL,
Committee.

WILLIAM J. ECK, Secretary, 37 Wall St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Co.

New York, N. Y., April 14, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1917.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1917.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the authority and provisions of Section 2 of Article I., and of Section 8 of Article II. of the By-laws of Fontaine & Valliant, Inc., of New York, that a Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held, and is hereby called to be held, at the office of said corporation, at No. 100 West Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., on the 7th day of May, 1917, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open until 3 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 8th, 1917.

EMILE FONTAINE,
Director and Stockholder.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, AT A special meeting of the Directors of Joplin Water Works Company, held at its office in the City of Joplin, Missouri, on the 30th day of April, 1917, Frank K. Roberts of the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, was duly appointed Trustee under the Gold Mortgage of Joplin Water Works Company, dated April 2d, 1900, as successor to Jason Hollingshead, now deceased.

JOPLIN WATER WORKS COMPANY.
By C. H. TAYLOR, President.

Dated at the City of Joplin, Mo., this 1st day of May, 1917.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, May 31st, 1917. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 30th day of April, and reopened on Friday, the 1st day of June next.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

New York, April 2, 1917.

To the Stockholders of

Middletown Throwing Co., Inc.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the MIDDLETOWN THROWING CO., INC., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on May 15th, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and receiving and acting upon the reports of officers, and of transacting such other business as may be presented to the meeting.

H. K. LYON, Secretary.

New York, May 3rd, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.

48 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (17th quarter) of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1917, to stockholders of record May 15, 1917.

E. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
4	Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	80¾	80¾	80	82
190	Cities Service	280	281	282	284
485	Cities Service pf	88	87½	87½	88
75	Republic Ry. & Light	36½	35½	36	36¾

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	23	26	Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	78	82	Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
American Cities	5	15	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
American Cities pf	29	32	Miss. River Power	9	10
American Gas	118	120	Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
Am. Gas & Electric	131	133	New England Co.	52	55
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50	51	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	97	101
Am. Light & Traction	324	328	New England Co. 2d pf	65	69
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113	New Eng. Power pf.	103	108
Am. Power & Light	70	75	Northern Ohio Electric	35	39
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	..	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	75	79
Am. Public Utilities	35	38	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	18
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. W. W. & E.	8¾	9	Northern States Power	96	98
Am. W. W. & E. partic	28	30	Northern States P. pf.	99	100
Appalachian Power	5	7	Northern Texas Elec.	98	102
Appalachian Power pf	36	40	Northern Texas El. pf.	80	85
Carolina Power & Light	39	41	Ozark Power & Water	38	42
Carolina P. & Light pf.	100	102	Pacific Gas & Electric	59¾	60
Cent. Miss. V. P. op. pf	..	72	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	91	92
Central States Electric	16	18	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Central States El. pf.	73	76	Public Service Inv. pf.	80	84
Colorado Power	30	32	Puget Sound Traction	25	39
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	66½	75
Commonwealth P. & L.	52	55	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	89
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	70	77½	Southern Cal. Edison	87	90
Columbus Electric pf.	80	83	South. Cal. Edison pf.	100	107
Connecticut Power pf.	93	96	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' Power pf.	85	89	Stand. Gas & Electric	12	12½
Dayton Power & L. pf.	92	93½	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	32	38
Duluth Edison pf.	80	84	Tampa Electric	124	128
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6	31
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	97	100
Electric B. & S. pf.	99	101	Texas Pow. & L. pf.	98	35
El Paso Electric	103	..	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric pf.	98	..	Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	94½
Electric Properties	64	66	United Gas & Electric	5	8
Empire Dist. El. pf.	80	84	Un. Gas & E. 1st pf.	65	73
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	Un. Gas & E. 2d pf.	7	10
Federal Light & Trac.	12	14	United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
Federal Light & T. pf.	48	52	United Light & Rys.	42	43
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	25	30	United L. & R. 1st pf.	70	72
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	15	18
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	68	72
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Power	15	16
Illinois Traction	..	48	Western Power pf.	54	58
International Traction	49	51	Western Penn. pf.	103	107
International Trac. pf.	90	92	Yadkin River F. 7% pf.	99	102

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1918	98½	99½	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	93½	100
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	75½	77½	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	72	74
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	80	84	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s	90	93
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	90½	92
Bell T. P. & L. 1st 5s	97	100	Nat. Sec. 1st 6s, '51	97	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nat. Sec. income	10	14
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Cin., G. & El. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	.100	101	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	90	90½	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	84	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99	100
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 6s	..	..	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	94½	96½
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	93	100
Conn. R. P. 5s, 1937	97	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s, 1942	..	96	O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	94	97
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	96	100
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	88	90
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	99	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	92	96
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	99½	100¼	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	92	96
East. Tex. Elec. col. 6s	89	92½	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
El Paso Electric 5s	..	97	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	95	97
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99½	99¾	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	88	91
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	88	92	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	98¼
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	83	85	United Utils. cv. 6s, '23	97½	98¼
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	96	100	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96½	99½	Utah Securities 6s	93	95
I. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Ill. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	Western Power 1st 5s	97½	99
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	07½	99	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	98	98½
Middle West U. 6s, '23	97	99	Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s	80	88

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
245	Chalmers Oil	3¼	2½	2½	10	Do pf	62	62	62
815	Cosden Ref.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	5	Nat. E. B'k.	160	160	160
965	Cos. O. & G.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	10	Md. Casualty	80	80	80
750	Do pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	3	Penn. W. P.	77	77	77
28	Con. Power	114¾	114¾	114¾	10	West. Bank	35½	35½	35½
28	Edmond	28	28	28	300	Weiland Oil	4	4	4
10	German F. I.	21	21	21	625	United Ry	29	28½	28⅝
85	Houston Oil	20	20	20					

Bonds.

$4,000	B. C. 4s, '61	99½	99½	99½	$2,000	Ga. & A. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4,000	Coal & C. 4s	96	96	96	5,000	U.Ry. inc. 4s	66	66	66
4,000	C. & S. 5s	101	101	101	1,000	U. Ry. 1st 4s	80¾	80⅝	80⅝
1,000	Coal'n R. 6s	100	100	100	2,000	Do notes	99	99	99
6,000	Elk. Cp. 6s	100	100	100					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	98	98	98	16	Mohawk	85	84½	84½
60	Alaska Gold	6¼	6¼	6½	20	NewArcadian	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Alloucz	60¼	60	60¼	5	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,210	Am. Zinc	26⅞	26½	26½	395	North Butte	21	21	21
5	Do pf	64	64	64	265	Ojibway	1⅞	1½	1½
5	Anaconda	78¼	78¼	78¼	75	Old Domin.	58½	58	58
805	Ariz. Com.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	130	Osceola	84	83¾	84
400	Butte & Bal.	1	1	1	455	Pond Creek	24	22½	22⅝
13	Cal. & Hecla	535	530	530	120	Shannon	8	8	8
235	CopperRange	60½	59⅞	60½	25	St.Mary's L.	79	78	79
710	Davis-Daly	4½	4¼	4½	450	Sup. & Bost.	4¼	4¼	4¼
380	East Butte	13	12⅝	12⅝	50	Trinity	4	3⅞	3⅞
15	Hedley Gold	18	18	18	200	Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Helvetia	50	50	50	227	U. S. Smelt.	55½	54	54
50	Island Creek	65¼	65¼	65½	133	Do pf	50	49¾	49¾
134	Isle Royale	29½	29	29	45	Utah Apex	2	2	2
25	Kerr Lake	4½	4¼	4½	75	Utah Con	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
190	Lake	12	11⅞	11⅞	210	Utah Metals	5½	5	5½
10	Mass Con	12	12	12	57	Wolverine	41	41	41
20,200	Merg'thaler	2	2	2					

Railroads.

24	Bos. & Alb.	170	170	170	10	Maine Cent.	98	98	98
40	Boston Elev.	89	89	89	67	New Haven	39⅝	38¾	38¾
71	Bost. & Me.	36	35	35½	75	West End	51½	51	51¼
47	Fitchb'g pf.	67	67	67	10	Do pf	71	71	71

Miscellaneous.

35	Am. Ag. Ch.	92½	92¼	92½	30	N. E. Cot. Y.	89¼	89	89
166	Do pf	101	100½	101	72	N. E. Tel.	118½	117	117
5	Am. Sug.	118	118	118	7	Pac. Mills	135	135	135
471	Am. T. & T.	123¾	123	123½	18	Pullman	150	150	150
8	Am. Woolen	51	48⅞	51	50	Punta A. Su.	33½	33½	33½
45	Do pf	98	98	98	537	Swift	156⅜	155¼	155⅝
15	Amoskeag	69¼	69¼	69¼	91	Torrington	61¼	61¼	61¼
618	A., G. & W. I.	97¼	97¼	97½	72	United Drug	75½	75	75½
10	Do pf	61	61	61	157	United Fruit	134⅜	132½	133
81	Edison	193½	193½	193½	309	Un. Sh. Ma.	54¼	53⅜	53⅜
10	Gen. Elec.	160	160	160	108	Do pf	28½	28	28
10	McElw'n pf.	100	100	100	886	U. S. Steel	114¼	113¼	113⅝
50	Mass. Gas.	93½	93¼	93½	5	West. Union	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
4	Do pf	78¾	78¾	78¾					

Bonds.

$1,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s	80	80	80	$17,000	N.E.Tel.5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6,000	Am.T.& T. 5s	99¼	99¼	99⅜	6,000	Pond Ck. 6s	105	105	105
4,000	C.B.&Q.4½s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	5,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100
10,000	Con. & Mont. Class 4	90	90	90	1,000	U. S. Sm.5s	104	104	104

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Shipbg.	73	72	72	295	Prestolite	129	128	128
495	Booth Fish.	106	105	105	95	Pub. Service.	100	100	100
18	Do pf	90¾	88¾	90¼	10	Do pf	100	100	100
10	Chi. T. & T.	205	205	205	175	People's Gas	80	80	80
310	Cudahy	125¼	124	125	50	Quaker Oats.	300	300	300
221	Com. Edison.	131½	131	131	246	Sears-Roeb.	172⅛	171½	171¼
10	Deere pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	20	Do pf	125	125	125
5	Dia. Match.	120	120	120	570	Stew.-War.	75¼	73½	74⅜
15	Illinois Brick	81	81	81	755	Swift	156⅛	155½	155⅝
170	Lindsay Lgt.	21	20⅝	21	825	Union Carb.	202	199½	200
15	Nat. Biscuit.	105	105	105	125	Un. Paperbd.	30	29¾	29½
92	Nat. Carbon.	300	300	300	390	Wilson	72¼	71	72¼
100	Do pf	130¼	130¼	130¼	125	Do pf	104½	104½	104½

Bonds.

$2,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	96	95¾	96	$3,000	Met. Elev. 1st 5s	65	65	65
1,000	Chi. Fn. T.	98	98	98	1,000	Morris 1st 4½s	91½	91½	91½
2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3,000	Swift 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2,000	Wilson 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins.	20¼	20¼	20½	1,200	Phil. R. T.	29½	29	29¼
25	Cambria Iron	44½	44½	44½	850	Reading	90½	89⅝	89⅝
984	Electric Stor.	59½	59	59½	405	Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,895	Lake S. Cp.	18½	17⅛	17½	23	Tonopah Min	6¾	6¼	6¼
3	Lehigh Nav.	77½	77½	77½	250	U. G. Imp.	85½	85	85
162	Lehigh Val.	62¼	61¼	61¼	107	Union Trac.	42½	42¼	42¼
210	Nevada Con.	23½	23⅝	23⅝	4,180	U. S. Steel	114⅝	113⅜	113½
1,463	Penn. R. R.	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	1	War. I. & S.	9	9	9
735	Phil. Electric	31¼	31	31⅛	100	W. C. & Son.	86	85¼	85½
50	Phil. Co.	33¾	33⅜	33⅝					

Bonds.

$2,000	B. L. 1st 5s	104	104	104	$21,000	Phil. Elec. 1st 5s	101¼	101	101¼
7,000	Leh. Val. gn. con. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	3,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
2,000	L. N. cn.4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	4,000	S.-A. I. 6s	102	102	102
2,000	Pa. Co. 5½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000	Stand. G. & E. 6s	101	101	101
2,000	P. Co. con. 5s	90	90	90	20,000	W. N. Y. & Pa. 4s	83	83	83
15,000	Pa. gen. 4½s A ctfs	96¾	96¼	96¼					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	16¼	16
Atlantic Refining	900	915	915
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	400	415	400
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	540	560	540
Crescent Pipe Line	88	93	88
Cumberland P. L.	150	160	150
Eureka Pipe Line	215	225	215
Galena Signal Oil	150	155	150
Galena Sig. O. pf.	158	162	158
Illinois Pipe Line	225	230	223
Indiana Pipe Line	98	101	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12⅜	13¼	13
National Transit	16	18	16
N. Y. Transit	195	205	195
Northern Pine L.	98	102	98
Ohio Oil	353	358	360
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	51	47

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Prairie Oil & Gas.	545	555	550
Prairie Pipe Line	295	300	295
Solar Refining	330	350	330
Southern Pipe Line	203	208	203
South. Penn. Oil	285	295	290
Southwest. Penn.	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	268	272	270
Stand. Oil of Ind.	775	*785	785
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	475	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	360	355
Stand. Oil of Neb.	550	570	550
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	628	633	640
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	288	292	290
Stand. Oil of Ohio	440	460	445
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	90	92	90
Vacuum Oil	365	375	370
Washington Oil	30	35	30

*Ex Dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	107	113	107
Do pf	95	99	95
Conley Foil	230	235	230
J. S. Young	160	175	160
Do pf	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
MacAndrews & F.	210	218	210
Do pf	99	103	99
P. R.-Am. Tob.	220	250	220
R. J. Reynolds	500	550	500
do pf	115	119	115

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
520	Am. B. Sug.	92¾	91⅝	91⅝	20	Midvale Steel	57	57	57
310	Am. Can	44¼	42	42	200	Nev. Cons	23¼	23¼	23¼
50	Am. C. & F.	64¾	64¼	64¼	60	N. Y. Cent	90¾	89¼	89½
40	Am. Cot. Oil	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	120	N. Y., N. H. & H.	35¼	35	35
50	Am. Loco	65½	65¼	65½					
490	Am. S. & R.	97⅜	96¾	97	100	Nor. Pacific	100½	100¼	100½
50	Am.-Zinc	29¾	29½	29½	100	Ohio C. Gas	132½	131¾	132
3,560	Anac. Cop	79	77⅞	78½	100	Pennsylvania	51¾	51¾	51¾
240	Bald. Loco	53⅜	52¼	52½	210	Pullman Co	149½	149¼	149¼
40	Balt. & Ohio	74½	74	74½	210	Ray Copper	28¾	28⅝	28½
50	Beth. Steel B.	119¾	118¾	118¾	4,350	Reading	90¼	88¼	88⅞
10	B'klyn R. T.	80¾	80¾	80¾	90	Rep. I. & S.	79¼	78	78
400	Cent. Leather	84¼	82¾	83¼	80	So. Pacific	92¾	91¾	91¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	57¾	57¾	57¾	890	So. Railway	26¼	25¼	25½
90	C. M. & St. P.	77½	76½	76⅞	290	Studebaker	87½	85⅞	86
30	Chino Cop	52½	52⅜	52⅜	10	Texas Co	206⅞	206⅞	206⅞
120	Col. F. & I.	46¼	45¾	45¾	90	Third Av	23	22	23
90	Corn Prod	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	580	Union Pac.	134⅜	133¼	133⅜
560	Crucible St'l.	61⅝	60¾	60¾	2,310	U. S. Ind. A.	116¾	114⅜	114½
130	CubaCaneSu.	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	40	U. S. Rub	56⅝	56	56
120	Del. & Hud.	107	107	107	39,310	U. S. Steel	114½	113⅛	113½

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The sale of the famous Long Branch estate known as Shadow Lawn by Captain Joseph B. Greenhut was the feature of interest in the realty market yesterday. Captain Greenhut gave it as part payment for the Langham apartment house on Central Park West, 804.4, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers. W. R. Rose of Rose & Paskus represented Mr. Greenhut as attorney, and the Harsen-Langham Corporation was represented by Malcolm R. Lawrence.

The Washington Square section also furnished a good deal in the purchase of the two new six-story apartment houses at 59 to 67 West Tenth Street by Gouverneur M. and Frederic J. Carnochan. They were sold by the Citizens' Investing Company, Dominick Abate, President, which built the houses last Fall, and they have been fully rented ever since. They cover a plot fronting 95 feet by 95 in depth, and were held at $250,000.

In part payment the Carnochans gave the five-story building at 64 and 66 White Street, 46 by 110, a few feet west of Broadway. It figured in the deal at a valuation of $125,000. Title to the properties was recorded yesterday.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. acted as brokers for the sellers, while Benjamin & Sutton represented the buyers.

Buys Fifth Avenue Home.

An important Fifth Avenue residence deal was closed by W. B. May & Co. in the sale for D. Crawford Clark of the six-story American basement dwelling at 991 Fifth Avenue. It covers a plot 35 by 110, and adjoins the Woolworth house on the northeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Clark has owned the property since 1906. The buyer purchased for occupancy.

Physician Buys $50,000 Dwelling.

The estate of Ewald Fleitman sold to a client of Pease & Elliman 42 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 24 by 104.4, located opposite the Museum of Natural History. The property was assessed by the city for taxation at $50,000. The buyer is a well-known New York physician.

Tenement Investments.

W. B. Edelson sold to an investing client of Isaac Haskell 36 West 136th Street, a six-story new-law tenement.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings sold to Isidor Landau 161 Stanton Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Catharine Ernst sold to Lawrence Davis 25 Grove Street, a five-story tenement, 32 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly has resold for the Crown Holding Company to Harris Goldstein the five-story flat at 14 East 106th Street, a 25.11 lot. The seller purchased it at auction April 11.

Nettie Cohen sold to Samuel Epstein for investment 445 East 121st Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100. Mulvihill & Co. negotiated the sale.

E. H. Ludlow resold from Samuel Kilpatrick the five-story tenement at 240 West Twentieth Street, on a lot 24 by 93, to Henry Ehrmann. The same broker sold the property a couple of weeks ago for the Dierkes estate to Mr. Kilpatrick.

Recent Buyers.

Seth Sprague Terry is the buyer of 15 to 21 Renwick Street.

Helena McGrath is the buyer of 113 West Seventy-fourth Street.

$150,000 Bronx Market Deal.

An important deal in the Bronx was closed in the purchase by the Cudahy Packing Company of the large market building on the triangular block bounded by Brook and Bergen Avenues and the north side of 153d Street. The property has been held at $150,000, and has been sold by Nelson Gillon. The purchasers have been tenants of the building, which was erected in 1910 from plans by the architect James S. Maher, who designed the Westchester Market near by.

The property forms a large unit in the Westchester wholesale beef market, which was recently pronounced by the Market Commission as the most sanitary and economical centre for the handling of foods in New York. The building contains over a mile of beef tracks, and it is connected with underground tunnels to the New York Central Railroad yards on the opposite side of Brook Avenue. It covers an area of over 7,000 square feet, and is devoted entirely to the handling of products for the packing industries. The frontage is 219.10 feet on Bergen Avenue, 213 on Brook Avenue, and 67 on 153d Street.

The attorneys in the transaction were Whaley, Walker & Fay.

Bronx Sales.

Alexander Selkin sold for the Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation (Brown and Lapin) the northwest corner of 180th Street and Mohegan Avenue, a five-story thirty-one-family house, with five stores, on a plot 70.12 by 118, to a client for investment. The property was held at $110,000, and the buyer paid all cash above the first mortgage.

Morris Burchman bought from Molly Falkowitz 169 Brook Avenue, a five-story, new-law tenement on plot 40 by 100.

Long Island.

The property located at 15 Claverly Place, Flushing, owned by Frederick A. Livingston of Texas, has been sold by J. Albert Johntra to James Smith of Flushing. The plot, 50 by 100, is improved with a cottage. The same broker also sold for Alice E. Saul of Manhattan the two-family house occupying a plot 86 by 100 on the east side of Twenty-fourth Street, 200 feet north of Crocheron Avenue, Broadway-Flushing, to Ira Vail.

Daniel M. Gerard has resold the old Warren Sammis homestead on West Neck Avenue, Huntington, for Fred T. Vaux of Chicago, to Mrs. Frida Ashforth of New York City. The house is being remodeled. It was purchased by Mr. Vaux through Daniel M. Gerard, six months ago.

C. T. Brickerhoff sold to M. E. Clary a plot, 39 by 125 feet, on the northwest corner of Shelton Avenue and Kenilworth Place, Jamaica. T. F. Farrell sold to M. Cornell a plot, 24 by 100, on the northwest corner of Junction and Lurting Avenues, Corona. G. Marino sold to F. Lodrino a plot, 100 by 125, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Canal Street, Woodhaven.

A. Janssen sold a bungalow at Plandome to Charles Wendt.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for Teofil Kawczynski his home, consisting of two acres at Midland Park, N. J., to George R. Harrison, Jr., of Nutley, N. J.

Daniel J. Brennan of Orange has purchased the Kenney estate on Union Place, Summit, opposite the railroad station, in the heart of the business section. It has a frontage of 144 feet on Union Place, 135 feet on Beechwood Road, and 163 on Springfield Avenue. On the property are the Summit House, the Summit Market and other buildings. It was held at $200,000.

The Air Reduction Company bought from Alfonse Kaufmann the plot at 124 Halladay Street, corner of Forrest Street, Jersey City, 25 by 100, adjoining its factory.

Buys $75,000 Larchmont Estate.

Thomas N. Hilliard purchased through the Country Department of Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., the property of Frank D. White on Pryer Point, Larchmont, N. Y. Harold Flint represented the seller. The property was held at $75,000.

Westchester County.

The Witherbee Real Estate and Improvement Company sold to the Texas Company a plot of about one-half acre in Pelham Manor, New York, on Pelhamdale Avenue. Van Norden & Wilson and the Pelham Realty Company negotiated the sale.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold seven lots on Howard Place, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, to F. E. Petrucee.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, represented by John N. Golding, to the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company the five-story building at 337 Spring Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Washington Street.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased for Berndt O. Anderson the building at 76 West Forty-sixth Street to Urbino Nannelli.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for ten years to Schraft's at an aggregate rental of $200,000, the store at 1,379 Broadway, with a one-story building to be erected at the rear, covering a plot 60 by 100. The premises adjoin the Hilton store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Dennis G. and Herbert S. Brussel 10 East Eighty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, to Dr. Charles G. Kerley.

Pope & Brother have leased for the Rhinelander Real Estate Company the house at 112 West Eleventh Street to Mrs. Pearson.

Albert B. Ashforth in conjunction with J. L. Birdsall has rented the Griffin property at Oyster Bay, L. I., to Miner C. Hill.

Baker Crowell has leased the Mary Fraser estate of thirty-three acres at Port Washington, L. I., to Charles H. Pope.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The H. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed a first mortgage of $50,000 on the property 240 to 252 West 145th Street, occupied by a one-story building with a moving picture theatre.

Eugene J. Busher has placed a first mortgage loan of $13,000 for Sarah A. Burns on the southeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue and East 158th Street, two three-story flats, lot 88 by 81.

Subway Opening Celebration.

The Queensboro subway opening celebration will be held at Jackson Heights today, beginning at 2 P. M. Borough President Maurice E. Connelly and Hampton L. Carson, ex-Attorney General of Pennsylvania, will deliver addresses.

During the afternoon the Choral Club will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and there will be athletic contests and a May-pole dance. In the evening there will be an entertainment at the Casino.

Sale of 300 Jersey Lots Today.

Today at Dunellen, N. J., on the premises, corner of North and Madison Avenues, at 1:30 P. M., Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction 300 building plots and three dwellings to close out the holdings of Edward Maurer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.

93d St, 64 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 87.6x100.8x irregular, five-story flat; adjourned to May 11.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, e s, 150 ft s of 167th St, through to Brook Av, and extending to Mill Brook, 309.9x118.1x296.2x60.4; vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against H. H. Havemeyer et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $19,484.24; taxes, &c., $1,262.31; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

Walton Av, e s, 148 ft s of 182d St, 25x95; vacant; City of New York against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $1,632.05; taxes, &c., $285.16; to the plaintiff for $250.

By Joseph P. Day.

228th St, s s, 305 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 100x114; adjourned to May 11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

3d Av, n w corner of 84th St, for a one-story garage; estate of William Scholle, 25 Broad St, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost, $35,000.

143d St, 308 West, for a one-story repair shop, 25x99.11; F. Mullen, 295 West 150th St, owner; W. H. Dusenbury, 464 West 143d St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Park Av, 1,081, to a two-story stable; A. E. Kraft, 1,181 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, owner; W. B. Willis, 1,181 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $6,000.

57th St, 39 West, for a one-story dwelling; A. Levisohn, 61 Broadway, owner; K. A. Muchison, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 162, w s, 25.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x75; Amsterdam Av, 202, w s, 20.5 ft n of 69th St, 20x75; Herman Freund, 114 West 80th St, to Caroline Freund, widow, 202 Amsterdam Av, 1-11 part, b. and s. May 3; attorney, John L. Kirk, 2 Rector St.....$900

ATTORNEY ST, 203 and 205, e s, 200 ft s of Rivington St, 43x100, Plain Realty Co. to Sol. H. Friedman, 1,800 7th Av, mtg $61,-000, all liens, Oct. 5, 1916; attorney, Jacob L. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$100

BROOME ST, 263, n e s, 50.2 ft w of Orchard St, 25.3x87.7, foreclosure Feb. 26; Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., referee, to Jeanette F. Bonner, 75 East 64th St, May 3; attorney, A. J. McClure, 61 Broadway.....$1,000

BROOME ST, 249 and 251, s s, 60.1 ft e of Orchard St, 40.2x87.6; Joseph D. Goldstein et al. to Joseph D. Goldstein Realties, Inc., 149 Broadway, mtg $150,000; May 1; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, n e corner of Depot Road, at Fort Washington, runs s e 74x n ne to a line 135ft n of Depot Road, s e to 164.6x n w 790 to s s of 181st St x w on curves 398 to boulevard x s e on curves 1,240 to beginning; John Haven Pugh to Sound View Realty Co., 128 Broadway, all title, quitclaim, all liens, April 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Alice De Blois Stone to same, quitclaim, confirmation deed, April 18; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, Thomas S. Pugh, executor, &c., to same, quitclaim, confirmation deed, April 18; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas S. Pugh, executor, &c., to same, quitclaim, confirmation deed, April 16; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sound Realty Co., to Great Northern Construction Co., 220 Broadway, and any other owners who have derived title from party of first part, quitclaim and confirmation deed, April 30...$1

COLUMBUS, 9th, AV, n e corner 215th St, 99.11x50; Harriet B. Knight to Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, ½ part, mtg, $7,000, on whole, all liens, Dec. 31, 1913.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hy. T. Randall to same, q. c., all liens, April 26, 1917.....$1

GROVE ST, 25, n s, 96 ft e of Bedford St, 32x100; Cath. Ernst to Lawrence Davis, 74 Greene St, Newark, N. J., all liens, May 1; attorney, C. H. Freunich, 35 Nassau St..$100

JANE ST, 8, s s, 103.3 ft w of Greenwich Lane, 20x64x19.8x62.1; Adolph H. Baumann to John Fox, tenements, quitclaim, Jan. 21, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Evelyn Vail et al., heirs, &c., Annie S. Baumann of Rahway, N. J., et al. to same, quitclaim, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph W. Bruton et al. to same, quitclaim, Jan. 11, 1917; attorney, same.....$1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 38th St, 98.9x 23.2; Unitarian Church, formerly Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in Garden St, (South Church,) to Aug. Heckscher, Huntington, L. I., mtg, $390,000, all liens, May 1; attorneys, Parks & McK., 60 Wall St....$100

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 100 ft n of 121st St, 15x80; Edgar W. Martin to Mark Miller, 495 Manhattan Av, mtg $8,350, all liens, April 26; address 141 Fulton St.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, at centre line of block between 74th and 75th Sts, runs e 100.5x0.27.2x— to drive x n — to beginning; William A. Adams and Grace Sarah T. Adams, 318 West 72d St, 2-3 part, b. and s. and c. a. g., all liens, April 23; attorney, Mark W. Hubby, Jr., 26 Liberty St....$100

STANTON ST, 161, s s, 25 ft e Suffolk St, 25x100; Seamen's Bank for Savings to Isidor Landau, 208 Driggs Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Henry C. Newirth, 120 Broadway.....$100

SULLIVAN ST, 89, e s, 202 ft s of Brooms St, 86x18.3x irregular; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Martin Garone, 54 Orchard St, all liens, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WHITE ST, 64-66, n s, 80 ft w of Broadway, 46.11x109.3; Gouverneur M. Carnochan to Citizens Investing Co., 222 Lafayette St, all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Citizens Investing Co. to Norlin Realty Corporation, 27 William St, all liens, Oct. 24, 1916; attorney, same..$100

2D AV, 1,817, n w corner of 94th St, 25.8x 80; Frank J. Eberhard to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, mtg $28,500; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,885, w s, 20.4 ft s of 55th St, 20.1x80; Fanny, wife of Jacob Furmann, to Martin A. Furmann, on the premises, ½ part, all title, all liens, Oct. 24, 1916; attorney, H. S. Nadelstein, 299 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Martin A. Furmann to Eva Weltfisch, 206 West 119th St, ½ part, all title, b. and s., all liens, April 11, 1917; attorney, same.....$1

7TH AV, s e corner of 146th St, 40x100; Minaret Building Co. to F. D'Onofrio, 157 West 118th St, mtg $52,000, May 3; attorney, William C. Wolf, 132 Nassau St....$1

9TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 16th St, 56x100; Wm. D. Kilpatrick to National Biscuit Co., 409 West 15th St, mtg $23,000, all liens, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Wm. D. Kilpatrick to National Biscuit Co., 409 West 15th St, with all title to strip or gores adjoining, bonds and securities, May 1; same attorney.....$100

9TH AV, n e corner of 37th St; 40th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x101x27.4x113; 40th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 101x25x irregular; 40th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; 134th St, 23-5 East, n s, 101 ft w of Madison Av, 20x99.11; 2d Av, s w corner of 75th St, 18.11x100; Madison Av, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11x80; Park Av, n e corner of 124th St, 25x99; 105th St, 156-8 East, s s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.11; all of the foregoing parcels allotted to party of the second part and the following are allotted to party of the first part: 5th Av, 2,177-83, n w corner of 132d St, 99.11x100; 125th St, 221 East, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. et al., executors and trustees of James Everard, to Olga M. Hillard, (Evered), 58 Central Park West; April 27; attorneys, Olcott, B., McM., & E., 170 Broadway.....

Allotted in partition

10TH ST, 59-61 WEST, n s, 71.2 ft e of 6th Av, runs e 95 x n 94.10 x w 45.2 x 49.8 x s 90.8 to beginning; Citizens Investing Co to Gouverneur N. and Frederic J. Carnochan, New City, N. Y., mtg $140,000, all liens, May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

12TH ST s s, 108.10 ft e of 6th Av, 19.9x 103.3; 3d Av, n e corner of 38th St, 24.9x 100; 3d Av, s e corner of 47th St, 25.5x95; 3d Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x95; 3d Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 47th St, 50x95; 3d Av, n w corner of 48th St, 25x76; 57th St, n s, 215 ft w of Avenue A, 20x ½ block; 1st Av, s e corner of 58th St, 49.6x24.8x irregular; 1st Av, s e s, at n e s of 58th St, 100.4x106.5; Nicholas Betjeman to Anna Bardenhagen, 251 East Kingsbridge Road; attorney, N. E. Betjeman, 56 Liberty St..$1

20TH ST, 340 West, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 24x93.2; Nicholas and Peter Hasselberger to Benjamin Ehrman, 52 East 89th St, mtg $4,000, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

26TH ST, 230 East, s s, 167.6 ft w of 2d Av, 27.6x98.9; Harry Meshel to Jennie Silberman, 230 East 26th St, quitclaim, April 30; attorney, C. P. Loeser, 176 B'way...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isidore Meshel et al to same, all title, April 30; same attorney.$500

SAME PROPERTY; declaration, Jennie Meshel, 1-3 part, Jennie Silverman, 2-3 part, mtg $33,500; attorney, same.....$1

39TH ST, 424-426 West, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Matilda F. Fitzsimons to Matons Realty Corp, 135 Broadway, mtg $23,500, May 1; attorney, W. F. Clare, 135 Broadway.....$1

82D ST, n s, 380.4 ft w of Avenue B, 29x102.2; Geo. C. Engel, executor, to Anna M. Erxleben and another, 515 East 82d St, mtg $11,000; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$16,000

SAME PROPERTY; George C. Engel et al to same, mtg $11,000, subject to mtg $11,000, April 19; same attorneys.....$100

88TH ST, 57 West, n s, 205 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Julius P. Witmark et al, trustees for Felix H. Isaacs, to 268 94th St, mtg $22,500, all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

90TH ST, 227 East, s s, 183 ft w of 2d Av, 27.11x100; Anna Foley, April 29, 1917, to William F. Clare, referee, to Pawnee Realty Corporation, 68 Broad St, May 4; attorneys, Gwinn & D., 5 Nassau St.....$16,500

100TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Park Av, 17x 100.11; Charles Juster to Mary Kuzma, 315 East 14th St, and Pauline Schimenti, 940 1st Av, mtg $4,000, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

120TH ST, 113 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; James C. McEachen to Katie Schwartz, 51 East 107th St, mtg $6,000, all liens, April 30; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.....$1

119TH ST, 105 West, n s, 116.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Bronx Board of Brokers to Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road, Bronx, mtg $17,725, May 3.....$100

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Tomas B. Mederos to Mercedes C. de Mederos, 871 7th Av, mtg $68,100; attorney, C. L. Greenhall, 120 Broadway..$100

121ST ST, 315 West, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Fannie Friedman et al. to Sarah Friedman, 57 East 110th St, all title, quitclaim, May 3; attorney, Joseph N. Schultz, 350 Broadway.....$1

128TH ST, 230 East, s s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Mark Aaron to Hy Wendt, 111 West 85th St, guardian, mtg $4,000, all liens, April 25; address, 90 Nassau St....$1

129TH ST, 229-233 West, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; J. Duncan Tansill to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, bonds and securities, all liens, Dec. 29, 1916.....$1

130TH ST, 228 and 230 West, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x99.11; J. Duncan Tansill to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, bonds and securities, all liens, Dec. 29, 1916.....$1

136TH ST, 322-324 West, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 50x150; Nicholas Betjeman to Anna Bardenhagen, 251 East Kingsbridge Road; attorney, N. E. Betjeman, 56 Liberty St..$1

BROADWAY, 4,005, store; H. H. Dreyer to Vincenzo La Porta, 2,145 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1913.....$900

BROADWAY, 2,330-42, s e corner of 85th St, (216-18 West,) second floor in building to be erected; Gripp Realty Corp. to Li Bue, 4 Fell St, from completion of building to April 30, 1925; attorney, Charles H. Griffiths, 120 Broadway.....$5,500

HUDSON ST, 1 and 2, store floor and basement and second floor, and consent to assignment of lease to Safe Deposit Co. of New York; Frederick Gerken to Fidelity Trust Co., 1 Hudson St, 5 years from May 1, 1917.....$14,000

MANHATTAN AV, 204; also 109th St, 12-20, all; Rose K. Tekulsky et al., exrs., &c., to Zuckey Corp., 5 years from March 1, 1917; attorney, M. Winder, 220 Broadway.....$3,900

2D AV, 1,201 to 1,205, all; Abraham B. Cox and another to Lippmann Schnurmacher, 233 East 68th St, 21 years, from May 1, 1917, 10 years renewal; attorney, Morris Hooper, 20 Vesey St...Taxes, &c., and $2,000 to $2,500

6TH AV, 50, all; Maria L. Donnelly to Anthony A. Valsecchi, 126 Washington Place, 5 years, from May 15; attorneys, Pepe & Bro., 40 Washington Square..$1,100

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 200 to 210 West, corner store, basement, second and part of third floor; Rodin Studios, Inc., to Kelly Springfield Tire Co., 229 West 57th St, 10 1-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1917; address, 221 West 57th St.....$39,780

307 and 309 East, three one-story buildings and yard in the rear; 12th St, 304 to 312 East; front store in 309 East 11th St; East 11th Street Holding Co. to Morris Beckman, 15,000 Boston Road, Bronx, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway....$1,140 and $1,260

135TH ST, 266 to 272 West, part of ground floor, recently theatre, now to be occupied as garage; Samuel Rouse to John S. Nathanson, 137 West 141st St, 10 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1,600

Bronx.

PAULDING AV, 3,724-8; also 217th St, 1,005-7; Vincenzo Laporte to same, 1,522 Vyse Av, 5 2-12 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, same.....$1,580 and $1,620

132D ST, 551-3 East, all; Annette E. Applebaum to Harry Milter, Inc., 1,212 Seneca Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Harry Steinbock, 391 East 149th St..

$1,800 and $2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

23TH ST, 203 and 205 West; Nappi Contracting Co. against Graphic Arts Realty Co., owner; Laitman & Aronsohn, contractors.

$1,321

30TH ST, 3 West; Eugene Maute against Helen Joseph, owner; E. Tannenbaum Realty Corporation, contractor $45

42D ST, 171 East; Frank J. Carew et al. against Henry Bull, owner and contractor; Maude L. Bull, contractor $4,855

100TH ST, 145 and 147 West; Morels Leiserson against Yetta Cohen, owner and contractor.....$75

101ST ST, 19 West; Nason Mfg. Co. against New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, owner; Ryan & Selmon, contractors $239

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 1,622; Harry Wolfson against Alfred Frankenthaler, owner and contractor $98

181ST ST, 116 ft e of Melrose Av, 100x100; Christian Vorndrans' Sons against 837 Washington Avenue Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor $400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 34; Mayer Schnee against Bernard Trunsch et al, Sept. 11, 1916.....$125

7TH AV, n w corner of 114th St; Moses Klahr against Margaret I. Hoyt et al, Jan. 19, 1917.....$516

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Silverman against same, Feb. 28, 1917.....$1,823

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 200 to 210 West, corner store, basement, second and part of third floor; Rodin Studios, Inc., to Kelly Springfield Tire Co., 229 West 57th St, 10 1-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1917; address, 221 West 57th St.....$39,780

307 and 309 East, three one-story buildings and yard in the rear; 12th St, 304 to 312 East; front store in 309 East 11th St; East 11th Street Holding Co. to Morris Beckman, 15,000 Boston Road, Bronx, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway....$1,140 and $1,260

135TH ST, 266 to 272 West, part of ground floor, recently theatre, now to be occupied as garage; Samuel Rouse to John S. Nathanson, 137 West 141st St, 10 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1,600

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 550-552; S. & S. Window Cord against People's Big Market, Inc., et al, April 16, 1917.....$458

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s s, whole block front, between University and Webb Avs., 356x80; John P. Kane Co. against Hebrew Orphan Asylum et al, Nov. 17, 1916.$1,030

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 200 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Joseph Devlin against Thomas A. Scott et al, June 28, 1916....$115

SAME PROPERTY; Patrick Devlin against same, Aug. 8, 1916.....$458

SAME PROPERTY; Daniel J. Devlin against same, Aug. 16, 1916.....$80

SAME PROPERTY; Lotz Bros. against same, Aug. 23, 1916.....$900

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 218; Philip Pretzfeld against Harjo Realty Corporation et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Voit & Kohn.

17TH ST, 227 to 239 West; Leon Tuchmann against 227 West 17th St. Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Manheim.

108TH ST, n s, 153 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Ida Diskin et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

141ST ST, s s, 150 ft of 7th Av, 37.6x 99.11; Walter F. Kingsland against Fannie Beckmann et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. de Rham.

148TH ST, 166 West; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against John G. Peppler et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

Bronx.

LOTS, 154, 155, 156, 157, and 158, map of Seton homestead; Elizabeth Steinmetz against Joseph Diamond et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hanlon & Henschel.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

INVESTORS

A few very desirable parcels have been put in our hands for trade by reputable builders; the net returns should prove very attractive to investors who are able to buy in the present market; advantageous trades will be especially considered.

KNAP & WASSON CO.,
4,249 Broadway, at 181st St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

"The Beautiful"

Exquisitely Decorated 7-room brick houses; every improvement and convenience the critical wife could wish. All ready to move into. **Ideal for children. Only 10 minutes to the Beaches.** 24 minutes from City Hall, N. Y., on **New Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn.**

Prices $4,500 to $6,750, with or without garage. Send for Easy Payment Plan, averaging less than $40 a month. The most attractive proposition in New York.

Land values rapidly advancing on account of the express transportation now open to Municipal Building and soon to be extended up Broadway to 59th Street—one fare.

ALCO BUILDING CO.

Take Sea Beach Subway From City Hall, N. Y., to 22d Av. Station.
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Big manufacturers are awake to the advantages of a

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site. Sales and leases are being consummated. Send for our booklet of opportunities.

Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.,
Park Row Building
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Corner Factory Site

102 x 102

Between Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges, a few cross blocks to Jay Street Terminal. Impossible to duplicate this offering at the price we can deliver. John F. James & Sons, Inc., 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

One Month's Rent Free.

Only $25 monthly, which includes principal and interest, with a small cash payment, will buy handsome seven-room cottage; modern, up-to-date improvements; all large, airy rooms; water, gas, heat, electric light, &c.; porch and plot for garden; few blocks from depot and trolley; 30 minutes from city; in town with schools, stores and churches. For photo, &c., call or write B. Hoyt, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND

House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, tile roof, spacious porches, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sewer, &c.; 27 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av.; privilege of restricted bathing beach, dock anchorage, &c.; price and terms on request. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT

UNFURNISHED FOR A 3-YEAR TERM.
AN ALL-YEAR COUNTRY ESTATE 11 ACRES, 35 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL. HIGH GROUND, 1,500 FEET FRONTAGE; ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL; OVER 200 GRAND SHADE AND FRUIT TREES; RESIDENCE FRAME, 16 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY; SETS BACK 400 FEET FROM ROAD.
MAIN OUTBUILDING, BRICK, TWO STORIES AND ATTIC, FOUR STALLS, CARRIAGE AND ENGINE ROOM, AND QUARTERS FOR CHAUFFEUR; HAS WAINSCOTED FLEMISH ROOM 26x27; BOWLING ALLEY AND FIREPROOF GARAGE; LARGE VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND FLOWER GARDEN, GRAPE ARBOR, CHICKEN HOUSE, CHILDREN'S PLAY HOUSE, BARN, AND TENNIS COURT; SIX MINUTES BY AUTOMOBILE FROM SCARSDALE ON HARLEM R. R. OR WYGAKYL STATION ON THE WESTCHESTER AND BOSTON. PREMISES OPEN FOR INSPECTION. GEORGE A. JUST, OWNER, 239 VERNON AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., OR SCARSDALE, N. Y.

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Homes for sale or rent at Mount Vernon, 28 mintues from Grand Central.
A few homes may be rented, furnished, for the summer, to select families, at from $100 to $300 per month.

Stucco house for rent or sale, 9 rooms, 2 baths. Large lot, garden and garage. Rent $1,500. Price $13,500.

Bungalow type of house on a hillside, 9 rooms; great bargain, $6,500.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Leaving New York State. SELLING HOME CHEAP.

Location one of best commuting home centres in Westchester. Very pleasant home, all improvements; garden plot; ¾ of price on mortgage. Immediate purchaser gets this bargain. Phone, call, or write owner. Room 702, 505 Fifth Av. Phone Vanderbilt 3742.

A Beautiful House

of 7 fine rooms with large glass inclosed porch, magnificent view of water, 800 feet from private bathing beach; price $8,200; terms, $1,000 cash, balance as rent; all city improvements; house has wonderful conveniences; near subway, near trolley; 8c. fare; worth $11,000.
L. S. WILLIAMS, 296 Haven Av., N.Y.C.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE

Home built one year ago, when prices were 20% less than at present. Will sell less than original cost 7-room house with tiled bath, sleeping porch, large veranda, both gas and electricity; steam heat; 4 large bedrooms. House located at Manhasset, 20 minutes from New York by electric trains; near water and station. Best opportunity to get a real bargain at your own terms, to your own price, on the North Shore today. BUILDER, BOX F 119 Times.

SEASHORE BUNGALOW

Large rooms, bathroom, up to date in every detail; water, gas, electricity; select neighborhood; large garden plot; 5 minutes' walk to restricted bathing beach; great bargain of the year for $3,200; house alone would cost $1,000 more if built at today's prices; only 40 minutes out; will sell on easy terms to responsible party as low as $250 cash, balance same as rent. W. JONES, Room 910, 141 Broadway, New York.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

Owner's loss your profit; cozy five-room bungalow; ready built; chicken, poultry houses, outbuildings; 70,000 square feet; shaded property; few minutes to station and trolley and beautiful harbor; must be sold within ten days; take $150 cash first payment; balance $15 monthly; perfect title. Bungalow, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO RENT FOR SEASON
Beautiful Shorefront Villa

with private dock—Magnificent Country. **49 minutes to N. Y. C.**
Golf and Country Club; large lakes; providing best outdoor recreations. House contains 10 Rooms, and is beautifully furnished. Select neighborhood. Rent reasonable.
Address E. GRACE,
2 Malden Lane. Tel. Cortland 1521

Country Place, South Orange, N. J.

House 10 rooms, 2 baths, piazza enclosed, glass and screens. Finished laundry. Automatic hot water system; plot 100x810; garage, grounds fully planted shrubs, fruit, shade trees. For sale, $14,000. Owner, 12 Broadway, Room 803, N. Y. City.

REDI CUT HOUSES

Buy house from any manufacturer, I will erect and complete on desirable lots either in Oradell, Fairmount or Cranford, N. J. Terms of payment like rent.
G. J. Falkinburg, 57 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVER A

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

APARTMENT WANTED.

Wanted, to lease for one year or longer, entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to consist of large front, rear, and hall rooms, with large bathroom, in well-kept residence of usual brownstone front type, in neighborhood of Park, Madison, or 5th Avs., but not nearer than half a block of either elevated or street car lines, preferably near 39th St.; should have gas, electricity, and hot water; no objection to location over store or business quarters on ground floor. Reply, stating full particulars, to Box V 258 Times Downtown.

A FURNISHED apartment wanted for a year or less; must be in first-class building and good location; well furnished; large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, servant's room and bath. Address Z 342 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Sale or Rent.—Modern up-to-date private residence, near Riverside Drive; all improvements; terms to suit. Apply through your broker, or Owner, 310 West 109th St.

Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED.—Furnished house within commuting distance, for Summer months only; near seashore preferred; or along the Sound; five or six sleeping rooms and three baths; please give full details, rates, &c. Z 323 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

21TH, 39 EAST.—Parlor and bedroom; elevator apartment; one block subway; reasonable. Wackermann.

37TH, 18 EAST, Near 5th.—Rooms; telephone, all conveniences; $6 to $10.

58TH, at 70 Park Av.—Large handsome room, bath; gentleman; $12 weekly.

45D, 16 EAST.—Completely furnished large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; adjacent to bath; also small room; good service; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable, newly decorated room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

58D, 65 EAST.—Large room; electric light; private bath; telephone; references.

58D, 32 EAST.—Large room; electricity, running water; gentlemen.

55TH, 157 EAST.—Highly desirable front parlor; suitable for doctor or dentist; modern.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, boxspring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; music allowed.

West Side.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large back parlor, light housekeeping; front parlor; quiet house; telephone.

16TH, 19 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent central location; telephone service.

50TH, 359 WEST.—High-class accommodations for business men in private home; convenient location; moderate. Phone Chelsea 7750.

59D, 455 WEST.—Private house; floor of 5 rooms, private bath; 3 large windows; southern exposure.

43D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

58TH, 69 WEST.—Rooms, hot and cold water; $3.50 to $6 weekly; with private bath, $6 to $7. Hotel Jefferson.

47TH, 22 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private family. Call after 7 P. M., Hillman.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Large front room, furnished or unfurnished; electricity and telephone.

51ST, 42 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; electricity, bath; refined; $6-$15 weekly.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; also small room; excellent table; references.

53D, 212 WEST.—Large front basement; housekeeping; every convenience; bath, hot water, phone.

58TH, 359 WEST.—Handsome rooms, $3-$7; front parlor, twin beds; telephone.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; gentlemen; telephone; elevator. Bean.

50TH ST., 22 WEST, (New York House.)—Single and double rooms, $3.50 up weekly; room and bath and suites, $8 up weekly; hot water, electricity, and steam heat; subway and "L" half block. Phone 10241 Columbus.

51ST, 10 WEST.—One or two furnished rooms, bath; modern apartment; private family; board if desired.

53D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant room, with, without bath; private family; reference necessary.

59TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished private rooms; excellent central location, telephone service; moderate.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Furnished, unfurnished, large rooms, suites, single rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; telephone.

72D, 131 WEST.—Double, single, also parlor floor; private baths; new management; reasonable.

72D, 58 WEST.—High-class room; refined person; all conveniences. Columbus 5220. Lady.

72D WEST.—Large room, private tiled bath; reasonable. Phone 1242 Columbus.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; suitable for studio; facing Hudson and Drive.

73D, 22 WEST.—Delightful rooms for chums; large, airy; private baths; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also medium; Summer rates; references.

73D, 112 WEST, DESIRABLE ROOM, near subway and elevated; meals optional.

75D, 275 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

75D, 502 WEST.—Attractive, large front rooms; private bath; small room; board.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with bath; private house; reference required.

75TH, 102 WEST.—High-class accommodations for business people in private family. Wheeler.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent, central location; telephone service.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Bathroom suite; also large, light front basement; references.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; bath, floor; electricity; $7-$8.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room and bath or en suite; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with, without private bathroom; electricity; rates.

77TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms; one with twin beds; basement room; convenient baths.

76TH, 132 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large rooms, parquet floors, continuous hot water.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; electricity; phone.

79TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

79TH, 317 WEST.—In newly opened house, fine large and small rooms; conveniences.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, rooms, large, medium; electricity; $5.50, $6, $10.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive suite, 3 rooms; also small rooms; references. Jacobsen.

82D ST., West, (near Central Park.)—Light outside rooms, quiet, ample closets, hot water, elevator; meals optional; no roomers or boarders before; now army officer departing must make up part of rent; two to family; highest references required. Call Room 717, 31 Park Row, after telephoning Graves, Cortlandt 1290; or telephone Schuyler 7471; 9-11 A. M., 6-9 P. M.

82D, WEST.—Suite 2 rooms, bath; luxuriously furnished; reasonable; electricity. Schuyler 2982.

82D, WEST.—Bachelor suite, two rooms, bath, private family; reasonable. Schuyler 2982.

83D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant room, with, without bath; private family; reference necessary.

84TH, 81 WEST.—Exceptional large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parquet; refined dwelling.

84TH, 20 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, modern; housekeeping; subway, "L"; private house.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room; electricity; conveniences; refined home; suitable gentleman.

85TH, 129 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; ladies; near L and subway; electric light, heat; newly furnished; private.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Medium-sized room, all conveniences; electric lights, telephone.

85TH, 57 WEST.—Furnished suite, two light rooms, for ladies; kitchen privileges.

86TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, back parlor, private bath; meals; French family.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large front room; electricity; $8; gentleman only.

86TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, baths, kitchenette, electricity; $7, $8, $11.

86TH, 326 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, piano, bath; also large front room; electricity.

87D ST., 40 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, with or without bath; select.

87D, 250 WEST.—New house; exceptionally attractive, well furnished large rooms; electricity, running water, baths, and phone.

88D, (670 West End Av.)—Nicely furnished, large rooms; gentlemen; meals optional.

88D, 253 WEST. (Broadway.)—Large and small rooms, with bath; private house.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Large, airy front room; refined surroundings; gentlemen. Apt. 32.

89TH, 39 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful rooms; all modern improvements; southern exposure; exclusive location.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

99TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished rooms; large or small; exclusive elevator apartment. Harrison, River 8508.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room, with lavatory; elevator; homelike. Apartment 6-B.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family with house will rent one room to gentleman; no other roomers. Riverside 8562.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed room, overlooking Broadway; opposite bath; suitable 1, 2 gentlemen. Bolich.

99TH, 314 WEST.—High-class accommodations for gentlemen; excellent location, Kline. 2660 Riverside.

103D, 74 WEST.—Large front room; business couple wishing home privileges. Drummond.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Connecting and single rooms; all conveniences; piano; reasonable. Wheeler.

112TH, (Southeast corner Broadway.)—Beautiful room facing Hudson; 5050 Morningside, Apt. 10C.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Small sunny room, facing vacant lot; excellent location; $2.75. Wilford.

112TH, 509 WEST.—1, 2 desirable; nurses, business women; elevator, telephone. Apt. 7.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; private house; all conveniences; reasonable.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Front corner room; superior apartment; private family. Johnston, 9A.

114TH, 600 WEST.—Professional woman, (Columbia,) has for rent two rooms, connecting lavatory; one or two women; convenient to subway, stage, Broadway car; reasonable; references exchanged. Call evening. Apt. 1.

114TH ST., 500 WEST.—Furnished room, facing Columbia campus; private adult family; near subway. Phone 900 Morningside. Graham.

115TH, 620 WEST. (Apt. 32.)—Lady will share charming room, overlooking Hudson, with business woman; select apartment; reasonable.

116TH ST., 404 West, Apt. 23, (Corner Morningside Av.)—Sublet, May 15 to Nov. 1, furnished 6 rooms and bath; elevator service, southern exposure, piano, excellent location, convenient subway and elevated.

117TH ST., 100 WEST.—Light, large room for one or two persons with private family, including telephone, elevator service; reasonable. Eichler.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms, on Morningside Drive, single, double; running water; excellent care and appointments; all transient trade. Apt. 31.

148TH, (414 Convent Av.)—Large and small well-furnished rooms.

119TH, 424 WEST.—Large front rooms, opposite Columbia; telephone, elevator, shower, kitchen privileges. Muller, Apartment 22.

121ST., NO. 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.) —Fine Summer location; near Riverside Drive, Columbia University, libraries, tennis courts, restaurants, and dining rooms; attractively furnished front rooms, southern exposure, singe, $4 week; rear rooms, $4; reception room, piano, dining room, steam, hot water, showers, telephones; Broadway subway, elevated, two surface lines, Riverside bus. Mrs. Grant, telephone Morningside 4387.

121ST, 501 WEST, Apartment 24.—Fine room in private apartment; newly renovated; all conveniences; reasonable.

140TH ST., 510 WEST.—Outside room, clean; private family; well furnished. Van Meter, Apartment 55. Audubon 6568.

148D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; elevator apt. Apt. 27.

157TH, 540 WEST.—Cozy, homelike, southern exposure, elevator apartment; 1 or 2 gentlemen; private, exclusive family. Apt. 5.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St.

The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50-$6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $5-$5.50 weekly each.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 433, Apartment 2, Telephone 7474 Riverside.—Two fine connecting rooms; hot and cold water; for business gentlemen; rented singly or en suite; references.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 27.)—Nice room, private family; every convenience, near Manhattan St. subway; business lady or gentleman preferred.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE HOME.

Attractive rooms, with or without private bath; unequaled location; convenient transit lines; breakfast optional; near Park. 19 West 71st.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St. subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious, beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath. Noble.

WEST END AV., 611, (80th St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; best location in city; shown until 9 P. M.

WEST END AV., 664—One block to subway; handsome large and medium rooms, twin beds; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END, 672, (93d.)—Large, handsomely furnished; private bath; single, 9042 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 826.—Large room, bath, twin beds, electricity; private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV. 581, (Near 51st.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

MADISON AV., 180, (near 34th.)—Rooms, studios; all conveniences; $8 to $10.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room; excellent table; table guests; references.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double south room, private bath; single room.

38TH, 156 EAST.—Pleasant room, with board; agreeable surroundings; excellent table; convenient home.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences; southern exposure; phone; excellent home cooking.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

HOTEL LA PORTE,

117th St. and Amsterdam Av., two blocks subway express station, minutes from 42d St.; overlooking Columbia University grounds; outside rooms, with or without private bath; suite; full hotel service and conveniences.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Exclusive home for gentleman of refinement; $12.50. Telephone Morningside 7231.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room; superior board; $12 weekly; 7726 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Newly furnished double rooms, suitable 2, 3; private bath, automatic elevator, excellent cuisine. River. 3493.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d, opposite Schwab mansion.)—Handsome private house; elevator; large square room; also single.

WEST END AV., 324, (86th.)—Beautiful rooms; board optional; thoroughly appointed house; references.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 1024.)—Sunny outside room, with or without board. Osborne.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers; unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Rooms and board, near depot; running water; refined people; garage. Ask Fisher, Bellmore, L. I., Bedford and Merrick Road.

New Jersey.

THE BELVIDERE,

80-91 North Munn Av., East Orange.—Spend the Spring and Summer in the beautiful Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; the best of table; catering to discriminating persons; 8 minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 0026 Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 117 Scotland Road. —Refined family; beautiful location; near Lackawanna Station; large rooms; private bath and good table.

Staten Island.

THE BELLEVUE.

A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL. Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now; house now open for season. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BAKER electric runabout; cost, new, $2,000; shaft drive; completely rebuilt; newly painted; pneumatic tires; $450. J 21 Times.

BUICK 1915 Touring Car, Model 87, excellent in condition and appearance; Oversize tires, $475. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK roadster, 1917; all fixed; fused 4 months. Garage, 150 West 55th.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
STUTZ SPECIAL SEARCHLIGHT.
MARMON "34," 1916, TOURING.

Flat "25-35." Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
MERCER 1915 Roadster, New Silvertowns.
LANCIA, 1916, ROADSTER.
BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
PIERCE ARROW "38," TOURING.
SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC touring, 1915, Model 51, 7-passenger, enclosed; motor in fine shape, good tires, and repainted; worth investigation. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger; perfect condition; sacrifice, 5322 Columbus. Karp.

CADILLAC, 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumlik.

CADILLAC touring car, 1916. Phone Kenmore 785-W. Address Crawford, 737 East 32d, Flatbush.

CADILLAC 1914 five-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CHALMERS 1916 6-Cylinder Touring Car in excellent condition throughout. $650. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER "10" touring; splendid condition; slip covers, shock absorbers, extra tire, &c.; $750 to quick buyer. E. H. Loewus, 2,400 Concourse. Tel. 2588 Fordham.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, Dependable, Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. 231 West 59th St. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

DODGE 1916 Touring Car in excellent condition throughout; will accept reasonable offer. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT Touring, six cylinder; cost $5,000; Victoria top, slip covers, many extras; no reasonable offer refused; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

FORD 1917 Touring Car, excellent condition, demountable rims, electric starter, &c., $350. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN Runabout; good car for doctor. 210 West 50th St. and Broadway.

HUDSON super-six, seven passenger; excellent condition; seat covers; many extras; $1,150. Phone 808 Morristown, N. J.

HUDSON 1917 three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1916 six-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 SEDAN.
H. A. L. 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SCHOOMAKER, 1,700 BROADWAY.

HUPMOBILE Touring Car, 1916, thoroughly overhauled and newly painted, guaranteed like new; will accept reasonable offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-58; used one season carefully; has electric self-starter, lights, shock absorbers, &c. $1,750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1914 48 H. P. seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

MERCER 1914 touring; five-passenger; newly finished; new tires all around; two new extras; Westinghouse air springs; fully equipped in every detail and in perfect mechanical condition; one of the best cars made by the Mercer Company; reasonable offer accepted. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Telephone Circle 3240.

MERCER, 1913, 4-passenger; self-starting and lighting; $750. Putney, 6673 Riverside.

MITCHELL, 1917, light seven passenger; mechanically guaranteed. Apt. 27. Phone 5805 Morningside.

MITCHELL, 1917, seven passenger; will take $780; in excellent condition. W. D. Marshall. Phone 808, Morristown, N. J.

NATIONAL Speedster.—$1,250 buys; wire wheels, self-starting and lighting; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, with convertible top, painted French brown, with natural wood wheels and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes speedometer, clock, bumper, one extra rim, (No. 1805.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,801 Broadway, New York.

OVERLAND 1916 seven-passenger touring car; 1915 Stearns-Knight touring, with wire wheels; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige touring, seating seven; 1916 Overland, five-passenger touring car; 1916 Dodge roadster; 1915 Buick roadster; prices attractive. Willys-Overland Inc., 1,700 Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OLDSMOBILE sedan, 1916, four-passenger. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

OVERLAND.—For hire or sale, a large size Overland touring car, 1916, latest model, or would like a position with private, city or country. W. Cook, 231 Boyd Av., Jersey City, N. J. Tel. Bergen 1084 R.

PACKARD RUNABOUT.

48 Six with Westinghouse Air Springs and self-starter—only $800.

Stearns-Knight eight-cylinder touring, seating seven—only run 4,500 miles. Just about half price.

USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

PACKARD 1-25 Twin Six Salon touring car; equipment includes speedometer, clock, bumper, Klaxon horn, slip covers, two extra rims, (No. 1813.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,801 Broadway, New York.

A.—$1,850 BUYS PACKARD TWIN "6" touring car, 135; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5822. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5822. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD landaulet to rent; hour, day, month; owner drives. Schuyler 1160. Micker.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousine.—$1,650 buys; electric light, self-starter, many extras; like new; act quick; time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

REMOVAL SALE.
1917 STUDEBAKER 7-PASSENGER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE 5-PASSENGER.
1916 PAIGE CONVERTIBLE ROADSTER.
1916 EL CAR CHUMMY ROADSTER.
Hupmobile Roadster, Overland, Lozier, Michigan.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

SCRIPPS BOOTH Roadster, 1915 and 1916 models, in excellent condition throughout; no reasonable offers refused. Scripps Booth Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SIMPLEX "38," six-passenger; wire wheels; lights, starter; fully equipped. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Telephone Circle 3249.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916, beautiful 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; appearance and condition like new; has slip covers, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1917-1916-1915 MODELS,
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER, $500; 1916 6-cylinder touring; runs and looks like new; two new extra shoes. Apply Mechanic, Highbridge Garage, Amsterdam Av. and 161th.

STUDEBAKER Model 17 Touring Car, like new in every way. $550. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER five-passenger touring; many extras; like new; will sacrifice on account of war. Telephone Bushwick 1336J.

STUTZ 1917 special four-passenger; two extra wire wheels; fully equipped; run less than 2,000 miles; like new; make offer. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Telephone Circle 3249.

STUTZ Speedster; special cowl; double ignition; wire wheels; extra wheel; very fast; this car has been used for racing purposes. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Telephone Circle 3249.

STUTZ 1915 roadster; wire wheels; two-point magneto; extra wire wheel and tire; fully equipped; make offer. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3240.

USED CARS
THAT ARE GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS, 1912 "48" limousine with touring body, $500.

CADILLAC 1914, Summer and Winter top, fully complete, $550.

PEERLESS, 1,896 B'WAY, 8763 COLUMBUS.

WILLYS-KNIGHT coupe, a car for all seasons; 1916 Overland, seven-passenger touring car; 1916 Willys-Knight touring 1915 Stearns-Knight touring car; 1916 Willys-Knight limousine; we guarantee Willys-Knight and Overland cars. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

WINTON, 6, 1913; fully equipped; electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

WINTON light 6, touring car; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

$1,850 BUYS PACKARD TWIN "6" touring car; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

CADILLAC.—New eight imperial limousine, monthly preferred; very reasonable. Mead, 6200 Riverside.

FORD, new car; reasonable, hour, day, week, with chauffeur. Morris, 6645 Morningside.

GOOD automobiles hired by month; would sell reasonable price. Apply Cortina, 307 West 70th St.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4210-5320 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD, limousine or touring, late, $800 monthly; $2.50 hourly; calling. Circle 447.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 352-356 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE CHASSIS, direct drive, second hand, good condition, any make, for Sing Sing prison vocational training school. Address New York State Prison Council, 17 West 44th.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES
ALL STANDARD MAKES.
TIRES AND TUBES.
AT THE RIGHT PRICE.
COME IN OR WRITE.
S. H. PHILLIPS, 1,989 B'WAY, NR. 67TH. ST.
AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTO INSTRUCTION will be given in exchange for occasional use of automobile, guaranteeing against damage, by two gentlemen competent to give owner full working knowledge. J 140 Times.

ATKINSON SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantees AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 56. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CULTURED ENGLISH LADY, at present in Central America, wishes post (daily or otherwise) in U. S.; excellent French, (Paris;) German, (Germany;) Spanish, (Madrid;) accustomed to travel; bright and cheerful; best references; good salary required. Address Madame Maurice, care British Consulate, San Salvador, Central America.

CULTURED ENGLISH LADY, at present in Central America, wishes post (daily or otherwise) in U. S.; excellent French, (Paris;) German, (Germany;) Spanish, (Madrid;) accustomed to travel; bright and cheerful; best references; good salary required. Address Madame Maurice, care British Consulate, San Salvador, Central America.

LADY, 30, superior education, many unusual qualifications, will teach child, nurse invalid, or other trust position; home or travel. Miss Harrow, 133 West 64th.

LADY, English, of refinement, desires position as companion elderly person. W 60 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Wanted, opportunity to sell stockings or silk petticoats on commission basis to private individuals in Boston and vicinity. Box Z 344 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, accurate, conscientious and willing; seven years with last employer; excellent references; salary $18. W 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Beginner, (17;) $7. R. G., 202 West 116th St., Morningside 1480.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systemized, adjusted and loan statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, A1 executive, desires engagement, assume full charge office, accounts, costs, and finances; best of references. Howard, 209 Jerome Place, Bloomfield, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 833. Telephone Broad 7221.

ACCOUNTANT-TRAVELING AUDITOR, Jr. —Age 25; experienced, accurate, reliable; $25 week and expenses. A1 references. N 363 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, experienced, periodical audits; keeps books for firms without bookkeepers; lowest rates. W 81 Times.

ACCOUNTANT would like to make change; twelve years' experience; exceptional references; prefers leaving city. W 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, (26,) accountancy student, desires position with advancement; experienced. N 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Executive ability; capable taking charge small office; references; $21. N 380 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, wishes position with reliable house to advance himself. Abraham H. Miller, 403 Grand St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references; C. Smith, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 9056.

CHAUFFEUR—MECHANIC
wishes private engagement; 14 years' experience; fine references; doing own repair with own tools. J. Walter, Lakewood, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' mechanical experience; careful driver; best references. Pisardo, 1,411 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Tel. Tremont 3880.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, 10 years' experience, desires first-class position; wages $25; references. Care Elston Goro, 160 West 106th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, sober, reliable, four years' reference. Write Kane, 146 W. 62d.

CHAUFFEUR, (23,) experienced on any car; good mechanic. Eichenwald, 8 West 102d.

CLERK.—Little experience; good writer; English, 23, Cardozo, Farmlands, Morristown, N. J.

COLLECTOR-SALESMAN, — EXPERIENCED; YOUNG MAN, 25, WISHES POSITION WITH REPUTABLE HOUSE; RELIABLE, GOOD CHARACTER; CAN FURNISH SECURITY; A1 REFERENCES. M 363 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 26 years old, splendid European technical education; six years' experience; $30 week. W 59 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 36, will accept commission to any part of world. A 404 Times Annex.

INTERPRETER.—Young man, 18, educated Switzerland; speaks French and Russian fluently; speaks English and understands German. J 188 Times.

MAN, 36, desires position salesman, collector, investigator, anywhere; best references. A 406 Times Annex.

SALESMAN,

thirty, at present with old automobile concern; mechanical man, with thorough knowledge tires, accessories, and their manufacture; energetic, plugger, good closer. W 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, six years' practical business experience, foreign exchange, wishes position, commercial house; moderate salary. Box 409, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, experienced shipping, receiving, selling, desires connection reputable manufacturer. J 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN with business qualifications desires position offering a future. N 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes any position between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. J 142 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CHECKERS, Stampers, and Folders.—Circular letter work. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

DESIGNER

ON INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES; ONLY THOROUGHBREDS NEED APPLY. O. B., 209 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESPERSONS
for their
JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS WANTED.

Several vacancies in office of manufacturing organizations for girls who have had experience in accounting and in stock records; good opportunity; experience absolutely essential. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience, age, salary expected, and giving references. Z 335 Times Annex.

GIRLS WANTED.

Steady positions, good pay, up-to-date factory; can earn $9 per week and up. Tension Envelope Co., 87 34th St., Brooklyn.

GIRL, about 17, good typist; stenography not necessary; opportunity. V 294 Times Downtown.

LADY DESIGNER with practical knowledge of designing high-priced lingerie waists; all applications will be kept strictly confidential; communicate at once, with references. Z 354 Times Annex.

NURSE, (FEMALE.)
Salary $900 to $1,080.
Age 21 to 45 years. Must furnish proof of registration when filing applications. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; duties, 4; practical test, 3. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to May 8, at 4 P. M. Requested applications will be mailed on receipt of sufficient postage. For further particulars see Form 1, "Record" or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

SECOND MAID wanted; must be competent, neat, and responsible; no other need apply. 18 East 57th, Apartment 1.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experience necessary; apply in person. Hinkle Iron Co., 554 West 56th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady with some clerical experience; write, stating salary and experience. Address H. J. H., P. O. Box 244, New York City.

TEACHER.—A1, day and evening; experience essential; lucrative position. C 203 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Addressing and filling in good, plain lists; good conditions. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

YOUNG LADY for office work, and also as stenographer and typewriter; state salary expected. Reply E. B. H., V 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted, bright, for clerical work in large office; good opportunity. B 898 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, (three,) neat appearing, to solicit advertising for a new high-grade weekly publication on a commission basis; apply between 12 and 2. High Tide Publishing Co., 729 7th Av., Room 607.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, ROOM 512.
CHARLES P. HASSON, MANAGER.
Stenographer, law experience, $20; also beginner with little experience; file stenographer, $12; Elliott-Fisher operator, $11; typist, $12; several clerks with bookkeeping knowledge, $15 month; stenographer in banking house, $1,200.

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY.

AMER EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 Broadway, Room 512.
Stenographer, experienced, $12; file clerk, $12; several assistant bookkeepers and clerks, $9-$12.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Good opportunity for Spanish and English operators with uptown concern; salary, $20 to $25. Call The Dictaphone, 33 Chambers St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACETYLENE WELDERS—EXPERIENCED MEN WANTED; MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS; GOOD WAGES; EXCELLENT CONDITIONS. APPLY OR CALL REMINGTON ARMS CO., BOSTON AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.

A position is open on technical publication for an educated young man about 20 to 22 years of age, having the knowledge of layouts, the handling of copy and cuts, and the makeup of advertising pages; knowledge of stenography and typewriting useful; he would assist the advertising manager; if you possess these qualifications—not otherwise—and can furnished satisfactory references, call Saturday, 1:30 to 4 P. M., or Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. Room 602, 80 Maiden Lane, city.

ATTENDANT or Orderly for an institution; pay $24 per month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 6

BOHM'S TIME COST VON RINTELEN DEAR

Much Merriment in Court When Labor Man Tells of Propaganda Expenses.

GOT BRYAN AS A SPEAKER

Carnegie Hall Peace Meeting Was Financed by War Plotters' Organization, He Testifies.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, testified for the Government yesterday in the trial of Captain Franz von Rintelen, David Lamar, and the six other defendants charged with conspiring to block illegally the shipment of munitions to the Allies. Bohm said that he was told that wealthy men who wanted to keep the country out of war had contributed the large sums spent by Labor's National Peace Council, the organization through which the defendants worked. It had been shown earlier in the trial that when the activity of the council was at its height it was noised abroad that Andrew Carnegie was backing it. The prosecution contends that the money spent by the council came really from the German Government.

More merriment was aroused in the courtroom yesterday by further descriptions of the openhandedness with which the German money was spent in this country by those who, consciously or unconsciously, enlisted themselves in von Rintelen's service while his $500,000 lasted. With the same cheerfulness which marked the testimony of John C. Hammond, who told of taking about $10,000 from von Rintelen for consulting with him about an advertising campaign, Mr. Bohm told how he had used the funds of Labor's National Peace Council to pay old debts of the Central Federated Union and to reward himself and two of his comrades with great liberality for "lost time."

Although he was Treasurer of Labor's National Peace Council while it lasted, Mr. Bohm was the dupe of others, according to the Government, and he was called as a witness today to testify against the eight defendants, including several of his former associates. Under cross-examination by L. B. Williams, counsel for Herman Schultels, Bohm asserted that it would have been perfectly ethical and in accordance with long-established practice, if ex-Representative Frank Buchanan and other defendants had accepted large sums for their work in connection with Labor's National Peace Council as compensation for "lost time."

Bohm's defense of the "lost time" principle came after Mr. Williams had led him to describe some of his own transactions as Treasurer of Labor's National Peace Council. He admitted that he had taken about $90 for "lost time" during part of one day for himself and two associates. This was in connection with a meeting at Carnegie Hall on June 19, 1915, which was addressed by William Jennings Bryan, Frank Buchanan, then in Congress, and many others.

Mr. Bohm said he had financed the meeting with $100 which was furnished by Mrs. J. Seward Cram, and had used borrowed money for the rest. Labor's National Peace Council was not in existence at the time of the Carnegie Hall meeting, but he testified that he had late in July appropriated $415 and at another time $110 from the funds of the council to pay expenses in connection with the Carnegie Hall meeting, which had been authorized by the Central Federated Union. He said that $415 was used to pay rent of the hall, and $110 was for his expenses and those of two others who had constituted themselves a committee to go to North Philadelphia to meet Mr. Bryan on his way to address the meeting. Asked to name the items in the bill for $110, Mr. Bohm said that it included railroad fare and hire of an automobile from the railroad station to Carnegie Hall.

"Well, doesn't it include anything else?" asked Mr. Williams.

"Lost time," the witness replied.

Bohm said that it was a common practice to include lost time among the expenses of delegates to union gatherings and that allowances for lost time were made to those who had attended the meetings of Labor's National Peace Council. He admitted that he had received no authority from the so-called council to pay debts of the Central Federated Union which had been incurred before the council came into existence, or to pay his own personal expenses, and he said that he had not reported to the Central Federated Union how it had been relieved of the expense of the Carnegie Hall meeting. He said he had done everything, however, on th advice of L. B. Martin, who was not an officer of the Labor's National Peace Council, but was "the whole council."

"Now, if Mr. Buchanan had received $5,000, as is alleged, for his services in behalf of Labor's National Peace Council, it would be perfectly proper and legitimate, wouldn't it?" the lawyer asked.

"Yes," replied Bohm.

"And if Mr. Fowler received compensation for his expenses and lost time, that would be perfectly proper and legitimate, according to a long-standing custom?"

"Yes, certainly."

The witness said that such payments would be correct in the case of any of the other defendants. The statement that Buchanan received $5,000 for being President of the council was made by L. B. Martin after Buchanan had resigned, according to Bohm.

The witness admitted that Buchanan had resigned from the council before the council passed a resolution advocating strikes as a means of stopping the munitions traffic, and said that he had criticised Buchanan for resigning, charging him, among other things, with having "run out" on the council.

Bohm said that Buchanan's record was one of opposition to strikes except in extreme cases, and that he would have expected him to oppose this resolution, had he been present. He said that Buchanan had objected to holding the convention at which the strike resolution was passed, and that he understood that his objection was based on the fact that delegates from farmers' organizations had been invited to participate. He said that this objection on the part of Buchanan was in accordance with the general feeling among labor leaders that organized labor and farmers could not mix because of the opposition of farmers to strikes.

Another point made for Buchanan by his lawyer, ex-United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey, was that Buchanan had not failed entirely to heed the warning given to him by Samuel Gompers against Herman Schulteis and L. B. Martin. Bohm said that when the council was organized on June 22, 1915, Buchanan had objected to the election of either Schulteis or Martin as officers of the council and that neither was elected.

Bohm's records showed that he had only handled $2,210 as Treasurer of the council, and that he had accounted for his disbursements without itemizing them. The man who really handled the money, he said, was Martin.

"Hasn't it been pointed out to you that if any crime has been committed you are as guilty as any of these defendants?" Frank Moss, counsel for H. Robert Fowler, asked.

Mr. Bohm said that this had not been suggested to him before.

"Didn't you tell the defendant Taylor that if you did not testify as the Government wanted you to, you would be prosecuted?"

"I might have made a remark like that."

Asked to tell just what he had said, the witness replied:

"I think that what I said was that, according to law, I would have to testify and that I had been subpoenaed."

In an effort to counteract the testimony of Samuel Gompers that the real leaders of organized labor did not favor strikes against the munitions traffic, ex-Senator Bailey drew an admission from the witness that he had been present at the convention of the council on July 31, 1915, when it had passed the strike resolution, and that he had not opposed the resolution. Bohm said that he had voted neither for nor against it. He admitted later that he had in a public speech taken the credit for having conceived the idea of an organization like Labor's National Peace Council, and that he had been active in the preliminary steps which led to its formation.

Bohm will be subjected to further cross-examination this morning.

ANOTHER PLOTTER SENTENCED

C. E. Hastings Gets a Year for His Part in German Conspiracy.

Charles E. Hastings, a newspaperman, who, while in the employ of Albert O. Sander of the Central Powers Film Exchange, acted as an agent for the German Government, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Martin T. Manton, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, to serve a year and a day in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

Hastings had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him and another newspaperman, Rutledge Rutherford, with having violated Section 18 of the United States Criminal Code by setting on foot in this country a military enterprise against England.

Rutledge escaped into Germany, but Hastings was arrested in Holland and brought back here and since his return has furnished the Federal authorities with information regarding German plotting in this country.

George Vaux Bacon, also a newspaperman, who, while in England, furnished Hastings and Rutledge with the secret information which was turned over by them to the German military and naval authorities, when caught was sentenced to death, but his life was saved through an appeal of the American authorities. He is now serving a term of a year and a day in Atlanta.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox pleaded for a light sentence, saying that he was convinced the defendant is now thoroughly repentant, and also told of the information which he had furnished. Judge Manton then imposed the jail sentence, but at the same time promised that if Hasting's behavior warranted such action upon the expiration of four months, he would join in a petition to the Parole Board for his release. Sander and his partner, Wunenberg, are now serving two-year terms in Atlanta.

APPEAL FOR SCOUT LEADERS

Many Men Needed to Assist in Growth of Boys' Movement.

The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America yesterday issued an appeal for 100,000 volunteers to take care of the great increase in the boy scout enrollment. For the last two months the headquarters have enrolled on an average more than 1,000 boys a day.

The scout scheme of organization and supervision requires a man for every five boys to serve as scout masters, assistant scout masters or members of troop committees. The officers of the scout movement point out that there are many patriotic men who want to do their "bit," but who cannot be accepted for active service at the front because of physical disability or because they have dependants.

Many of these men have the necessary qualifications to serve as scout masters. All such are requested to give their names and addresses at once to the representative of the Boy Scouts of America in their neighborhood.

PATRIOTIC SLAP NO CRIME.

Man Who Resented Slur on Americans Freed in Court.

For resenting a slur on the patriotism of Americans, Chester A. Stead of 333 State Street, Brooklyn, was honorably discharged by Magistrate Marsh in the Tombs Court yesterday, when arraigned on a charge of assault made by Isaac A. Benequist of 860 East 161st Street. Benequist declared that Stead had punched him in the face last Wednesday in front of a recruiting station in City Hall Park.

"I merely slapped his face," Stead said. "He asserted that the only way you could get Americans to enlist was to get them drunk first. The remark made me lose my temper."

Benequist stoutly denied making the remarks attributed to him, and said that he had a son in the navy. Magistrate Marsh then told Stead, who is a relative of the late William T. Stead, the English writer, that he was exonerated.

THREAT TO KILL WILSON.

Florida Man Also Accused of Offering to Sell Ship-Destroying Device.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 4. — Dr. Walter T. French has been arrested here and placed under $10,000 bond on a charge of threatening the life of President Wilson. He is alleged to have written a letter to a wealthy German-American offering to sell a mechanical invention to German sympathizers for $20,000 which would cause destruction among shipping.

Officials are conducting an investigation, but no trace of the alleged invention has been found.

TWO DIE IN FREIGHT FIRE.

Oil Suddenly Blazes Up in a Jersey Central Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 4.—Two men were burned to death today in the Central Railroad of New Jersey freight station at Bound Brook.

Two others, one a National Guardsman, who was on duty at the station, were seriously inured in an attempt to rescue them. The two who were killed were Christopher Fleming, a freight agent, and Andrew Swoski, a driver.

The men were working in the freight warehouse this afternoon when a large quantity of oil stored there suddenly blazed up, and they were trapped. The others were burned trying to force their way into the building to get Fleming and Swoski.

Militiamen who were in the vicinity joined the Fire Department in fighting the blaze. The contents of the concrete freight warehouse were destroyed.

Banker Sent to New Jersey Prison.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 4.—Theodore B. Morris, former Treasurer of the Madison Trust Company, at Madison, was today sentenced by Judge Salmon to not less than one and a half nor more than seven years in State Prison. He was convicted of overdrawing his accounts and of acts tantamount to forgery.

TEA ROOMS.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., Nr. Washington Sq. Bo. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 85c.; Tea, 4-5:30, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sundays, 6-8:30. Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

THE **BROWN BETTY** 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

OLD CHELSEA 47 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

At the Sign of the **GREEN TEA POT** 13 E. 30th St. Luncheon, 60c. Afternoon Tea; Delicious Waffles. Dinner, $1.00. Poultry Dinner served Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

NELLY'S GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33rd). Lunch 45c Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 36 West 50th St. Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Roof Tree Inn 5 WEST 28TH, Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. THE PLACE THAT'S DIFFERENT.

CITY TO SEE TODAY HER HOME GUARD

15,000 Volunteers Will March in the Annual Parade of the Police Department.

MAYOR TO GIVE MEDALS

Men Will Receive Awards for Valor at the Reviewing Stand at 24th Street and Fifth Avenue.

For the first time since its organization the Home Defense League will march today with the police in the annual parade of the department, and New York will have an opportunity of seeing her volunteer defenders assembled in a body. The parade will start at Seventy-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will disperse at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, where Mayor Mitchel will present medals of honor to seven policemen distinguished for acts of bravery performed in the last year.

There will be 15,000 members of the Home Defense League in line, some of them mounted, and all of them arrayed in khaki uniforms. The organization will include a motor boat and a mounted regiment. Borough Inspector James E. Dillon of Brooklyn will command the first brigade, which will be led by the Fire Department Band, and the second brigade will have Inspector John F. Dyer of the Second Inspection District as its commander. In addition to the men of the league, 8,000 regular policemen will be in line, making the procession equal in numbers to the Dewey parade.

In the ranks of the Home Defense League will march men from every walk of life and from every part of the city. The Wall Street division will comprise four companies of fifty men each, including two companies of the employes of J. P. Morgan & Co. The Produce Exchange will furnish four companies, and these will follow the Wall Street division in the Sixth Regiment. In the Seventh Regiment will be four companies contributed by the Mutual Life, four representing the jewelry trade, and an equal number of companies from the Morgan Line. The New York Sporting Division will have a place in the Eighth Regiment.

In the Eighth Regiment will also be the Underwood Division of three companies, the Waterman Division, two companies; the Irving National Bank, two companies; the Franklin Simon Company, one company, and the Gorham Company, four companies.

To the Tenth Regiment the hat trade will contribute seven companies; the Greenhut Company three companies, and the National Cloak and Suit Company one company. The Eleventh Regiment will be made up exclusively of twelve companies from B. Altman & Co. The Children's Court will be represented in the Twelfth Regiment by one company, and so also will be the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Five companies representing the W. J. Sloane Division will be in the Thirteenth Regiment. These policemen will be decorated by the Mayor:

Patrolman Luke H. Grace, of Harbor A, squad, will receive the department medal for rescuing from drowning off the Battery on Jan. 12, 1916, George Kennedy.

Acting Sergeant John F. Brennan of the training school will receive the department Medal of Merit for intelligent performance of police duty. Last June he arrested a chauffeur who had run down and killed Thomas C. Hugh, a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department.

Sergeant John Enright will receive the Rhinelander Medal for Valor. Early in the morning of March 22, 1916, while attached to the West 177th Street Station, he rescued Richard Loewe from drowning in the Harlem Ship Canal.

Policeman Patrick McGovern of the Highbridge Station will receive the Isaac Bell Medal for Bravery. On the night of April 21, 1916, two highwaymen held up a man and woman at Macomb's Dam Park, in the Bronx. They shot the man as he blew a police whistle and separated. McGovern, on strike duty, came to the rescue. One of the men shot and wounded McGovern, who shot his assailant as he fell.

Sergeant James Fitzgerald of Flushing will receive the Peter F. Meyer medal. He killed Frank B. Taft, at Whitestone on Oct. 23. Taft shot and killed Sheriff Paul Steir of Queens and barricaded himself in his home. He wounded the Sergeant and several patrolmen before he was killed.

Patrolman Lester S. Rogers of the Sheepshead Bay Station, will get the Auto Club of America medal. Last December, while attached to the Oak Street Station, he arrested an armed burglar in a vacant lot at 203 Pearl Street.

Patrolman August H. Shallow of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, will receive the Brooklyn Citizen Medal. He arrested a negro at Myrtle Avenue and Prince Street after the negro had shot one man and fired two shots at the policeman.

On the reviewing stand with the Mayor will be Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the Third Naval District, and his staff; Major Gen. Bell and staff, Major General O'Ryan, and the heads of the city departments.

The B. Altman & Co. Regiment of the Home Defense League gave an exhibition drill on the floor of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night before about 2,500 guests. More than seven hundred men in uniform and twenty-nine nurses passed in review.

HOME DEFENSE AS POLICE.

League Members Will Patrol Streets While Regulars Are Examined.

Members of the Home Defense League who have been drilling assiduously for some months will have their first opportunity to assume the duties of police officers on June 26. On that date will be held the next examination for police sergeants, at Grand Central Palace, and Commissioner Woods said that 5,000 patrolmen will take the examination.

In their absence from duty 8,000 members of the Home Defense League will patrol the streets. On Jan. 28, 4,500 patrolmen took the examination, but following an investigation by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, Mayor Mitchel ordered a new examination after he had been informed that some of the patrolmen had the questions given out in advance of the examination.

WON'T DARKEN COAST TOWNS

War Department Announces No Such Move Is Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The War Department reiterated today previous statements that no plan was under contemplation for the darkening at night of exposed towns along the Atlantic Coast.

Many inquiries have been received, arising from reports that the lights of Atlantic City and other coast resorts would be extinguished at night. The department's statement today pointed out that no such step could be taken unless martial law had been established, and added that no project for a declaration of martial law was being considered. Following is the department's statement:

"Rumors have recently been current that for military reasons the customary illumination of the seaside resorts during the coming Summer would be prohibited. Such reports are purely speculative, and, so far as the War Department is concerned, have no basis in fact."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Aves. DR. ROBERT STUART MacARTHUR, President Baptist World Alliance. 11 A. M.—"Those Who Abide Forever." 8 P. M.—"New Russia and New America." The Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed after the moning service.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 80th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Eating and Drinking Unworthily." 8—"The Lord's Looks."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 83d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor. Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Mr. DUTTON will preach at 11 and at 7 at Young People's Meeting. No evening service. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Class, 9:40. Be "1 of 500" at Young Men's Class, 9:40.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH. Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. James M. Bruce, Acting Pastor, will preach, "What Think Ye of Christ?" 8 P. M.—Rev. Karl Reiland, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, will preach, "The Meeting of the Seas."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 10 A. M.—BEACON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. Eaton, 30 East 31st St. 11 A. M.—"Who Discovered the Kingdom of God?" 8 P. M.—"Your Unconquerable Soul." Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Avenue, Near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"THE REVIVAL WE NEED." 8 P. M.—"THE RIGHTS AND MEANING OF FREE SPEECH."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison. 11 A. M.—"Face to Face." 8 P. M.—"You Are My Friends."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 11—Dr. IDLEMAN. 8—Illustrated Lecture. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 180th Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Prohibition." Special music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Park Av. Hotel. Sunday evening, 8:15, service at 201 West 87th St., Dr. Geyer officiating.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St. Rev. Prof. James E. Frame, D. D., 11 A. M.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M., Dr. HENRY NEUMANN, Speaker. Subject: "Can Human Nature Be Changed?" Sunday meetings open to the public.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45, DR. WISE: "CAN WE WIN THE WAR WITHOUT LOSING AMERICA?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "The Power of the Divine Spirit." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., at 120th St., Dr. M. H. Harris. Sat., May 5—"The Stranger." Fri., May 11—Closing Lecture. "Isaac M. Wise and His Times."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS MEETING, SUNDAY EVENING AT 8:15, CORRIGAN HALL, 157TH ST. AND B'WAY. SPEAKERS: DR. WISE AND DR. LEE K. FRANKEL ALL ARE WELCOME

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 86d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST., 11 A. M.—RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Pastor. 8 P. M.—Rev. Frank T. Cartwright of Milwaukee.

6-8 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11—Holy Communion with Sermon by the Pastor. The Reception of New Members, 8—"Is There a Hell?" 10 A.M.—Men's Bible Class.

UNION, "THE FRIENDLY CHURCH," 48th St., west of Broadway. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—"The Intolerance of Jesus."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Holy Communion, 10:15; Church Service, 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject, "THE AMERICAN SPIRIT—WHAT IS IT?" A sermon on Patriotism as a Foundation for Religion. All are invited.

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF THE UNIVERSAL MESSIANIC MESSAGE, Park Avenue Hotel, Tuesdays, 8 P. M., throughout the Summer. Free Metaphysical Bible Lectures. M. EDITH RARICK, Teacher.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th St. F. W. SEARS, M. P. Lecturer, Writer, Teacher, will speak Sunday at 11:15 A. M., in THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH No other Church like it anywhere. Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT. Subject: "THE SUBCONSCIOUS MIND." Dr. Sears may be seen during the week for personal interviews and private instruction at 110 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 4231.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d. Union Meeting Sunday, 8:15 P. M. HARRY GAZE, EUGENE DEL MAR, MARY ALLEN. Devotional and Healing Service, 7:30 P. M. ELIZABETH TOWNE. Special Lesson Friday, May 11, 8:15 P. M.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE will speak Sunday, 8 P. M., May 6, Hotel Majestic, Antoinette, B'way, 67th St. Subject: "Paths to Power." Marco Peyrot, 'cellist. All Welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE, SUNDAY, 11:15. SUBJECT: "WHAT DO YOU WANT?" Rev. Henry Victor Morgan, Editor, will also speak.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Mrs. Van Marter, Speaker. 11—"The Providing Law." 8—Dr. Orison Sweet Marden.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Rev. HUGH BLACK preaches 11 and 4:30. Music, 11 A. M.—Duet from Verdi's "Requiem." Madam Sterling, Soprano; Madam Hunt, Baritone. 4:30—Soloist, Andrea Sarto, Baritone. 9:50 A. M., Sunday, Men's organized Bible Class.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister. Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service, and in the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Palmer. On Thursday at 8 P. M. the Rev. Dr. John Kelman of Edinburgh will address a meeting in the Church. Subject, "Life and Death in the Trenches in France." Dr. Jowett will preside.

FORT WASHINGTON, 175th St., at Broadway. Dr. MARTIN at 11 and 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. JOHN KELMAN of Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach at 11. Mr. Erickson at 8. Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. PASTOR, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion Service, 4 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Dr. Mackay preaches: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, at 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Jesus: Pacifist?" 8 P. M.—Special musical service.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.

DR. MERRILL will preach at 11. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed.

DR. JOHN KELMAN of Edinburgh preaches at 4. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor HARRY F. WARD, A. M., of Boston University. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS, Associate Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., Corner 105th St. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. 8, Mother's Day Sermon, "My Mother's Bible." Mme. Frances Alda, Metropolitan, sings.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Holy Communion & Sermon, (Rector), 11 A.M. Evensong, (Rev. W. S. Thomas).. 4 P. M. STRANGERS WELCOME.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services, 8, 11 and 8. Preacher, the Rector.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.) 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Henry O. Nash. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Henry O. Nash. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St. All seats free. Church open all day every day. Services: 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30; 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Musical Service Washington Heights Chapter D. A. R. Dr. Gates preaches.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by Dr. Grant, "The Moral Demands of War." 4 P. M.—Musical Service, Dvorak's "Stabat Mater." 8 P. M.—The Public Forum, Inc. Commissioner John J. Murphy, "The Tenement House Law and its Enforcement."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av. and 85th St. Rev. WM. T. CROCKER, Rector. 11:00 A. M., Sermon by the Very Rev. H. E. W. FOSBROKE, Dean of the Cneral Theological Seminary.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, Sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE. 8:00 A. M. Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M. Preacher, Rt. Rev. Dr. Courtney. 12:00 P. M. Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M. Children's Service. 8:00 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon, Rector. 4—Evening Prayer, Sermon, Rev. T. R. Bridges, D. D.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector.) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 and 9 A. M. 10:30 A. M., ALSOP'S MASS and SERMON. 4 o'clock, PROCESSION and EVENSONG. 8 P. M., Compline and SERMON, (Fr. Davis.)

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer ..... 10:30 A. M. Holy Communion, (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital ..... 7:30 P. M. Evensong, (Mr. Burgess)..... 8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Sermon and Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rector. 4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Excerpts from "The Messiah." Preacher, the Rev. Percy Gordon.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Ph. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Bishop Brent of the Philippines. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon (Rector.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street, West of Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 10:30, Special Music; 11, service and sermon; 4, Service "Comparative Religion," followed by lecture. 8, Service Symbolic Worship.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address (Rector.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th, nr. B'way. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services. 7, 8 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Week-day Services. 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.—DR. PAUL S. LEILICH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Warnshuis of China.